ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, October 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATKINS.—On Oct. 18, 1930, at Burton Hastings, Hinckley, Leicestershire, to Joy (*née* Hannaford), wife of Arthur H. Atkins—a daughter.

BARHAM.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Santos, Brazil, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis Barham—a son.

BARNARD.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at St. Vincent House, Portchester, Hants, Julyan, wife of Lieut. G. Barnard, R.N.—a daughter.

BATEMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at 148, Station-road, Hendon, to Gwen (*née* Jeaffreson), wife of Anthony Bartheopp Bateman—a son.

BROCK.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., to Margot (*née* Taylor), wife of Lieut.-Commander Donald Carey Brock, Royal Navy, R.N.S. Malabar—twin son and daughter.

CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Srinagar, to Sylvia, wife of Wing Commander H. V. Champion de Crespigny, M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F., Risalpur, a son (Antony Richard).

CHAPMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at Mardon, Warwick-road, Coulsdon, to Margaret, wife of Donald G. Chapman—a son.

DAVIS.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Buenos Aires, to Lucy Annette (*née* Clarke), wife of Ivor Henry Davis—a son.

DENNIS.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Dorothy, wife of R. H. Dennis—a daughter.

DIXON.—On Oct. 21, 1930, to Elsie, wife of John H. Dixon, of Broom Cottage, Marchmont-road, Richmond, Surrey—a daughter.

FREMANTLE.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at 7, Westbourne-street, W.2, the Lady Elizabeth Fremantle, wife of the Hon. Thomas Fremantle—a daughter.

GRAHAM.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at "Brooklands," Brookland, near Warrington, Lancs, to Anne and John Graham—a son (John Walter Leigh).

HARRIS.—On Oct. 19, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. Harris (*née* Massey), of Hazeldene, Stretten-avenue, Cambridge—a son.

JOHNSON.—On Oct. 20, 1930, to Joyce (*née* Pearce), wife of Lieut.-Col. Jossaud Johnson, of 5, Shawfield-park, Bromley, Kent—a son.

RITCHIE.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at 2, St. James'-lane, Winchester, to Marjory, wife of K. J. Ritchie—a son.

STRONG.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at 1, Charles-street, Knightsbridge, S.W., to Beverly (*née* Baker), wife of Hugh Lincoln Strong—a son. (American and South African papers, please copy.)

TURNER.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Stormcrest, Cranleigh, Devon, to Irene, wife of Lieutenant-Commander S. L. M. Vereker, R.N.—a son.

MARRIAGES

AYKROYD : BUTTERY.—On Oct. 18, 1930, at the Church of the Annunciation, W.1, by the Rev. P. Waddington, Wallace Ruddell Aykroyd, M.D., eldest son of Mr. A. C. Aykroyd, of Dublin, and Mrs. Aykroyd, to Phyllis Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Buttery, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

BLOOMFIELD : TILNEY-BASSETT.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at St. Stephen's, Beechingstoke, Wilts, by the Rev. R.E. Tilney-Bassett, Rector, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Bloomfield, Rector of Fairsey, Wilts, father of the bridegroom, Cecil William Bloomfield, M.A., Colonial Civil Service, and Audrey Margaret Tilney-Bassett.

CHAVASSE : PERCEVAL-MAXWELL.—On Oct. 18, 1930, at St. Mary's, Fountain, by the Right Rev. Dr. Dowse, Bishop of Cork, assisted by the Rev. Claude Chavasse and Rev. J. Camier, Kendal Gordon Fleming Chavasse, third son of the Rev. Noel Chavasse, son of Major Henry and Mrs. Chavasse, to Oonah Hyacinthe, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perceval-Maxwell, of Moore Hill, Tallow, Co. Waterford.

MORRIS : PERRY.—On Oct. 18, 1930, at All Saints', Lindfield, Sussex, by the Rev. S. N. L. Ford, Vicar, of All Souls', South Hampstead, assisted by the Rev. Sidney Lomax, Vicar of Lindfield, John, second son of Sir Francis and Lady Morris, of 14, St. John's Wood-park, N.W., to Phyllis Kathleen, eldest daughter of the late James Bracey Perry and Mrs. Perry, of Brooklands, Heywards Heath.

MURRAY : DUFF.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Montreal, James Murray, of North Battleford, to Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Duff-Miller, Agent-General for New Brunswick, and Mrs. Duff-Miller, of Abbey-court, St. John's Wood, London.

TUFTON : BARNES.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1930, at St. Thomas's Parish Church, Hove, by the Rev. C. H. Vibrac-Horton, second cousin of the bride, assisted by Alfred C. Tufton and Mrs. Tufton, of 2, New Church-rd., Hove, to Vera Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. W. Barnes, of 8, Burton-villas, Hove.

DEATHS

BAGRAM.—On Oct. 18, 1930, after a protracted illness, in London, Osmond J. Bagram, Barrister, in his 65th year. (Calcutta and Rangoon papers please copy.)

BARDRICK.—On Oct. 21, 1930, passed peacefully away at 51, Sackville-gardens, Hove, Louisa Bardrick, aged 74 years. Interment at Hove Cemetery Friday, Oct. 24, at 2.30 p.m.

BERLANDINA.—On Oct. 21, 1930, Hinda Arabella, widow of William H. Berlandina, of 10, Parsifal-road, Hampstead, N.W.6, in her 76th year.

BLANE.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at 11, Melbury-road, W., Brigadier-General Charles Fowres Blane, C.M.G., late R.E.A., youngest son of the late Gilbert James Blane, of Follejon Park, Windsor, and 21, Prince's-gardens, S.W. Funeral private at Winkfield. No flowers.

BLUNT.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Blaby Hill, near Leicester, Isabella Blunt, widow of George H. Blunt, Esq., and daughter of the late R. B. Baird, Esq., of Over Courance, Dumfriesshire, aged 87. Funeral Blaby Cemetery (Thursday), at noon.

BOOBBYER.—On Oct. 18, 1930, as the result of an accident, Annie F. W. Boobbyer, widow of Dr. P. Boobbyer, M.O.H., Nottingham. Service at St. Andrew's, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment Church Cemetery, Nottingham.

BREWIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1930, suddenly, at Le Zoute, Belgium, Bertram Brewis, B.A., LL.B., of St. Helens, Lancashire.

BROTHERHOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 17, 1930, at Timsbury, James Brotherhood, retired Civil Engineer, in his 86th year.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, 1930, Robert Allen Brown, of Sunnyside, Bickley, Kent, passed quietly into rest. Service at the West Norwood Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers and no mourning, by his own and his family's special wish.

BRUCE.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Smeeth Paddocks, Kent, Arthur Richard Bacwen, beloved husband of Alice Brown. Funeral 3 o'clock Friday, Oct. 24, at St. Mary's Church, Smeeth.

BUCHANAN.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Shanghai, William George Buchanan, in his 80th year.

BURMESTER.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Carberry, Claygate, Frederick Garland Burmester, in his 90th year. Funeral at Claygate Parish Church on Friday, Oct. 24, 2.30 p.m.

BURNSIDE.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at East Sutton Park, near Maidstone, in an aeroplane accident, Annie Irene, second daughter of Canon and Mrs. W. F. Burnside, of St. Edmund's School, Canterbury. Funeral at St. Edmund's Chapel at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), and afterwards at Harbledown. Personal friends will be welcome at the Chapel.

CLARK.—On Oct. 21, 1930, suddenly, at 11, Zetland House, Markes-road, Kensington, Jeanie, widow of John Clark, of the National Bank of Scotland, Union-street, Glasgow, and of Kirkland Park, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, aged 88. Service 11.30 a.m. Friday, Oct. 24, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, and thereafter at Kensington Cemetery.

CONSTABLE.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Erdington, Birmingham, of pneumonia, Oswald Clement Constable, third son of the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Constable, Hanlirx, Llandovery, formerly of Uppingham, aged 37. Funeral Erdington Parish Church, Friday, 2.30.

COOK.—On Oct. 21, 1950, at 4, Wimborne-road, Bournemouth, Emily Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Bury Cook. Funeral Haddington Old Cemetery on Friday, 2 o'clock. Flowers to Allen & Sons, late of Denbridge Brothers, Dorset Works, 120, East-road, London, N.1.

CRAWHALL.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1930, at 4, Bentinck-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Alice Ann Crawhall, daughter of the late Thomas Emerson Crawhall, of Condercum.

DAVIES.—On Oct. 15, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, Gwilyn Tremain Davies, L.D.S., R.C.S., late of 14, New Cavendish-street, London, aged 41.

DEAKIN.—On Oct. 19, 1930, Norman, son of the late G. H. Deakin, of Davenham Hall, Cheshire.

DOUGHTY.—On Oct. 19, 1930, suddenly, at Woodside, Bearsted, Kent, William Doughty, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 86.

DUKES.—On Oct. 19, 1930, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Esquire Dukes, of Canonbury, aged 89. Service at Clarence-road Baptist Church, Southend-on-Sea, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

EDDINGTON.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at 30, Onslow-gardens, Maxwell Hill, Grace Gillespie Eddington.

FARNDEN.—On Oct. 17, 1930, passed away after a brief illness, Alfred Henry Farnden, deeply mourned by Nellie Myrtle, and family, and all who knew him. Service 2.30 to-day (Wednesday), Christ Church, Sutton.

FELL.—On Oct. 20, 1930, Henry Walter Fell, of 9, Branksome Wood-road, Bournemouth, and Keells, Cumberland, aged 78. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m., at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, and Parkstone Cemetery.

GAMBLES.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at "Haremal," Dorney, Shepperton-on-Thames, William Gambles, many years "Billie of Wargrave," N.S., Thirsk Cemetery, Cemetery-lane, on to-morrow (Thursday). (Friends please accept this intimation.)

GILL.—On Oct. 17, 1930, at The Cottage, Shawfield Park, Bromley, Kent, Annie Mary, second daughter of the late Samuel Nash Gill and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Foreman.

GRIFFITH.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Portledge House, Bude, Richard Glyn Griffith, V.D., late Chief Medical Officer, R.E., India, in his 86th year. Flowers to Bonner Station to-day (Wednesday).

HADWEN.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Holly Acre, Yalsley, Ossa Susanna Hadwen. No flowers, by request.

DEATHS (continued)

HILLMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Southfields Corner, Eastbourne, Arthur Chester Hillman, J.P., beloved husband of Elsie Chester Hillman, aged 70. Service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Eastbourne, Friday, Oct. 24, at 2.30 p.m.

HOLDEN.—Harry Ralph Holden, of Brestygarth, Garth, Breconshire, in his 73rd year. Funeral Holdenby House, Northampton, Friday. Memorial service Garth Church 2.30 p.m. Friday.

HOWARD.—On Oct. 20, 1930, Ebenezer Howard, of 1, Upper Addison-gardens, Kensington, and Oak Gate, Sherringham, aged 81. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, on Friday, at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Culworth, John Ingerald Johnson, aged 59 years. Funeral Culworth, Friday, 2.30.

MEADE.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Seattle, U.S.A., Frederick Richard Daly, beloved youngest son of the late General Sir Richard J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., in his 60th year.

MUNDAY.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Devon Lodge, Saffron Walden, Amy, eldest daughter of the late George Munday, of Sharesbrook, Essex, aged 78. Funeral at Saffron Walden to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

OSBORN.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 11, Rodney-street, Liverpool, after a brief illness, Colonel L. J. Osborn, D.S.O.

PARR.—On Oct. 18, 1930, Rev. J. Tolefree Parr, of 222, Broomwood-road, S.W.11. Service at Brookwood-road Chapel to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30, Interment at Magdalen-road Cemetery, Wandsworth.

PEPPERDAY.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, John Hinds Pepperday, late of Sannox, Bilton, in his 80th year.

PLUME.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at 8, Gore Park-avenue, Eastbourne, the Rev. Henry Plume, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of North Queensland, in his 79th year. Funeral 1 p.m. Friday, Oct. 24, St. Michael's Church, Ocklynge, Eastbourne.

POOLEY.—On Oct. 20, 1930, suddenly, at Grange Mount, Leatherhead, Warner Lake Pooley, O.B.E. No mourning, by request.

QUENNELL.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at The Manor House, Brentwood, John Lewis Quennell, aged 66.

ROBINSON.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Raydale, Gretna, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Chambers Robinson, late East Lancs. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at Altham Church. Reade, Padiham, Lancs.

SEVIER.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at 7, Grange-road, Ealing, Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of James Henry Sevier, late of Mayavati, India, aged 93 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), St. Saviour's, Ealing, 2 p.m. Golders Green Crematorium, 2.45. No flowers, by her request.

TURNBULL.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Egton, 110, Penylan-road, Cardiff, Philip Bernard, the beloved husband of Marie Hennessy Turnbull and eldest son of the late Philip Turnbull, J.P., The Heath, Cardiff, aged 51 years. Funeral Friday. Requiem Mass at St. Peter's Church, Cardiff, 10 a.m. No flowers. R.I.P.

ULLATHORNE.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at the residence of his brother-in-law, "Formoso," Bournemouth, from heart-failure, following a short illness, Cyril Bernard, the beloved husband of Millie Ullathorne, of 21, Sunderland-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., aged 67 years. R.I.P. Requiem Mass to-morrow (Thursday), at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, at 11 a.m. Flowers may be sent to 21, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

WHITEHEAD REID.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, Edward Douglas Whitehead Reid, M.B., B.Ch., son of the late Dr. Thomas Whitehead Reid and Mrs. Reid, of Canterbury, aged 47. Funeral 2 p.m. Friday, Oct. 24, at Canterbury Cathedral, and afterwards at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury. Flowers to Canterbury Cathedral. Trains Victoria 10.34 and 11.35 a.m.

WORRALL.—On Oct. 20, 1930, in London, Louisa Tabitha Worrall, wife of the late Joseph Worrall, of Sheffield, and youngest daughter of the late Edmund Minson Wavell, J.P., of Halifax. Interment at Ecclesall Churchyard, Sheffield, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LEDGARD.—In ever-loving remembrance of Frank Cooper Ledgard, Lieut., 2nd Batt. "The Green Howards," killed in action at Krukeik, near Ypres, Oct. 22, 1914.

MARCHANT.—In perfect memory of Francis G. W. Marchant, R.F.C., killed in action on the Somme, Oct. 22, 1916, aged 19.

SANDYS.—In loving memory of Captain Mervyn Keats Sandys, 2nd Battn. The York and Lancaster Regiment, killed in action at Touquet, Bois Genler, near Armentières, Oct. 23-23, 1914.

SQUIRE.—To the dear memory of Dorothy Jeannette Squire, who died Oct. 22, 1918.

H.M.S. VALERIAN.—Lost in a hurricane off Bermuda, Oct. 22, 1926. In memory of Sub-Lieut. Ronald Summerford, R.N., and his brave shipmates.

H.M.S. VALERIAN.—In memory of Sub-Lieut. Ronald Brinsley Summerford, R.N., Oct. 22, 1926.

H.M.S. VALERIAN.—In memory of the officers and men of H.M.S. Valerian, which foundered in a hurricane off Bermuda, Oct. 22, 1926.

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PERSONAL

GOD KEEP YOU. Good hunting. "I know not when . . ."

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. ARCHIBALD BELLVILLE and family are greatly touched by all the sympathy and kindness shown them in their deep sorrow. Owing to the great number of letters, it is impossible to reply to each separately, but they hope all will accept this expression of their gratitude for letters and beautiful flowers sent.

INDIA.—LADY MINTO'S INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION, of which Her Majesty the Queen is patron, provides trained Nurses for Europeans in India. You and your friends can HELP its funds by taking tickets for the Concert which takes place in the Albert Hall on Wednesday, October the 29th, at 8 p.m.

CURZON-STREET.—To be LET FURNISHED, for three months, small FLAT; sitting room, bed room, bath room; luxuriously furnished; baby grand piano; ten guineas a week, including service and electric light, to very careful tenant only.—Write Box B.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

DIARY, red, LOST, Saturday.—10s. reward at Miss Rose, 3, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park.

LOST, a small BLACK JAPANNED TIN BOX, 12 inches long, 8 inches high; painted in white on the lid the letters "C. T. M."; sunk handle on lid; containing valuables. Any one bringing same, or furnishing any information concerning it, to Dowager Lady Hillingdon, Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, or Garrard and Co., Jewellers, Albemarle-street, London, will be rewarded.

LOST, Oct. 2nd, in ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA or on road between St. Leonards and Chichester, SAPPHIRE CROSS on long gold chain. Reward.—Kilburn, Orient House, New Broad-street, London.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, 15th October, between Albemarle-street and Ritz Hotel, a PEARL and DIAMOND CLUSTER SAFETY-PIN BROOCH.—Apply Garrard and Co., 150, Regent-street, W.1.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Monday, in Kensington or Hyde Park, NECKLACE, consisting of Platinum Chain, set nine Pearls.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£50 REWARD.—LOST, at Turnberry, Ayrshire, on 18th September, an all-diamond torpedo-shaped BROOCH, 2½in. long, containing three large brilliants equidistant apart, divided by smaller star-set brilliants and graduated diamonds filling. Mounted in gold with all platinum millegrain settings. The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the lost article.—Any information should be sent to J. L. Murray-Co., Claims Assessors, 12, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE OLD BEDFORD MODERNIANS' DINNER will take place on Saturday, December 6, at the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

EXECUTIVES concerned in securing suitable men and women for their staffs will find the "SITUATIONS VACANT" columns of The Times a most effective medium. To a recent advertisement 702 applications were received in four days.

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SHOOTING 1,000 Brace Grouse Moor, must be shot or 10 days, starting Oct. 28th. SIX good GUNS WANTED at £50 each inclusive; birds very plentiful.—For particulars write Box B.1016, The Times, E.C.4.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton ..	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
†Mantua ..	11,000	Jack ..	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend ..	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning ..	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam ..	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright ..	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cudlip ..	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malda ..	17,000	Britton ..	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Higlett ..	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton ..	—	Oct. 24
Chitral ..	15,000	Nissen ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning ..	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Malaviya ..	17,000	Allin ..	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes ..	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Padma (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Pigot ..	Dec. 5	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Perlin (cargo) ..	7,845	—	Nov. 14	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallabue ..	Nov. 15	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright ..	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Malwa ..	9,000	Sudell ..	Dec. 12	—
‡Khyber ..	9,000	—	Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
§ Taking also 2nd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*DOMALA ..	8,441	—	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
*HATIMURA ..	6,986	Nov. 3	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
*MUNDRA ..	6,227	Nov. 20	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
¶WARFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA ..	8,324	—	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MADURA ..	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA ..	8,294	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA ..	9,066	—	—	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 3	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MANELA ..	9,067	Nov. 17	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RANGITANE	17,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S.A. Co., Ltd., J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Avenue 7070), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6734).

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7
†BARRABOOL	13,000	Nov. 21
BARRABOOL	13,000	Dec. 5

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	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 29 — Dec. 4
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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 21
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORMUSZ	15,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

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CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
dhCity of Lahore	8,983	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of York ..	7,944	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,297	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Lahore ..	8,983	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov 8	C. Town, Algoa B.,	
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	E. London, Natal.	

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	—	Oct. 25
Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	12,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6

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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU ..	16,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
KATORI MARU ..	16,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

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Jan. 20 ..	42 days	94 guineas
Jan. 21 ..	44 days	£95
Jan. 22 ..	46 days	97 guineas
Jan. 24 ..	48 days	99 guineas

Programme on request from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., Berkeley-street, London, W.1, and 309 Offices.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
22	MAJESTIC l	Southampton	White Star
24	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC .. .. .. a, c	Liverpool	White Star
25	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
25	CARONIA .. .. .. g, c	Southampton	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
29	HOMERIC l	Southampton	White Star
31	TRANSYLVANIA .. .. c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov.			
1	AQUITANIA .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA c	Southampton	Cunard
5	OLYMPIC .. .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
8	HAIJTIC .. .. .. a, c	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND c	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC l	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA b, f	Glasgow	Anchor
14	CAMERONIA .. .. .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUSONIA .. .. .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC l	Southampton	White Star

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
f Via Belfast and Glasgow. g Via Queenstown.
l Via Moville, q Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. k Via Quebec.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
24	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
24	ANDANIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
31	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
Nov.			
1	MONTCLARE .. .. .. s	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ASCANIA c	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA k, m	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC .. .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTROSE c	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA .. .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Oct. 25	WESTERNLAND .. s	Southampton	Red Star
Nov. 8	PENNLAND .. .. s	Southampton	Red Star

k To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. s Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
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	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Oct. 22	Oct. 31
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
"FRANCE" (c)	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Nov. 12	Nov. 19
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
"PARIS" (c)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2

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PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Nov. 17
and then : Dec. 1st, 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 1
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Nov. 15
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Oct. 25
CUBA AND MEXICO.
VOLENDAM .. Nov. 11.
†Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Nov. 27th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. Jan. 7th
GALVESTON	Whinyates Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia Cartagena and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"			Nov. 1
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"			Nov. 15
M.V. "COLOMBIA"			Nov. 29

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA

S.S. "STUYVESANT"			Nov. 12
S.S. "DELFT"			Nov. 27
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"			Dec. 10

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Sphinx .. Nov. 6 and Nov. 20 | Gen. Metzinger
BOMBAY, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
S. de St. Pierre Oct. 31 and Nov. 14 | Gen. Voyron
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Theophile Gautier .. Nov. 6 and Nov. 18 | Lamartine
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
†ARLANZA	14,022	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 29	—
DARRO	11,483	—	Nov. 22
ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORBITA (omits Bermuda)	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,546	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,398	Dec. 11

† With liberty to call at St. Michael's, Azores.
TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA. January 6, 1931.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
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"AVELONA STAR"	From London	31 OCT.
"VILLA STAR"	and Liverpool	7 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and Bologne	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Bologne	18 DEC.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
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With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
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38 Gns. and Upwards.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

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Crossed cheques to be made payable to the "Wallasey Corporation." The deposit will be refunded on the receipt of a bona-fide tender together with the return of all plans and one copy of the documents.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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GEO. LIVSEY, LL.B., Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Wallasey, Cheshire, October 6th, 1930.

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Vacancies will also occur for two Assistant Obstetric and Gynæcological Surgeons to the Hospital, and applications for these latter posts, accompanied by testimonials, are invited to be sent before noon on Saturday, November 8th, 1930, to the undersigned, from whom information as to the form of the application may be obtained.

Candidates must be Fellows (or have passed the qualifying examination for Fellowship) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

By Order of the Board,
S. R. C. PLESTOW, Secretary-Superintendent.
20th October, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM, WOMEN'S HALL of RESIDENCE.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUB-WARDEN, vacant in January, 1931.—Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Women's Hall of Residence, Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, to whom applications should be sent before November 7th, 1930.

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EARN £3 to £10 weekly as Bookkeeper, Secretary, Salesman, &c.; rapid postal courses at smallest cost. Coaching for exams. Success assured. Employment bureau. Write, mentioning free, London School of Commerce (D.7), 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

EARN a better post by becoming qualified. You can study at home in spare time under the foremost Postal Training Institution in the country. Subjects: Accountancy, Secretaryship, Costing, Law, Advertising, Salesmanship, Matric. and B. Com. Degree, Business Training, Professional Prelim. Exams., &c. Over 8,500 exam. successes; good text-books. Moderate fees, by instalments if desired. Send postcard to-day for a copy of the Metropolitan College 136-page "Guide to Careers." It shows how to attain speedy and sure success.—Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans.

EARN Big Money in the Wireless Trade!—Become a Wireless salesman and radio expert. A short training enables you to qualify for a really big job with good salary, leading in an introduction to prospective employers.—Write post-card for syllabus of our Special Six-weeks' Course of Instruction in the evenings (commencing October), to London Wireless Tech. T.C.3, Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Est. 34 years.)

ENGINEERS.—The best posts go to men with full Qualifications, such as A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.A.E., &c. Write To-day for Free copy of "The Engineer's Guide to Success," 128 pages which contains the world's widest selection of Home-Study Courses in Engineering, Examinations, Branch, Post or Qualification that interests you, to The Technological Institute of Great Britain (Established 1917), 185, Temple Bar House, London, E.C.4.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch of car, with individual tuition. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Automobile Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of assured and remunerative posts available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age.—Write for prospectus to Dept. "A," Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

"QUALIFICATIONS Needed."—Are you one of the many who are being kept in the business rut through lack of the definite qualifications applicants for better positions must show? For one fee The School of Accountancy will train you until you pass one of the following examinations. (1) Accountancy. (2) Secretaryship. (3) Banking. (4) Insurance. (5) Commerce. (6) Matriculation. (7) B.Com. Degree.—Mark the course that interests you most, and post this advertisement, with your name and address, to the Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. You will receive post free the 180-page Guide to Careers and full particulars of facilities offered to your needs.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future.—Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Brighton Wireless College has a few vacancies for youths to train for wireless appointments in the leading wireless and shipping companies; positions guaranteed.—Write for full details, Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

YOU can earn £5 a week extra showing electrical water heaters in your own district at 10s. 6d. each; whole or part time; no capital required; full particulars and advice given free.—Write (no callers), Elkon, Limited, 79, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

LONDON daily newspaper requires educated experienced Telephone Canvasser for Classified Advertisements.—Write, stating full particulars, Box 1578, Rays Advt. Agency, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

PRINTING.—Progressive provincial letterpress and colour printers require a Representative in London; must have practical knowledge and be capable of creating and introducing new business; state age, terms, and experience.—A. W. Duncan and Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A firm of Chartered and Incorporated Accountant in the City of London) requires a Pupil; premium £500; no commission to be paid. Such a good prospects for suitable applicant, who must be keen and have received good education.—Write to "H," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Probationary Term.—Syllabus from Principal.

AUCTIONEERS, Surveyors, and Estate Agents (old-established general practice) in growing district borders of Bucks and Oxon have vacancy for well-educated articled pupil under the direct supervision of the principals. Every assistance given with the professional examinations. Moderate premium, partly returnable as salary.—Write Box E.1677, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agents, West End, have vacancy for Articled Pupil in practical office; supervision of principal; moderate premium, returnable in small salary.—Write Box B.1024, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURING Automobile Engineers and Coachbuilders have vacancy for Premium Pupil, age 16-18 years, at works in Luton, Beds. Pupil will receive thorough training in repair and conversion of commercial vehicles and in machine shop practice. Premium £80. Salary to commence at 15s. weekly, rising to £3 minimum at age 21.—Write Box R.1600, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

CITY firm requires Shorthand-Typist for French correspondence. No English applicant will be considered unless having perfect knowledge of French.—Write, stating qualifications and references, to Box F.899, Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You study in your spare time at moderate cost. The Institute is given to qualified students.—Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Commercial Manageress (30), successful record, wide experience, smart appearance and personality, seeks re-engagement immediate Assistant to Executive or control sales department or office; would consider any suitable appointment.—Write Box M.376, The Times, E.C.4.

A Clever experienced young business man seeks post with reasonable prospects; comprehensive executive, secretarial, buying, and selling experience; fluent French, some German, Spanish; excellent credit and references; might consider investment after trial.—Write Box R.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, extensive market experience Eastern produce London Commercial Exchanges, desires fresh responsibility as assistant to directorate or departmental manager; age 38.—Write Box W.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

A Business executive, experienced in Sales Development, advertising, staff control, seeks permanent position. Ideas, initiative, drive. Moderate salary. Highest references.—Write Box M.357, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen Business Man (44), fluent French, Italian, bookkeeping, correspondence, seeks Post; might take small interest later if satisfied.—Write Box M.389, The Times, E.C.4.

AN experienced Private Secretary seeks responsible post; reliable and capable; also trained and experienced canvasser-manequin worker; experienced chauffeur.—Write Box 06462, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Successful, experienced business man, 36, will shortly be available as Sales or Commercial Manager or in similar executive capacity; 16 years' marketing experience and successful record home and abroad.—Write Box 05406, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Young Public School Man, very keen and energetic, desires post with possibility of travelling abroad; six years' commercial experience, England and Continent; fluent French.—Write Box 06556, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Young Public School Gentleman, diploma agriculture and estate management, member of I.A.S., by exhibition, seeks position as Sub-Agent or Agent on small estate in Midlands; has had practical experience.—Write Box E.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books a number of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for apartments, position of trust, &c.—Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

BRITON, 37, Public School man, desirous of locating in Canada, preferably Toronto; 13 years sales field will any British or Canadian firm who has an office there undertake to employ me? Good personality; highest references; disengaged.—D. S., Highlands Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BUENOS Ayres Exhibition.—Advertiser (26), now representative for well-known London firm, seeks larger field of activity and would be interested to interview first-class firm requiring efficient Spanish-speaking salesman for S. America.—Write Box M.366, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

FULLY trained Nurses (gentlewomen) required in good-class medical, surgical, and maternity nursing home; easy distance from London.—Write Box F.677, The Times, E.C.4.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTICATED Mother's Help wanted.—Mrs. Schofield, 35, Lordship-park, Stoke Newington, N.16.

LADY required as Mother's Help, not companion; foreign or English; assist children and housework; capable, kindhearted, really fond children and country life; two servants; salary £36; highest character.—Mrs. Wood, Upper Winchendon, Aylesbury.

CAN any lady personally recommend trustworthy Nannie for boys 3 and 5 months? Nurserymaid kept; must like country.—Mrs. Combe, Guerns, Goring Heath, Oxon.

LONDON, near; £60; good French or Swiss Nurse; entire charge children 3, 2; some English. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend a good Lady's Maid for the country; accustomed to hunting clothes; not under 30; fond packer, traveller, and needlewoman.—Mrs. Bell-Irving, White Hill, Lockerbie.

CAN lady recommend thoroughly experienced, useful Maid, 35-38? Must be good needlewoman, washer, ironer, packer, traveller; town, country, and travelling; one lady; valet two young gentlemen in holidays.—Mrs. Somers, 25, Knightsbridge-court, Sloane-street.

EGERIA, Madame Vivian demande bonnes Ladies' Maids. Useful Maids, Londres et toute part; bons gages; références.—8, addresser 308, Regent-street (Bureau).

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Working Cook-Housekeeper. West End flat; one lady; good plain cook; personal reference.—Write Box 05501, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Working Cook-Housekeeper or Cook-General; modern house; nurse kept, daily housemaid.—Write age, experience, Dr. Richards, Ickenham, Uxbridge.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately; strict disciplinarian; initiative; good sewing woman; early riser; state age, salary, religion, and experience; personal interview necessary; first-class London Hotel.—Write Box F.999, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper or Cook-General required by country village; family two, boy for holidays; house-parlourmaid kept.—Cobb, Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks.

WANTED early November, family or friends to undertake work of country house and look after one horse, mow lawns, &c.; chauffeur and gardener kept; furnished or unfurnished rooms in cottage available.—Write to Lady Turner, Racedown, Crewkerne.

WANTED, Cook-Housekeeper, entire charge of small convenient flat; one lady; help given.—Write only Miss Dewhurst, 11, St. Andrew's-mansions, Dorset-street, W.1.

WANTED, Working Housekeeper, fond of children and animals; plain cooking; no late meals.—Call 76, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, or 'phone Maida Vale 0059.

WANTED, Cook, age 25-35, and Kitchenmaid, age 18-25, wanted, or Head Kitchenmaid taking part as Cook considered, for Slough seven months, then Town permanently; two in family, three children, five staff.—Apply Mrs. C. H. Higgins, "Nunehurst," Garrtan-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

PARLOURMAID required for Wimbledon; charge two rooms; must be experienced; good reference.—Mrs. George Durlacher, Hilcote, Lancaster-road, Wimbledon.

PARLOURMAID wanted in Devonshire; small country house; age 28-40; experienced; good cuttings and holidays; £50-£55.—R., 42, Brook-street, London, W.1.

PARLOURMAID, well trained and good valet; two in family; dining room; five maids kept; near station and bus route.—Mrs. King, Beenham Grange, near Reading.

PARLOURMAID and Head Housemaid wanted for Wimbledon; wages £50 and £45; experienced; Church of England or Nonconformist.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Hooker, Ridgelands, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

PARLOURMAID, single-handed; must be thoroughly good Cook and thoroughly experienced; two in family; separate bed room.—Apply by letter Mrs. Edwards, 54, Portland-place, W.1.

PARLOURMAID or Parlourmaid required; staff five; afternoon uniform supplied; hourly bus route London. Apply, stating wages, Mrs. Bosman, Woodside, Windlesham, Surrey.

UNDER Parlourmaid (second of two); family two; six maids; good home; afternoon uniform; wages arranged.—Apply by letter first, Atwell, 24, Lyndhurst-road, N.W.3.

PARLOURMAID, flat; two in family, three servants; separate bed room; £32. Also another; small family; six servants (country). No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, experienced. November 1; two in family; about 22; good cuttings; £45 per annum, with butler; personal reference.—Write fully, Lady Butt, 19, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted; three maids kept; five in family; Sun to Tunbridge Wells scope at gate; good outings.—Mrs. Stanger, Speldhurst, Kent.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; no silver or brass; good waitress; separate bed room; liberal cuttings; age 25-30; good personal reference necessary.—Mrs. Waldo, 40, Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W.11.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; flat; family three; cook-general kept; £45-£52; personal reference.—Hyman, 42, Hanover-mate-mansions, near Baker-street.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; quiet situation; two in family; cook kept; good cuttings; separate bed rooms; good personal references essential; wages £48.—Call between 1-3 and after 8, or write 22, Cavendish-square, W.1.

CAN any lady recommend young House-Parlourmaid? Parlourmaid kept.—Apply Mrs. Jameson, 14, Southwell-gardens, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid required for St. John's Lake's Vicarage, Key Garden; age about 30; wages arranged.—Apply Mrs. J. H. Browne.

GOOD House-Parlourmaid required; two in family; five maids; accustomed to waiting; preferred separate bed room, electric light; last one 10 years.—Mrs. Drake, Copyhold, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.

WANTED, House-Parlourmaid and Housemaid; wages £40, £15.—Apply Mrs. Hamilton, 88, Paul's Vicarage, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Cook-Housekeeper, Hammersmith; two in family (work); week-ends; separate bed rooms; £50, £25. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCOULLERY MAIDS

HEAD Housemaid, age 25-30, and Second Housemaid, age 18-25, tall, for Slough seven months, then Town permanently; two in family, three children, five staff.—Apply Mrs. C. H. Higgins, "Nunehurst," Garrtan-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

HOUSEMAIDS required, ages 16 to 18 years.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Lady Housekeeper, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

HOUSEMAID, single-handed; flat, Regent's Park; small staff four.—Write age, experience, salary Box B.1010, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID wanted in building of first-class service flats facing the Park; wages 17s. per week, sleep in. Call 20, Hyde Park-place, W.2.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, required for new flats, with exceptional convenience; small family; wages £50-£55; opportunity for responsible maid; good personal reference imperative; three other maids kept.—Write fully to Mrs. Jacobs, 73, Portland-place, W.1.

UNDER Housemaid, non-basement; house five servants; small family. Many others. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

KITCHENMAID, some experience; £40; extra outings; very comfortable, light situation.—Mrs. Lawrence, Earlswood Mount, Earlswood, Surrey.

KITCHENMAIDS, £40; country girls considered: (1) Chelsea, two family, seven servants, oldman; (2) Mayfair, two family, five servants and oldman. Also other good places.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to above.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

ABOUT £65.—Experienced Maid for flat; good cooking; two in family; personal reference essential; family two; help given.—Write for appointment, 45, Grove-court, St. John's Wood.

GOOD General required, about 20; plain cooking; good cuttings; three in family.—Forsyth, 148, Bridge-lane, Golders Green, N.W.11.

£52.—Experienced General; three adults in family; 2½ acres, small modern house.—1, Woodstock-road, Golders Green. Speedwell 4011.

A Superior General; Maida Vale; daily help; electric stove; only plain cooking; four; holiday £55; offers. No charge; other places all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple for winter months at Eastbourne as Cook-General and House-Parlourman.—All particulars to Eastick, Oldfield, Maidenhead, Berks.

MARRIED Couple wanted, Cook and House-Parlourman, for bachelor's flat, Regent's Park; only in residence twice a week; must be experienced and used to good service; good home and wages; state ages and references.—Capt. E., care of Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton, Bucks.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parlourman, thoroughly well experienced, wanted; no children; gentleman, away week-ends; excellent cuttings; £100-£110; state ages.—G. Wilson, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple, £100; Houseman-Gardener, wife good Cook; four in family; parlourmaid and housemaid kept; excellent references.—Write Box 06538, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAN lady recommend experienced Couple as Working C Butler or Parlourman, wife Housemaid when required? No young children; cottage; three maids kept. Apply Mrs. Waghorn, Windlesham, Surrey.

WANTED (for London house, three in family), respectable Married Couple (no family); man to act as Chauffeur and Handyman (good driver); wife Parlourmaid and have personal (London) references; wife must be capable at housework and able to do occasional serving at table; must supply own bed room and kitchen furniture; good inclusive salary.—Apply, by letter only, to B. Feldman and Co., 125, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2.

WANTED for London, Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman; small house; two in family; £120.—Write Box B.1041, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, living alone, requires Couple as Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman; comfortable home assured; £100-£110; state ages.—Mrs. Hobbs, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parlourman, wanted for Yorkshire; £120; live in staff.—National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No fee. Fulham 0226.

BUTLER-VALET, with experience, about 25; November 1; flat; three in family; personal references.—Write fully, Lady Butt, 19, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN, experienced; comfortable home; N.W. district; wages 23s.—Write Box B.1012, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, House-Parlourman, ex-Service man preferred.—Apply, with references, C. A. Sherring, J.P., Shren Mount (by Christ Church), East Sheen, S.W.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CLAIRE Lady Manton highly recommends exceptional English governess; certificated; experienced teacher; charming companion.—Write "Mademoiselle," Offchurch Bury, Leamington.

GOVERNESS requires post; English, French, Latin, P.N.E.U. method; excellent with backward children; good references.—Miss K., 35, Leinster-square, W.2.

EXPERIENCED Governess or Companion-Help requires post; £60.—Hackett, Four Marks, Hants.

FRENCH lady (diplômée), bright, successful Teacher, has time disengaged; excellent references from schools and families.—Mlle. F., Finborough-road, S.W.10.

FRENCH Governess-Companion requires post; needlewoman.—Write Box B.1021, The Times, E.C.4.

DARLING, 23; fond children; 11 years' reference England; English lessons; good sewer.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

WELL-EDUCATED Nursery-Governess requires post at once.—"B.," Trevarnthan, Ferriby, Bumsea.

YOUNG Gentlewoman, certificated, musical, experienced, requires temporary Governess post near London.—Dow, 18, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7. Prob. 4747.

THE Hon. Mrs. Britten very highly recommends a middle-aged Swiss lady as Companion; very capable and cheerful; good reader; English, French, German; long experience in England.—Miss B., 34, Old Deer Park-gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

A well-educated lady with delightful personality, capable, trustworthy, wishes post as Companion-Help where maid kept.—Write Box 06493, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EASY-going Gentlewoman, young widow, desires post in East Africa as Companion; will take charge of children; accustomed to life abroad.—Write Box 06503, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN, well informed, Lady Companion-Secretary; French acquired abroad; Town or country; would travel.—Write Box 06519, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN (doctor's daughter), child lover, experienced, domesticated, R.C.; London or near; references exchanged.—Miss Bowden, Ashbourne, Derby.

REFINED Belgian Lady, 40, cheerful, willing, English, French, German, draws, paints, handworks, fond of children, with good family as Companion; would travel.—Mrs. Mortimer, Hurlingham, S.W.6.

WANTED, a post, as pair, for a young German lady (22 years).—F. Stein, Neuls 2

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 60 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Elegant lounge, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Most convenient. Varsity, or Public School; or married couples preferred. Double from 2 gns.; single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 4gns. and £2 12s. without luncheon.—Write Box F.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE (LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION).—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room. 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; evening dinner, 7 o'clock; inclusive terms (no hands) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Southerland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A ONE ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water.—Welbeck 2087.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Nearly opened. Breakfast and dinner only. Terms moderate. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8658.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single bed; private bath; electric fire; electric light, and hot bath; gas fires, central heating.—3, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Gloucester-road Tube). (Western 1256.)

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Barn's Charming Edwardian Residence, facing Kensington Gardens. Apply Resident Proprietress, 45a, Lancaster-gate. Bays. 1457. Padd. 4220.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most considerable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2349.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Beautiful Residential House, 3mins. Hyde Park; excellent table; large bed rooms; constant hot water. Inclusive terms from 2½gns.—Phone, Padd. 4477 or write Box 7331, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 2½ gns. inclusive; breakfast, lunch and baths; private and cold water; gas fires; electric light; 2 minutes Hyde Park, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE, private bath, in prosperous house near Hyde Park; good cooking and service.—37, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8169.

DUDLEY COURT, HYDE PARK.

A BEAUTIFULLY Appointed RESIDENTIAL in Inverness-terrace; excellent cuisine; bridge; partial board from 3½ gns.—Hanover 4055, Padd. 4055.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, TWO BED ROOMS; gas fires in bed rooms, use of bath soon; no objection to children if three kept; excellent cook; lady's private house.—62, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold water; extremely moderate charges; 2 minutes' motor journey from the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Bright, snug SUITE, 56 with board for two; single room from 35s.; close Tube. Park.—40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park. Padd. 0051.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Comfortable FURNISHED BED ROOM; gas fire; 25s.; suit bachelor.—4, Drayton-gardens, S.W.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable, good-class Residence; all modern conveniences, 'phone; good table; large garden; close bus and Tube; terms 35s.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; moderate (reduced winter terms). Padd. 1769.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. per week; or 10s. 6d. daily. Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1006. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

1-2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. HANDSOME SUITE of four reception rooms, GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS; hot spring and hair mattresses; constant hot water, QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table, with good cooking and dainty service. South aspect, heated day and night. Three minutes from three Tubes, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens. Inclusive terms £3 12s. 6d. and £3 13s. 6d. Double 5 gns., and 6 guineas. By the day from 12s. 6d. Padd. 3538. Illustrated Tariff.

111a, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

A LARGE and SMALL ROOM, Furnished or not, use of kitchen, bath; moderate; close Tube. District.—'Phone Western 4415 before 1 o'clock for appointment.

A LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED SUITE a few yards Marble Arch; artistically decorated; running hot water; electric fires; low rent.—40, Seymour-street (Padd. 4071).

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.—LADIES ONLY.—19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1975.

ARLINGTON COURT,

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms; with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 lifts; 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 7161.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5441.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON. Most up-to-date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all fine rooms well lighted and cold water and fires, four aspects, lounge, constant heating and coal fires. Cycling and comfort specially studied. From 4gns. single, 6 guineas double. Park 0179.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY Up-to-date Quiet Sunny Warm ROOMS and FLATS; every comfort; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes' Tube and omnibus. Single from 3gns. Padd. 2257.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; hot spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single; 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE,

EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. FROBISHER 2120.

A 150 ft. Cambridge terrace. Hyde Park. Well-appointed rooms; partial board from 2gns.

A N ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVE GUESTS; quiet, congenial society, homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20). 12, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

HORNER GRANGE,

WEST HILL, SYDENHAM. 'PHONE 2701.

AN IDEAL GUEST HOUSE, five miles London, one mile Dulwich; central heating; ballroom; garages.

A PARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL.—Very well furnished flats in beautiful secluded house Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance.—Park 4725.

A BIJOU, bachelor, would SHARE his STUDIO FLAT, Bayswater, with young business or professional man; very moderate terms.—Write Box W.1903, The Times, E.C.4.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAK-FAST ROOM (newly decorated), just being opened, by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 120, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fire; close South Kensington Tube station; 2 minutes Gloucester-road. Single, 30s.; double, including breakfast, baths. 'Phone, Kens. 5241.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,

6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

One minute Gloucester-road Station. Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. Terms moderate. 'Phone, Kens. 1674.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 14s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and use of bath (if shared with one other); divan and concealed beds and washstands fitted; electric fires, grillers, central heating; lounge; dancing; libraried hall; porter; Dutch garden; Bayswater court, 81, Sheldon-square, W.2 (Westbourne-grove, Park 5441).

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming house, quiet, central, 25s. to 30s.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service; suit business, married couple; also one room 20s.—Mrs. Smith's-road Ice Rink.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. Park 3417.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns. single, reduction sharing; running hot and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident Proprietress.—3, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 3276.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted constant hot water, lino lock, phone, gas cooker, fire slot meter, central heating; newly decorated and furnished; very suitable for visiting friends or business ladies only; 37s. 6d. to 3gns. weekly, monthly tenancy.—33, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (facing gardens). (Western 6423.)

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; centrally situated; moderate terms; meals optional.—Mrs. Peterson, Park 7695.

A TTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES. Also Bed-Sitting rooms. Meals optional. —10, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; minerva-in.—19, King-street, W. Bishop's Park 9281.

A TTRACTIVE First Floor and Ground-Floor Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; double and single; from 37s. 6d.; three minutes Lancaster-Gate. Apply Resident, 71, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

A T SOUTH KENSINGTON, close to station (Onslow-gardens).—A really large newly FURNISHED ROOM in private house; constant hot water to room; newly decorated; divan bed, gas fire; every convenience; terms, weekly (or shared 25s.); includes breakfast, baths, electricity, and attendance; references exchanged.—Reg Kensington 5025 for appointment.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly decorated and tastefully furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS. Divan beds, spring mattresses, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1281.

GROVE MANSIONS LTD.

AT 36 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 2½s.; new vacancies; large double and bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1062.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

THE BEAUMONT,

AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; constant hot water. From 4½s. single (4gns. double). Resident Proprietress. Park 3028.

AT 86, BEDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted basins, hot and cold; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns. double 3½gns.—Flat 1038.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

WESTBOURNE COURT.

AT 32, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1799.

AT MAYFAIR.—42, Clarges-street.—Attractive SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS with private bath; also single rooms; electric heating; excellent service. 'Phone, Grosvenor 1970.

AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT.

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A First-class Residential Establishment.

Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.

Hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Many having own baths.

Highly recommended by guests in residence.

Terms from 3 guineas per week.

One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.

Telephone, Park 0294.

MARBLE ARCH.

BACHELOR ROOMS in well-appointed house; 3 st. clean service; meals served in own rooms as desired.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

BACHELORS' newly decorated and tastefully FURNISHED single SERVICE ROOMS in quiet, open position adjacent to Harrods Stores; fitted basins (hot and cold), gas and electric fires; 2½-3gns., including service and light.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7856.

BAKER-STREET (near).—BED-SITTING ROOM in lady's private house; meals optional.—Prim. 4990. 10, Wells-road, Regent's Park.

STANHOPE-GARDENS.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION. Fitted running water; sitting, one to four bed rooms, private baths and 'phones; service; from 3½gns. weekly inclusive.—Write Box 06537, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL SITTING ROOM, Bed room adjoining, first floor; sole guest; private house, Hampstead.—Phone, Maida Vale 7558.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION; fitted running water; charming double suite; every convenience; dining room.—53, Seymour-st. Padd. 5787.

1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and BED ROOMS; hot and cold water; ample bath rooms; central heating, electric and gas fires; telephones. Furnished, Maples.—Write or 'phone Mayfair 1067.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, bathe, from 25s.; one and two water basins.—Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5; near S. Ken. Station. (Ken. 7830.)

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Yorkshire lady's house; 3gns. single, 5½s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires throughout. Zoo 1mile. 2m. Upper George-street, Marble Arch, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; comfort studied; terms moderate.—1, Brunswick-square, Russell-square, W.C.1.

14, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.

BED-SITTING ROOMS.—The most luxurious in Kensington; fitted basins (hot and cold), gas fires; 35s. 6d., including breakfast, baths, light, and service; close Earl's Court Station, Western 2650.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Bachelor BED-SITTING ROOMS; bath room, also telephone on each floor; running hot and cold water; excellent service; moderate terms; one minute Paddington and Leicester-square. Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, Park 7425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance, from 35s.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated.—26, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Fla. 5602.

OXFORD-CIRCUS.

BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast; terms moderate; French spoken.—4, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 0786.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½-gns.—44, 54, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½-gns.; dinner optional.—101-5-9, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6452.

BICKLEY, KENT.

HOLMFIELD PARK RESIDENTIAL; central heating, gas fires all bed rooms; tennis, riding, golf; near station, 20 minutes City. Special winter terms.—Apply Manager.

BOND-STREET (near).—BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water; telephone; gas fires; 4gns. with breakfast for two persons; service.—Welbeck 3571.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 185, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 37s. 6d. with breakfast; other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

CAMPDEN HILL.—2, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS, W.8.—FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view. Western 2323.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—FURNISHED ROOM, vacant for lady or two; 2gns. bath room, partial attendance; 30s. for two 40s.—Write Box 4602, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (few minutes off).—Large well-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; all conveniences.—'Phone, Welbeck 4965.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms from 2gns.; gas fires, garage, dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED BED ROOMS; meals optional; attendance, electric light; inclusive terms 27s. 6d. each.—Oxford-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 4334.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast; tasteful. Padd. 4229.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

IN well-appointed House, Queen's-gate (minute).—Delightful bright ACCOMMODATION offered; suit elderly gentleman; every care, attention; meals optional; references exchanged.—Write Box 05404, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INGLEWOOD, 37, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5. —A comfortable residential from 42 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Tele., Flaxman 7024.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS in well-appointed house; service, breakfast and dinner available; moderate.—Kelvin 9448, or write Box B.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, 11a, HORNTON-STREET, near High-street station.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE in comfortable quiet house; excellent cuisine. Western 5051.

KENSINGTON (CAMPDEN HILL).—Unfurnished ROOMS to be LET well-appointed house; excellent service, constant hot water, meals as desired.—Western 5468.

KENSINGTON.—Large Furnished ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; divans; use kitchen; double 25s.; breakfast 1s., 1s. 6d. Western 5939.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KEW GARDENS.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED ROOMS, attendance, running hot and cold every room; meals optional; near station.—54, Beechwood-avenue, Richmond 1686.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, FORTY-SIX, BEAUFORT-GARDENS.—The best cooking in London; beautiful Suites and Bed Rooms; absolute quiet; every modern improvement; passenger lift. Suites, 2 gns.; bed rooms 31s. guineas. Telephone, Sloane 2206-7.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no trade.—Kens. 8754.

LARGE attractive Modern House. UNFURNISHED SUITE and ROOMS in South Kensington; service optional.—Tyn. Flaxman 5021.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Ltd.

—Offer, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS 25th DEC. or EARLIER. Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	50/-
5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	45/-, 47/-
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7	40/-
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	21/-, 50/-
(Two houses)	NONE
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	35/-, 40/-
17, Hornton-street, W.8	NONE
(Two houses)	
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8	10/-
(Two houses)	
71, Linden-gardens, W.2	22/-, 25/-, 30/-
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	25/-, 35/-
(Four houses)	
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2	21/-, 25/-
(Four houses)	
22, Craven-hill, W.2	45/-, 55/-
(Two houses)	
72, Holland-park, W.11	42/-, 45/-
24, Holland-park, W.11	21/-, 25/-, 30/-, 37/-
170, Drayton-gardens, Baker-street	NONE
BRIGHTON, 5, Chichester-place	30/-
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road	18/-, 22/-, 25/-, 27/-
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place	15/-, 20/-, 30/-, 35/-
(Four houses)	
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit	NONE
CLIFTON (Bristol), 58, Pembroke-road, (Two houses)	32/-
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road	NONE
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road	35/-, 40/-
LIVERPOOL, 23, Gambier-terrace	20/-, 30/-, 45/-
BEDFORD, 2-5, Clapham-road	9/-, 15/-
(Two houses)	20/-, 27/-
GROUP 2 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7	45/- (suite)
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	
(Two houses)	21/-
79, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	20/-
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	15/-, 27/-
(Two houses)	
20, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	15/, 17/-, 30/-
(Two houses)	
29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5	25/-
26, Holland Park, W.11	NONE
27, Holland Park, W.11	NONE
64, Holland Park, W.11	30/-
66, Holland Park, W.11	NONE
85, Holland Park, W.11	NONE
7, Inverness-terrace, W.2	18/-, 24/-
5, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-
28, Palace-court, W.2	30/-, 35/-
35, Woodchurch-road, Hampstead	21/-, 25/-, 28/-
Clifton-gardens, Kensal Rise	15/-, 25/-

For FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—15, Vicarage-gate, W.8. —UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY; 27s. 6d. Vacant 25th October. Allotted 25th October.—Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—UNEXPECTED VACANCY. Furnished 25s. Unfurnished 21s. Vacant December 20th. Allotted October 25th. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY; 21s. Vacant any time. Allotted October 25th.—Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY; 15s. Newly decorated. Vacant any time. Allotted October 25th.—Apply direct.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

LADY with beautiful private house in splendid position, exclusive residential square, facing gardens, desires few PAYING GUESTS; divan beds, running hot and cold water, gas fires in bed rooms; separate tables; private sitting rooms; good cooking, separate tables.—'Phone Flaxman 6108, or write Box R.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY with beautiful home, central heating, garden of two acres, tennis and croquet courts, golf clubs in the vicinity, RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; separate bath rooms; use of car and garage available.—Write Box 6283, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LUXURIOUS RESIDENCE, facing unrivalled River Thames Valley. Up-to-date furnished flat unique splendid Suite, newly decorated; central heating; hot and cold running water. Also single rooms. Excellent cuisine; garage. SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.—Ashburton, The Terrace, Barnes. Riverside. Ariel.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS; 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription fee.; Tube and buses all parts.—Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MAN as PAYING GUEST, attractive private house; bath; breakfast; 3 gns. weekly. South Kensington Station; 3gns.—Write Box R.1746, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with small dressing room; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 64, Curzon-street.—BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET; 2gns. weekly. Grosvenor 2990.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tube, Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated, 15 minutes Town, near links; comfortably heated; own produce; garages; moderate terms; special for permanents.—Croydon 0857.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water, Breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, at moderate inclusive terms, from 30s.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

PICCADILLY (E.).—DOVER-STREET.—Gentleman's FURNISHED FLAT, 3 and 5 gns.; single and week SUITES at 4, 5, and 6gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift, and constant hot water.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just Off).

Aristocratic street. High-class Furnished Service flats; private baths; full breakfasts, attendance.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as desired.—'Phone Western 6050.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Board from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables.—(Kens. 6222.)

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS in quiet and refined house, from 35s. to £3 10s., including breakfasts.—16, Manson-place.

BROMLEY, KENT.

RAVENSCROFT.—XVI. CENTURY GUEST HOUSE. Ideal winter residence; two miles Bromley South Station, 20 mins. City. Ravenscourse 3040.

REFINED HOME with attendance offered to gentleman as paying guest in Bromley, Kent.—Write Box E.1004, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED HOME; good cooking; convenient to City; moderate terms.—Phone Speedwell 2342 before 10 or after 12.

ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, with board, comfortable house; near Cheyney road Station, Tube, 4258 or write Box 4096, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; baths, &c.; 30s. 2½gns.; also unfurnished rooms.—Gunnersbury 2650.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, and bath room; third floor, 6gns. per week, service included; large bed-sitting room, first floor, 3gns.; overlooking gardens; 3, Cumnor-gardens, Gloucester-road. Western 3512.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Gentlepeople offer good home with every comfort; excellent cooking; single and double rooms; central board; gas fires.—C. H. W., 2, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

SUITES of ONE or more ROOMS; running water, gas fires; meals as desired; every comfort; run on first-class lines; one minute Baker-street Station.—Welbeck 1794.

SYDENHAM.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE private house, quiet select locality; minute station, 15 mins. City; 37s. 6d. full.—9, Eartlethorpe-road, S.E.26.

SYDENHAM.

THE OLD CEDARS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. One minute Station and buses; frequent electric train service, 15 minutes City. IDEAL FOR BUSINESS MEN. Excellent food; billiards; HOT and COLD WATER and GAS FIRES in BED ROOMS; separate tables. 2½ Acres old-world gardens; garages. Terms from 3gns. full board-residence. Tariff post free on request.—Write Manageress, TELEPHONE SYDENHAM 1861.

S.W.7.—UNFURNISHED ROOM Fourth Floor, facing Gardens, or student, in private family.—'Phone Speedwell 1117.

HAMPSTEAD (book past).—Attractively FURNISHED, well sited, heated; one minute train, bus, 30 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD, best part, W. Hampstead Tube 2mins.; bed-sitting ROOMS to let; 25s. to 35s. inclusive; 2 gns. per week, including electric light; use of dressing; service and meals may be arranged.—Housekeepers, 101 Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD.—Finchley-road Met.—Private House; superior; partial board; three floor rooms; comfort; phone; moderate.—102, Broadhurst-gardens.

HAMPSTEAD, 3, WILLOWBY-ROAD.—Comfortable bed-rooms; constant hot water; good breakfasts; moderate; near Hampstead Tube.—Hamp. 1447.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, highest part; lady has vacancy for one or two ladies as PAYING GUESTS.—Miss Browne, 4, Holford-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

BUTE COURT,

28, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, tastefully furnished; running water in bed rooms; central heating; open fires; spacious rooms; cuisine exceptionally high class; personal supervision of everything. 'Phone, Western 3644.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms from 2gns.; gas fires, garage, dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED BED ROOMS; meals optional; attendance, electric light; inclusive terms 27s. 6d. each.—Oxford-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 4334.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast; tasteful. Padd. 4229.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

IN well-appointed House, Queen's-gate (minute).—Delightful bright ACCOMMODATION offered; suit elderly gentleman; every care, attention; meals optional; references exchanged.—Write Box 05404, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INGLEWOOD, 37, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5. —A comfortable residential from 42 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Tele., Flaxman 7024.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS in well-appointed house; service, breakfast and dinner available; moderate.—Kelvin 9448, or write Box B.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, 11a, HORNTON-STREET, near High-street station.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE in comfortable quiet house; excellent cuisine. Western 5051.

KENSINGTON (CAMPDEN HILL).—Unfurnished ROOMS to be LET well-appointed house; excellent service, constant hot water, meals as desired.—Western 5468.

KENSINGTON.—Large Furnished ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; divans; use kitchen; double 25s.; breakfast 1s., 1s. 6d. Western 5939.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KEW GARDENS.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED ROOMS, attendance, running hot and cold every room; meals optional; near station.—54, Beechwood-avenue, Richmond 1686.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, FORTY-SIX, BEAUFORT-GARDENS.—The best cooking in London; beautiful Suites and Bed Rooms; absolute quiet; every modern improvement; passenger lift. Suites, 2 gns.; bed rooms 31s. guineas. Telephone, Sloane 2206-7.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no trade.—Kens. 8754.

LARGE attractive Modern House. UNFURNISHED SUITE and ROOMS in South Kensington; service optional.—Tyn. Flaxman 5021.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WANTED

A Really good HOME REQUIRED for Swedish girl of 20 desirous of learning English; terms to be arranged.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (May. 2156.)

BACHELOR REQUIRES BED-SITTING ROOM (preferably with piano); breakfast, dinner, moderate terms. Chelsea, or St. John's Wood vicinity West End.—Write Box 99393, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BACHELOR REQUIRES BED ROOM, sitting, and bath room; breakfast; attendance; dinner optional; quiet neighbourhood essential; near garage; W. and N.W. districts.—10 bombing houses.—MISS MARTIN, 9, Gayton-road, N.W.3.

DUTCH GENTLEMAN REQUIRES HOME in England for ten days. Opportunity to speak much English essential. Write letter, full particulars, to Dolgeravvel's Bookshop, De Bilt, Utrecht (Holland).

WANTED, PRIVATE APARTMENTS or SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room, within half-hour Piccadilly, for lady and gentleman; cooking and attendance.—Write Box 09385, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY wishes to be PAYING GUEST, November for about six weeks, in or near South Kensington, Knightsbridge, or Marble Arch; moderate terms; must be able to have piano.—Write Box E.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED, private families, hotels, farms, also cottages.—Lady, rooms; country near London; 3gns. Three ladies; southern counties; 3gns. Bachelor, galleries or country, 3gns.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

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Law Report, Oct. 21

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Acton—allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction of Leslie Turkington, who had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the manslaughter of a woman. (REX v. TURKINGTON.)

Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. William Rowntree Horend, a marine engineer and shipbuilder, of Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, claims from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, £92,000, part of a deposit or credit alleged to be held in trust for him, and, alternatively, damages for breach of contract. The defendants deny liability. (HOREND v. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.)

COURT OF APPEAL

THE CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE GREER*)*

The COURT continued the hearing of the appeal by the defendants from the decision of Mr. Justice Wright in the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claimed against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claimed the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid under agreements entered into in March, 1929, to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants denied the allegations except in so far as they admitted that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of four specific transactions in cocoa which, they said, were entered into on their own behalf.

The action was tried with a City of London special jury, and was reported in *The Times* of May 6 and following days, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 489.

The jury found that there had been no misrepresentation or concealment; no appropriation of contracts or of money. They found that the defendants' admitted dealings would have justified their dismissal, and would have led to their dismissal. The jury also found that when Lever Brothers entered into the agreements of March, 1929, they did not know of the actings of the defendants with regard to the four admitted dealings, and that, if they had done so, they would not have made those agreements. They further found that, at interviews before the agreements were made, the defendants did not have in mind their actings in respect of the four dealings. They awarded the plaintiffs £1,360 in respect of the profit made by the defendants, and £5 nominal damages.

Mr. Justice Wright held that, as both parties were under the erroneous impression that the defendants' rights could be got rid of only by payment of compensation, the plaintiffs were entitled to have the compensation agreements rescinded and to recover the money paid thereunder.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos appeared for the appellants; Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis for the respondents.

MR. MILLER, continuing his argument on behalf of the appellants, submitted that mere error in the minds of the parties on a material matter was not sufficient to set aside the contract on the ground of mistake; nor the mere fact that a party to a contract had a mistaken belief with regard to the matters of inducement to the contract. There must be a mistake with regard to the substance. With regard to a mistake of that kind, counsel referred to Kennedy v. Panama, New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company (L.R., 2 Q.B., 580, at p. 588). There was no suggestion of misrepresentation in this case. There was a suggestion of a mutual mistake on a material matter, but it was doubtful whether the nature of the mistake was a legal mistake at all.

On the case as fought, only unilateral mistake was presented to the Court. That was not sufficient to vitiate the contract unless there were elements such as fraud, which was not present in this case.

The fundamental matter that remained in the case was that Lever Brothers were ignorant of some acts of the defendants, and that had they known of them they would not have entered into the contract. But that was not mutual mistake. Even if it were, those were not matters which affected the identity or the substance of the subject-matter of the contract.

"A COMPLETED CONTRACT"

The contract was a completed contract, and the law would not in the circumstances interfere. Neither in equity nor at common law was there any case in which, on such facts, a concluded bargain had been disturbed. If that type of error was enough to vitiate a contract, why were not the law books full of such cases? If the fact that people's minds when making a perfectly specific agreement in clear terms, were in error was sufficient to upset the bargain, there must, day by day, be cases in which such contracts would be attacked.

LORD JUSTICE GREER said that he was impressed by Mr. Miller's argument. The Judge might have given his judgment on wrong grounds, but it did not follow that the judgment was wrong. If Lever Brothers had claimed, as damages for breach of contract and as money which they would not have paid had they known about certain acts of the defendants, the return of the compensation paid, what answer would Mr. Miller have to such a claim?

MR. MILLER.—The jury assessed the damages at £5.

LORD JUSTICE GREER.—Where an agent is dealing with a principal in making a contract, he must make full disclosure of any material fact. There are the insurance cases, where previous fires and accidents must be disclosed.

MR. MILLER said that if he had shown that the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright was unsound, he had taken his case a considerable way.

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON.—Should not an agent disclose to his principal the fact that he had done something which might give the principal the right to cancel the contract without compensation?

MR. MILLER.—The negotiations which were going on were negotiations to determine an existing contract of service, and the question of fiduciary relations with shareholders did not arise.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE.—It seems to me that if you have a duty to account you have a duty to disclose.

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON.—Did not Mr. Bell make a bargain without disclosing a fact which was material to the bargain?

MR. MILLER said that when people were negotiating they did so at arms' length. The mere fact that a party to a contract had a mistaken belief with regard to matters of inducement to a bargain could not be said to be a ground for discharging the contract.

MR. PRITT submitted that parties could not be allowed to go on shifting their ground. The point on which Mr. Justice Wright decided the case was new. Otherwise, it might have been dealt with in evidence and possibly a complete answer made.

ARGUMENT FOR THE RESPONDENTS

SIR JOHN SIMON, supporting the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright, said that either the appellants were fraudulent when they negotiated for large sums of money for the termination of their contracts, or else the circumstances which made their contracts terminable at a moment's notice had passed from their minds. Mr. Justice Wright felt that dilemma quite early. The jury found that they were not fraudulent. Be it so. The cocoa deals must have slipped from their minds. That forgetfulness and that omission to disclose vitiated the contract. Had the directors remembered the cocoa deals, they would have known that the respondents, instead of being bought out, could have been dismissed at a moment's notice. The subject matter of the contract was in law destroyed.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

£1,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES

STEVENSON v. STEVENSON AND HAMILTON

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON *and a Common Jury)*

In this undefended petition, Mr. Egbert Arthur Stevenson, a motor-car demonstrator, of South-street, Eastbourne, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Constance Edith Stevenson, *née* Pickering, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Arthur Hamilton, described as manager of the Devonshire Park Theatre, Eastbourne. The petitioner claimed damages.

The marriage took place on June 4, 1919, at the Presbyterian Church, Eastbourne, and there is one child, a son, aged eight years.

It was alleged that in 1926 the petitioner started his wife at her request in a milliner's business at Eastbourne, into which he put all his capital; that last year she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent; and that adultery was said to have been committed in 1929 at an address at Westcliff-on-Sea.

Mr. Acton Pile appeared for the petitioner.

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in summing-up to the jury, said that the petitioner and his wife lived happily together for 10 years, when the co-respondent came into their lives and took away the wife. She was running a millinery business, the profits of which were not known. The husband had said that his wife was a good mother, and the jury must consider what compensation ought to be made to the petitioner for the loss of his wife.

The jury assessed the damages at £1,000.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent, and directed that the damages be paid into Court within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ford, Lloyd, Bartlett, and Michelmore, for Messrs. Hillman, Burt, and Warren, Eastbourne.

£4,632 DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES

A special jury in MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE'S Court yesterday awarded Mr. Frederick William Hargrove, a steeplejack, of Grosvenor-road, Ilford, Essex, £4,632 damages for personal injuries which he received as the result of a collision in Grand Depot-road, Woolwich, on December 3, 1927, between a motor-bicycle which he was riding and a motor-bicycle ridden by the defendant, Mr. George Burn, a plasterer, of Granby-road, Eltham, Kent. Mr. Hargrove, who had his right leg badly smashed so that it is now three inches shorter than the other, was 17½ months in hospital, while Mr. Burn lost the top of the little finger of his right hand and permanently injured two other fingers.

The plaintiff alleged that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant, who denied negligence and counterclaimed for damages against the plaintiff, whose negligence, he alleged, caused the accident.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, a stay of execution being granted on terms.

LAW NOTICES, OCTOBER 22

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, SLESSER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List):—W. H. Cockerline and Co. v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.) (8); the Seaham Harbour Dock Co. v. Crook (Inspector of Taxes) (6).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Lever Brothers, Ltd. v. Bell (pt. hd.) (2).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—The Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd. v. the Caddy Pilter Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (16).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Arthur H. Beaufoy and Co. v. Cork (pt. hd.) (6).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Nottingham and Walsh, Ltd. v. Nottingham (pt. hd.) (10); Re Ida Littlewood (Clark v. Littlewood) (with witnesses) (11).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Eades (Eades v. Eades) (pt. hd.) (16). Witness List. Part I.—Retained Witness Action.—Speyer v. Phillipson (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Re Handley (Handley v. Handley) (4); Ashcroft v. Cribb (13).

JUDGE in CHARTERHOUSE'S COURT (BENOUDY, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re the Windermere District Gas and Water Acts, 1882 to 1926 (Windermere District Gas and Water Co. v. Wilbye Wilkinson) (pt. hd.) (7); Re Trimble (Wilson v. Turton) (6); Re Hendley's Trusts (Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. v. Horsley) (8); Re Fremantle's Settlement (Fremantle v. Cotterell) (9); Re Hall (Jones v. Hall) (10).

King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurors.—Hoveal v. Nat. Provincial Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (391); Butlers v. Southern Railway (1066).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurors.—Feldman v. Wood Dunkley and Co., Ltd., and anr. (pt. hd.) (981); Smart v. Salisbury and Co., Ltd. (914); D'Arcy v. Dandre and anr. (1156).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Wortman and ors. v. Hens Brewery Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1782).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not all ended by counsel.—Deydier Barmont v. Van Hinde and Hardy, Ltd.; Comyn v. Shaw; Bido v. Agrio Lutch Brick Co. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Wisenthal v. World Auxiliary Insce. Corpn., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1132).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (HUMPHREYS, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Valsecchi v. Costa (pt. hd.) (2).

COURT III. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Stevens v. Barrow (1566); Baker and anr. v. Askew (1601).

COURT IX. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Scace v. Murton (pt. hd.) (1537); Brown v. Hall, Beddall and Co., Ltd. (1457); Hutchings v. Redpath Brown and Co., Ltd. (1597).

Jurors

City of London Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in that Court at 10.30.

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court must attend in King's Bench Court VIII. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VI. must attend in King's Bench Court IX. at 10.15.

COURT I. (DIVISIONAL COURT (SWIFT and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Expiate Motions.—Civil Paper.—Allen v. Great Western Railway Co. (pt. hd.) (144); Pratt v. Anglo Saxon Insce. Assoc., Ltd. (115); Kassos Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v. Great Western Railway Co. (147); Wicksworth v. Raven (140); Germaia v. Brownhill (152).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Admiralty Summons.—Admiralty.—Crusoe. 1930.—Folio 223 (Owners of Steamship Baron Beaconsfield) v. owners of steamship Crusoe), action to be tried with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (HAWKINS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Sleke v. Sleke and Morris (pt. hd.) (11A); Treeves v. Treeves and Harding Kiff (14); Chapman v. Chapman and Chandler (16); Barratt v. Barratt and Foster (17); Wells v. Wells and Thompson (19); Hamilton v. Hamilton, Harrington, and Jackson (21); Tierney v. Miller and ors. (22). Notice.—Some of the above cases may be transferred in Court II. for hearing.

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 736 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Wakeford v. Leeson; Suffield v. Church, Ltd.

MASONIC HALL, BUDE (WILLIAM HANSELL K.C.).—At 10.30:—Mills v. Hamley (pt. hd.); Gliddon v. Colwill (pt. hd.).

City Quit Rents

COURT A (JUDGES' QUADRANGLE) (the KING'S REMEMBRANCER).—At 3:—The Annual Rendering of Quit-Rent Services to the Crown by the Corporation of the City of London.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—D'Ardenne, J. B.; Chasan, L.; Firth, J. N.; Byrn, S.; Cumberland, R. F.; Backhouse, B. S.; Adams, F. A.; Brody, A.; Bialis, S.; Burnham, H. R.; Bumpstead, W. F.; Briant, C. H.; Aldworth, F.; Cantor, A. and H.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 26 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Petitions (892, 113, 898, and 923 of 1930); Add. Petition (868 of 1930); Add. Petition, restored (802 of 1930). At 11.45:—Murray, C. H. At 12:—Lee-Smith, G.; Motion on Bankruptcy Notice 2,141 of 1930.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street,—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Gold, M., first meeting. Room 48—Second Floor.—At 11:—Simons, D., first meeting. At 11.30:—Radford, J. A., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Companies Court (REGISTRAR STEERS).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Quarterly Dividends, Ltd.; National House Purchase, Ltd.; Continental Fur Traders, Ltd. At 11.30:—Priestley, Ltd.; Anglo-Burma Tea Co., Ltd.; Sungei Tekor (Malaya) Rubber Estate, Ltd. At 12:—Beria, Ltd.; Ham-Hill and Doulting Stone Co., Ltd.; Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd. At 12.30:—Burton Brewery Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Austin Friars Trust, Ltd.; Dundee Trust, Ltd. Room 60.—At 11.30:—Tropical Trust, Ltd. At 12:—Produce Investment Trust, Ltd. Room 56.—At 11:—Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd. (United States Debenture Corpn., Ltd. v. Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd., and ors.). Room 67.—At 11.30:—Bettisons, Ltd. At 12:—London Woollen Co., Ltd. Room 80.—At 11.15:—National House Purchase, Ltd. At 11.45:—Quarterly Dividends, Ltd. At 12.15:—Paul Cheyney, Ltd. At 12.20:—Peto-Scott Co., Ltd. At 12.45:—Reliance Radiocraft, Ltd. At 2.15:—S. Lane and Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Truphonic Radio, Ltd. At 2.45:—Scidersleve Tin Co., Ltd. Room 57.—At 2.30:—L. and L. Craven and Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 2.30 to 4:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (Godfrey Phillips, Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.).

MASTERS' sitting.—Bonner, Ball, Sinnett, Baker, Moseley, and Burnand.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrew (on Appeal Court I.); Jolly (on Eve, J.); Blaker (on Maugham, J.); Ritchie (on Bennett, J.); Andrews (on Clauson, J.); Hicks Beach (on Luxmoore, J.); Mee (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30;—(1) A. Allen (pt. hd.); (2) J. A. Grieves; (3) T. H. Purcell.

COURT II. (the RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30;—(1) A. E. J. Brand, W. H. Wilson, E. E. F. Dennis; (2) A. C. Earle, L. V. Earle, A. E. Stevenson.

COURT III. (the COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30;—(1) J. Neve; (2) A. Eddis; (3) H. G. Richards; (4) M. J. Thorogood.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GARDINER).—At 10.30:—(1) R. Levens (pt. hd.); (2) J. Dutton, A. Bell, S. Goodman; (3) J. F. Monah.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER QUASHED

REX v. TURKINGTON

(Before MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, *and* MR. JUSTICE ACTON*)*

The COURT allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction of Leslie Turkington, aged 27, described as a journalist, who had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Branson of the manslaughter of a woman named Hilda Harrison, and had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. W. A. Fearnley-Whittingstall appeared for the appellant; Mr. Eustace Fulton for the Crown.

MR. FEARNLEY-WHITTINGSTALL said that the woman met her death from injuries received through falling into the area of a house in Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, W., on June 15 last. The case for the prosecution was that the appellant had struck her on the chin with his fist while she was endeavouring to force her way through a window into the flat where she had been living with the appellant, and that that blow had caused her to fall into the area. The Judge in his summing-up had assumed that such a blow, if struck, must necessarily be an unlawful blow, but, although the woman had been living with the appellant at the flat, he had reason to refuse her further entrance. If the woman were in fact a trespasser, counsel submitted, the appellant was justified in using a reasonable degree of force to eject her—Rex v. Hussey (41 *The Times* L.R., 205)—and the jury should have been so directed.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—The jury were not told that such force as was necessary, and no more, might be used to keep her out; they were told that the use of any force was unlawful.

The appellant's case, continued counsel, was that he never struck any blow at that time, and that the woman fell into the area as she was endeavouring to enter through the window. There was no evidence that any blow had in fact been struck while she was trying to enter.

MR. EUSTACE FULTON, for the Crown, contended that there was evidence that the appellant had struck the woman on the chin as she was endeavouring to enter through the window, and that that blow had caused her to fall into the area.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that the medical evidence was that the woman's fall might have been brought about by a blow on her chin; but the doctor was bound to admit that the injuries which she received might have been caused by a simple fall after she slipped from the window in the endeavour to gain admission. There was no evidence by the appellant, and nothing contradicted it, that the blow on the woman's chin was given when she was endeavouring to force her way through the door of the flat and before she began to scramble through the window. If the woman slipped and fell from the window, then the appellant was entitled to be acquitted.

There was no evidence to justify the jury in saying that the woman's injuries were sustained from a fall brought about by any blow which she received from the appellant while she was climbing in through the window.

The Court was of opinion that the verdict could not be supported, and in the circumstances the appeal would be allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. John Hill and Son; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

AN INSURANCE CLAIM FOR FURS

WISENTHAL v. WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROCHE *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The hearing was begun of an action in which Mrs. Caroline Wisenthal, of St. Mary's-avenue, Finchley, Middlesex, claims against the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Limited, of Cornhill, E.C., in respect of a loss which she alleges to have occurred under an insurance policy for £10,000 on furs and skins.

The defendants deny Mrs. Wisenthal's interest in the goods insured and allege that the claim is fraudulent and that there has been fraudulent concealment of certain facts.

Mr. Eastham, K.C., and Mr. Robert Fortune appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants.

MR. EASTHAM, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Wisenthal claimed £7,300 under an all-risks policy by which the defendant company insured a large quantity of furs and skins which Mrs. Wisenthal sent up to Glasgow to some stock-rooms for auction.

A number of issues had been raised by the defence, but he (counsel) would show that the insurance was honestly effected, that there was a genuine loss, and that Mrs. Wisenthal had done nothing to prevent her recovering under the policy. The defendant company had evaded a liability which they should have met a long time ago.

Mrs. Wisenthal was the wife of Mr. Herman Wisenthal, who started business in the fur trade in London more than 30 years ago. In 1922 Mr. Wisenthal had entered into a number of contracts for the purchase of skins for forward delivery. Unfortunately there was a big "slump" in the fur trade, and Mr. Wisenthal was unable to take up the goods. He was adjudicated bankrupt, his discharge taking effect in July, 1926.

In 1925 Mrs. Wisenthal sold a house that belonged to her and some jewelry and started a fur business with a capital of £5,000. She was the tenant of the premises and the banking account was in her name, but she left the business largely in the hands of her husband and her sons, who, with her daughter, received salaries.

Early in 1929 Mrs. Wisenthal wished to arrange for sales of furs by auction at Glasgow. That was done under the name of Wholesale Provincial Fur Auctions. The first two sales were held in March and April, 1929. They were both genuine sales at which about £1,000 worth of furs were sold.

The furs for the third sale, in July, 1929, were carefully checked by Mr. Wisenthal and his son and full particulars of them appeared in the catalogue. The two first consignments of furs to Glasgow were not insured, but, with regard to the third, the policy sued on was effected. The assured was expressed to be "C. Wisenthal" and the furs were insured for £10,000 from June 29 to July 11, 1929, against loss or damage as the result of any accident or misfortune howsoever or wheresoever arising while on transit to and from Glasgow and while at Glasgow. The goods were dispatched on June 28 and arrived at Glasgow next day.

At 4 p.m. on June 29 Mrs. Wisenthal's son, Mr. Alfred Wisenthal, left the premises where the auction was to be held in Union-street, Glasgow. The goods were then safe, but when Mr. Wisenthal went to the premises on June 30 he found that the door had been forced. The premises of an optician next door had also been broken into. The packages of furs had been opened and such of the furs as were left were in disorder. The police were sent for immediately and the detectives found in the basement two sacks of furs and a jemmy as if the thieves had been disturbed. The police expressed the opinion that the theft was the work of experienced thieves.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Davis and Davis; Mr. W. C. Crocker.

SENTENCES ON HABITUAL CRIMINALS

In passing sentence of three years' penal servitude and five years' preventive detention on FRANCIS JAMES VAUGHAN, 48, designer, who was found *Guilty* at the Central Criminal Court on Friday of being an habitual criminal, the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) explained that those were the minimum sentences allowed by law. Addressing the jury, the RECORDER said that the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges, including himself, had asked to be enabled to pass sentences of ordinary imprisonment instead of penal servitude on habitual criminals, "but they won't do it," he added; "they haven't time to consider these things. We have to pass a sentence of penal servitude to impose preventive detention."

TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS ON BERWICK OLD BRIDGE

The Minister of Transport has decided to make an Order prohibiting for a period of five years the driving over Berwick-upon-Tweed old bridge of any locomotive, any heavy motor-car, or any motor-car with seats for more than 14 persons exclusive of the driver. The Order will not be made until the necessary warning boards have been erected in a week or two. The question of the future of the old bridge arose after the erection of the Royal Tweed bridge, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1928. A public inquiry was held by the Ministry of Transport last June to decide whether the old bridge should be closed to traffic or its use restricted.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

ULSTER RIFLES FOR CHINA: £92,000 CLAIM

HOREND v. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE AVORY *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which reference was made to an alleged scheme by which rifles and ammunition, collected by the Ulster Volunteers before the War, were to be exported to China two years ago. The plaintiff, Mr. William Rowntree Horend, a marine engineer and shipbuilder, whose address appeared as Victoria Hotel, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, claims from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, £92,083, part of a deposit or credit alleged to be held in trust for him, and, alternatively, damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Horend's case is that in February, 1928, he was employed by the bank, who were acting on behalf of customers in Northern China, to obtain rifles, ammunition, and other military equipment for shipment to Northern China. He says that he obtained offers of a large quantity of military stores in Ireland, but that the bank repudiated him.

The bank deny liability. They admit that in 1928 they held £92,083 under instructions from the Bank of China, but they deny that they at any time obtained, or tried to obtain, military stores, or the shipment thereof to any destination abroad. They deny that Mr. Horend acted at their request or as their agent.

Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., and Mr. Cecil Hayes appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. G. Hurst, K.C., and Sir Robert Aske for the defendant bank.

Mr. Bruce Sutherland, a shipper and coal exporter, of Cardiff, giving evidence on behalf of Mr. Horend, corroborated Mr. Horend's account of an interview which took place on February 14, 1928, between Mr. Cordy, assistant-manager of the Cardiff branch of the National Provincial Bank, Mr. Horend, Mr. Sinclair [an associate of Mr. Horend], and himself. The effect of that interview, he said, was that Mr. Horend was to be employed by the bank as their agent to purchase arms, ammunition, and equipment, and his (the witness's) firm, Sutherland and Sons, Limited, were to ship the goods. Messrs. Sutherland and Sons were to share in the profits of the matter.

In cross-examination Mr. Sutherland said that the scheme was that an export licence should be obtained for Cartagena, Colombia, South America, or some other port, and that the ship carrying the goods should just touch at the port and then go on to China.

MR. HURST.—Did you ever get a letter from the bank corroborating your story?—No; but they paid our expenses and provided a steamer.

Don't you know that it is untrue to say that they bought the steamer?—No.

Was not the ship sold by French owners to the Mayfield Shipping Company?—The Mayfield Shipping Company had no money at that time.

Don't you understand the difference between the bank buying the ship themselves and their advancing money to the Mayfield Shipping Company to buy it?—I still say that the bank paid for it.

Further questioned, Mr. Sutherland agreed that there had been deception, but only what he would describe as a "white lie." He did it because he was a patriot and it was in the interests of Britain to fight Bolshevism in China.

Mr. Robert William John Sutherland, the father of the last witness, said that he was asked to supply, first, a quantity of equipment, and later 20,000 rifles for use in China. He replied that he would not have anything to do with it unless it was pro-British, and he was assured that it was pro-British and anti-Bolshevist. The National Provincial Bank at Cardiff agreed to accept the money from the Bank of China.

When Mr. Horend arrived at Cardiff and was introduced to Mr. Cordy he (the witness) and Mr. Cordy were like a drowning man clutching at any straw to secure the provision of the equipments. The ship had been waiting at Belfast for a month to load, and a man who had promised to supply the equipment had just failed them.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Mr. Horend was the straw? (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Mawby and Barrie; Messrs. Botterell and Roche, for Messrs. Vaughan and Roche, Cardiff.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

£1,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A CO-RESPONDENT

BREW v. BREW AND McINTYRE

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON *and a Common Jury)*

There was no defence to this petition in which Mr. Sydney Brew, of Andover, an education officer in the Royal Air Force, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. May Holland Brew, *née* Jordan, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Frank H. M. McIntyre, said to be in the service of a firm of tea and rubber producers. The petitioner claimed damages.

The marriage took place on February 17, 1920, at St. John's Church, Hampstead, and there is one child, a girl, aged six years.

It was alleged that last year, when the petitioner was occupying an educational post in Egypt, his wife returned to England and met the co-respondent aboard the ship; and that subsequently she and the co-respondent stayed together at the Osborne Hotel, Gordon-place, St. Pancras.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, said that the married life was happy for nine years until the co-respondent came into the life of the parties.

The jury assessed the damages at £1,000, which his Lordship ordered should be paid into Court within 14 days. A decree *nisi* was pronounced, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gisborne and Co.

RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL

RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES SCHEME

At the sitting yesterday of the Railway Rates Tribunal Court—Sir Walter Clode, K.C., Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. E. Locket—Mr. G. COLE DEACON, solicitor to the Railway Companies Association, and Mr. M. F. BARNARD, on behalf of the Traders, congratulated Sir Walter Clode on his return.

The Court reserved judgment on the application of the Central Marine Engine Works (of William Gray and Co., Limited, shipbuilders), West Hartlepool, to apply the Railway Freight Rebates Scheme to coal, coke, or patent fuel used in their forge, known as the Central Marine Forge. The premises of the Central Marine Engine Works at West Hartlepool consisted of (1) a forge producing forgings above 10cwt.; (2) foundries producing castings of brass and iron up to 40 tons in weight; (3) machine and engine shops; and (4) boilermakers' shops. The application was for rebates on the coal, coke, or patent fuel used in No. (1)—the forge only, which occupied about one-quarter of the buildings on the premises. The question at issue was whether the forge, as apart from the rest of the premises, came within the definition of "iron or steel works" in paragraph 17 of Schedule 11 to the Local Government Act, 1929, namely— . . . "works which consist wholly or mainly . . . of hammers or presses which produce all or any of the following articles, that is to say, forgings weighing not less than 10cwt., blooms, billets, and bars."

Mr. DEACON said that the decision of the Court would determine a number of cases.

SIR W. BEDDOE REES'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR MELLOR for the public examination of SIR WILLIAM BEDDOE REES, described under a creditors' petition as of 72, Ashley-gardens, Westminster. The receiving order was made on June 26 and an order of adjudication in bankruptcy followed on July 24.

MR. FERRARS VYVYAN, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had been very ill for some considerable time, but had recently attended at the department. He (the Official Receiver) asked for the public examination to stand adjourned until December 9.

His HONOUR granted the application.

A statement of affairs has been lodged by the debtor showing total liabilities £412,353, of which £279,586 is expected to rank for dividend, against assets valued at £7.

Mr. Tindale Davis appeared for the trustee and creditors.

The charge of obtaining credit to the amount of £10 10s. by false pretences from the proprietress of a private hotel at Bramham-gardens, Earl's Court, against William Roger Montgomerie Tilley, 25, was dismissed at the West London Police Court yesterday.

ARREST BY FLYING SQUAD

CHARGES AGAINST MAN WITH PISTOL

JOHN JACKSON, 37, engineer, of College-street, Waterloo-road, S.E., who was arrested in a motor-car after a chase by Flying Squad detectives, appeared on remand before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing or receiving the car, and with being in possession of a fully loaded nine-chambered revolver without a certificate. Mr. Laurence Vine defended.

Three Flying Squad officers saw Jackson driving the car in Tavistock-square, W.C., and, after a chase, sprang on to the footboard. Jackson was secured by two of the officers, while the third seized the steering wheel. The car crashed into a barrow, mounted the pavement, and bounced back to the road. During a struggle in the car it was alleged that Jackson put his hand towards his hip pocket, in which a fully loaded pistol was afterwards found.

Mr. E. Clayton, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, now said that Jackson had been further charged with breaking and entering the post office in Atlantic-road, Brixton, on September 27. Some of the property stolen on that occasion was found in his possession when he was arrested. The *fiat* of the Attorney-General had been obtained for the prosecution of Jackson for being in possession of arms with intent to endanger life.

Detective-sergeant Reid, of Scotland Yard, one of the three Flying Squad officers who effected the arrest, said that Jackson was found to have in his possession a date-stamp of the Atlantic-road post office and a £5 silver bag.

Mr. George Ressler, sub-postmaster at Atlantic-road post office, said that when the office was closed on the night of September 27 the safe contained cash and stamps to the value of about £300. On the following morning it was discovered that the safe and its contents were missing.

Police-constable Barwick, of Beckenham, said that while patrolling West Wickham on the morning of October 6 he discovered the missing safe lying behind a hedge in Layham's-road. The back had been ripped off and the handle broken. All that was left in the safe were two empty bank bags and some paper with Brixton Post Office stamped on it.

Detective-sergeant Brooks said that he was called to the Atlantic-road post office at 3 a.m. on September 28, and found the place in great disorder. The door had been opened by sawing through a staple which held a padlock.

Detective-inspector Young said that when the further charges were entered against Jackson he replied, "I know nothing about the burglary."

Jackson, who pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial. An application for bail was refused.

ARREST ON BOARD LINER

FRENCHMAN AND WIFE REMANDED

GEORGES PIERRE BERANGER, 26, a French clerk, and his wife, MARIE BERANGER, 24, of Lyons, France, who were arrested on board the liner Duchess of Bedford, just as she was leaving Greenock Dock for Canada, were remanded at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a provisional extradition warrant charging them with theft at Lyons, France.

Detective-sergeant Rees, of Scotland Yard, said that he brought the couple to London after they had been remanded by the Greenock magistrates. In reply to the charge Beranger said:—"I deny the accusation, and my wife is innocent. My wife left with me because she did not wish me to go alone." On the way to London he said, "I admit stealing between 80,000f. and 100,000f." Mrs. Beranger denied the charge.

Mr. Santerne, representing the French Embassy, said that a nice point would probably arise as to when the date of the arrest was to be reckoned from. The accused were actually arrested in Scotland on Sunday, but were not handed over to the London police under the provisional warrant until Monday. The Extradition Treaty with France allowed only 14 days for the production of the necessary depositions, and as the evidence had to be collected in Lyons and forwarded to Paris for transmission through the diplomatic channels the question of time was important.

The MAGISTRATE said that, speaking from memory, he th

Sporting News

RACING

THE AUTUMN DOUBLE

TOTALISATOR ODDS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Racecourse Betting Control Board announced yesterday the dividends which will be paid in the event of the winner of the Cambridgeshire having been coupled with Ut Majeur, who won the Cesarewitch. The name of the Cambridgeshire horse and the dividend to be paid are as follows :—

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE HORSE	DIVIDEND IF WON	CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE HORSE	DIVIDEND IF WON
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Alcester	61 18 0	Michaelpour	1,550 0 0
Anthurium	1,245 14 0	Noble Star	6,022 16 0
Arconaute II.	286 16 0	Paradine	6,022 16 0
Arques la Bataille	2,007 12 0	Parth of Fox	1,505 14 0
Artist's Proof	1,003 16 0	Plantagio	2,007 12 0
Attwired	602 5 6	Polyphonia	6,022 16 0
Cut of New Tart	316 19 6	Prince Parisien	3,011 8 0
Kaw Hill	3,011 8 0	Quinine	1,505 14 0
Empire Builder	25 8 6	Quirrat-al-Ain	177 2 6
Ghost Train	1,505 11 0	Rapahannock	301 18 0
Good Fire	150 11 0	Ring o' Roses	6,022 16 0
Grandmaster	401 10 0	Rose of England	6,022 16 0
Great Scot	6,022 16 0	Land	188 4 0
Hoarded IV.	6,022 16 0	Six Wheeler	490 4 0
Hot Rod	1,204 11 0	Slipper	3,011 8 0
Lexington II.	1,507 12 0	Solotic	1,204 11 0
Lion Hearted	430 4 0	The Pen	3,011 8 0
Lord Bill	231 12 6	The Recorder	41 10 0
Love Spot	2,007 12 0	Tiberina	1,204 11 0
Lovelace II.	860 8 0	Tullycross	1,505 14 0
Lucky Tod	1,003 16 0	Vatout	1,003 16 0
Midlothian	1,204 11 0		

It will be noticed that more tickets were sold on the Ut Majeur and Qurrat-al-Ain double than on the Ut Majeur and The Recorder double. Further, it is to be noted that the Ring would have laid better odds against both those horses on the morning of the Cesarewitch, and the starting prices on the Cesarewitch and the current quoted odds on the Cambridgeshire. On the other hand, a number of the doubles are exceptionally good—Plantago, for example, at more than 4,000 to 1 and Alcester at just over 1,000 to 1. At the same time, any responsible member of the Ring would have been pleased to lay all these odds if he had known for certain that his book would yield him a profit of about £700, and that without the chance of a bad debt or any waiting for his money. The total amount of the pool—rather less than £7,000—seems at first rather disappointingly small, but it is to be remembered that this is the first double event pool run by the Betting Control Board on two important handicaps.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

The Wolverhampton Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather. Although only one favourite won during the afternoon, and that in the last race of the day, the results were not so contrary to general expectation as they had been on the previous afternoon.

Attention has been called before in these Notes to the ability as a trainer of G. Clancy, who was once a very capable rider across a country. He deserves much more patronage than he receives. Yesterday he saddled two winners. His first winner was Ottomoor, who won the Newport Nursery quite easily from Red Willie, with Chivalresque third. Ottomoor, who is by The Vizier, had been placed in his three other races this season, one of which he had won. In an open market yesterday he started at 8 to 1 against and made most of the running. Clancy's second winner was Lucelle, who won the Staffordshire Handicap. She apparently is not too well behaved at the gate, and for a time refused to line up with the other starters. In the end, however, Lowrey persuaded her to join her field, and when the start was made she was well away. For a time she was led by Harem Guard and Western Flier, but she came into the Straight in front, and, although challenged by Final Wink and Norman Baron, struggled on gamely and won in the end quite comfortably.

It is to be feared that old Cragford—and no owner ever had a more loyal servant—has seen his best days. He was made favourite for the Shrewsbury Selling Plate, but he was beaten a furlong from the finish, and in the end was not placed behind Kirsch, who made most of the running and won from Royal Lad and Arrival. Kirsch, a four-year-old gelding by Syndrian, had not won a race since the beginning of last year. He was heavily bandaged on the forelegs yesterday, and it is to be presumed that his trainer has had much trouble with him and that he can only go when the going is soft. Alembic, who won the Bushbury Selling Handicap, is trained by J. Wood, a son of the one-time very good jockey C. Wood. Alembic, although he had not won a race before this season, had run well in his last race at Yarmouth, and on that form was not badly handicapped yesterday. Tidey rode a good race on him to hold off the favourite, Marco Polo, and Midscope.

When Guards Officer was beaten in a maiden plate at Nottingham he had finished very fast, and many people had thought that he was perhaps unlucky to be beaten. He would probably have won the Madeley Maiden Handicap yesterday if he had not swerved about a furlong from the finish. He had then joined Grizzly and Segesta, and as it was by only a short head that he failed to beat Grizzly he must be considered an unlucky loser. Talpra, who had made most of the running, finished close up fourth, but it is to be feared that all four are moderate animals, and it will not be easy to find races for them to win. Heartsease, who was the most highly priced yearling in 1928, won her first race when she was successful in the Corinthian Welter Sweepstakes, for which she was a pronounced favourite. When the Straight was reached it did not seem probable that she would be able to catch Mount Hawke, who was in front, but she came with a strong run close home and got up to win by three lengths.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

1.30.—OCTOBER SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Puella ran second to Somerset in a similar event at Newmarket last week, and on that form she has the beating of several other horses in this race, among them Abelard. Dunbesth has been entered for a number of these selling races recently, but is never started. On his earlier form he is better than a plater. June Clover has a fair chance on her Newbury form, and on that running through Exclamation has the beating of Still Free. Lemurian won a selling race over this course earlier in the season, and has since run well in rather better class races. I Am the Captain and Mittagong have generally been considered rather above selling-plate form. Mittagong ran away with an apprentices' handicap at the First October Meeting, and on that running must have a good chance here. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. The winner may be I AM THE CAPTAIN.

2.0.—ORLEANS NURSERY (5f.).—Quadrel on the last running at Kempton Park seems to me to be better handicapped than Charlwood, who in turn is probably 1lb. or so better in, on their Newmarket running, than Gift Horse, Orangery, or Wild-Son, these last three being very accurately handicapped with each other. Quadrel, then, may well beat all four. Empire Crusade and Lone Isle are not without chance, Crusty on his previous running with Empire Crusade at Salisbury is no better in than Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's colt, but no later showed improved form at Windsor. However, Strength Icarus and Turtle Soup he should not beat QUADREL, who, in spite of the fact that he has to carry top weight, seems to me the best handicapped horse in the race, and is therefore my selection.

2.30.—THAFALGAR SELLING NURSERY (5f.).—Squander filly is not nearly so well handicapped here as she was in a race at Lingfield last week, or as she is in a race at Doncaster later in the week, but she is apparently expected to be started here. Tobermory filly, even with a penalty, is still well handicapped on her form at Lingfield at the end of last week. I am tired of Go On, but on some form he has a fair chance, especially as Carslake will now ride him. Solly will be ridden by G. Richards. He has been running without distinction in much better company. Norman Abbess has a very nice chance on her Newbury form, especially as she will again be ridden by Smirke, who will take the allowance. De Mestre's selected is fairly handicapped and therefore has a chance. It is not easy to make a selection, but, in spite of her penalty, I shall choose TOBERMORY FILLY. Her Lingfield form should enable her to win such a race as this.

3.5.—HWFA WILLIAMS MEMORIAL HANDICAP (2m.).—After his running in the Cesarewitch FRIENDSHIP seems to be an obvious choice here, for he is just as well handicapped here as he was in that race, and the opposition is almost entirely Cesarewitch horses.

3.35.—ATALANTA STAKES (1¼m.).—I see no reason to suppose that Devonie will stay the distance of this race, while even at the weights such as Eirene and Brantwood do not seem good enough to beat Rose of England or Theresina, one of whom should win. The two have met twice before this season, once at Ascot and once at Newmarket, and on the balance of form ROSE OF ENGLAND at level weights seems to have just the better chance. She is accordingly my selection.

4.5.—HOOK MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—I do not care to make a selection in such a race as this, where the market may be a good guide, and I therefore leave the race alone.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

SANDOWN PARK

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown Park Meeting is one of the most popular with the racing public, and our trainers will be interested in five of the six events to-day, but nothing has left Headquarters to take part in the October Selling Plate.

The Orleans Nursery has an open appearance. Wild Son is the best of R. Day's for this race and, taking his last race, it must be a near thing between him and Orangery. Both animals have done well since their race, and I believe that WILD SON will confirm the running by winning again.

Our only representative in the Trafalgar Selling Nursery will be FRANCOIS, who has been improving for weeks past. He is nicely handicapped in this race and he will require a lot of beating.

Most of the entries will start in the Hwfa Williams Memorial Handicap. Buoyant Bachelor, although well fancied by his connexions, will, I believe, find something too good for him lower in the handicap. Libertine II. will be a danger to the best. However, I shall select the three-year-old CALVADOS to win. This horse has been making improvement for weeks past, and there is no doubt about his getting the two miles.

Our only runner in the Atalanta Stakes will be EIRENE, who may win.

The most fancied of our runners in the Hook Maiden Plate is PATRICIAN, who has done really well since she ran for the Clearwell Stakes at Newmarket, and will be found to be a little better.

NEWCASTLE

Our runners at Newcastle will only be few in number.

Falla will run well for the Leazes Selling Nursery, and that is as much as I can say for him.

LANSON has quite a big weight in the Northumberland Autumn Handicap, but as the race will not require much winning he may prove to be good enough. He is now at the top of his form.

NURSEWOOD in the Scurry Selling Plate is very much fancied to win. He has had a very hard year's racing, but I believe that he is as well now as he has ever been.

If the Astley Nursery Handicap Plate comes to us it will be by the aid of MISS CHIEF, and GREY BACHELOR is the kind of animal to win the Stewards' (Apprentice) Plate.

NEWCASTLE RESULTS

1.45 (1.47).—The HAZLERIGG SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

RED SHADOW, ch g, by Rustley—Lucy Farrand (Mr. R. Dand), 5 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... G. Baines 1
NORTH RIDING, ch g, by Polybrooke—Last of the Leazes (Mr. J. McLean), aged, 8st. 4lb. ..... Michaux 2
INSTALMENT, b g, by Golden Sun—Bramble Flower (Mr. E. Benton), 5 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... J. Caldwell 3

Also ran:—Cyrano (T. Weston), Mallow Bridge (D. Morris), Meripace (W. Nevett).

(Winner trained by Easterby, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Meripace, 3 to 1 Cyrano, 4 to 1 North Riding, 9 to 2 Instalment, 7 to 1 Red Shadow, 100 to 6 agst Mallow Bridge.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 10s. 8d.; places, 7s. 6d.; 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 2,334 units; total place pool, 1,423 units.

Won by a neck; three lengths separated second and third. Meripace was fourth and Mallow Bridge last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.15 (2.15).—The MELDON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

NUNNERY LANE, br g, by Tetrameter—The White Nun (Sir L. Green), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. G. Baines 1
BENBURB, b g, by Irish Battle—Roseanna (Mr. F. N. Sutton), 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. W. Stephenson 2
WILD WARK, b g, by Rockverse—Palermo (Sir H. Samman), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... R. Crossley 3

Also ran:—Fuzzy Wuzzy (R. Perryman), Tad (W. Nevett), Bright Steel (J. Caldwell), Priamus (T. Weston), Konda (J. Dines).

(Winner trained by R. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Tad, 5 to 1 Nunnery Lane, 6 to 1 Friamus, 7 to 1 each Benburb and Wuzzy, 8 to 1 Bentburb, 100 to 7 Wild Wark, 20 to 1 agst Bright Steel.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,010 units; total place pool, 2,875 units.

Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Konda was fourth and Priamus last.

2.45 (2.46).—The NEWCASTLE AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile and a furlong.

AUTUMN TINTS, br c, by Vivian—Clayton (Mr. W. J. Peck), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 10lb.) ..... J. Thwaites 1
SAUCOR, ch g, by Count Rose—La Sauteuse (Mr. B. Dennis), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Caldwell 2
RORAL, ch c, by Alcazar Trace—Dew of June (Sir Alan Bailey), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. ..... R. Perryman 3

Also ran:—Six Wheeler (H. Stubbs); Quarter Sessions (J. Dines); Spicosilla (W. Nevett); Peace Pact (G. Baines); Red Laird (A. Richardson).

(Winner trained by Bailey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Roral, 5 to 1 Saucor, 7 to 1 each Quarter Sessions and Peace Pact, 8 to 1 Autumn Tints, 10 to 1 Six Wheeler, 100 to 7 agst Red Laird.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s.; places, 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,422 units; total place pool, 2,590 units.

Won by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Spicosilla was fourth and Quarter Sessions last.

3.15 (3.16).—The KENTON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile (straight).

FLAMING ROSE, br m, by Flamboyant—Rosendal (Mr. L. Pearson), 6 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 1
ABBOT'S LUCK, ch g, by Abbot's Trace—Lucky Star (Mr. J. G. Tooth), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 2
GOLDEN VANITY, ch m, by Golden Orb—Lady Vain (Mr. A. F. Thomson), 5 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ..... D. McGrigan 3

Also ran:—Infantry (J. Thwaites); Waterden (A. Richardson); Marthill's Beau (W. Stephenson); Cross-Keys (G. Watson).

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Abbot's Luck, 5 to 1 each Waterden and Cross-Keys, 7 to 1 Marthill's Beau, 9 to 1 Flaming Rose, 10 to 1 Golden Vanity, 20 to 1 agst Infantry.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 9d.; places, 5s. 9d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,192 units; total place pool, 3,241 units.

Won by two lengths; a short head separated second and third. Waterden was fourth and Infantry last.

The winner was sold to Mr. J. G. Tooth for 90 guineas.

3.45 (3.46).—The GOSFORTH NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. One mile (straight).

ISTHMUS, b c, by Bubbe—Lady Lucy (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Stubbs 1
DUCHESS OF FLORENCE, b or br f, by The Alder—Mus (Mr. H. T. Creighton), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Dines 2
COLLEEN WOOD, br f, by Heverswood—Colleen Bawn (Brigadier-General Sir Loftus Bates), 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Thwaites 3

Also ran:—Hallowmas (T. Weston), Mary Rose (R. Perryman), Silver Sea (J. Taylor).

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Hallowmas, 3 to 1 Isthmus, 5 to 1 Duchess of Florence, 6 to 1 Mary Rose, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 3d.; places, 4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,344 units; total place pool, 3,256 units.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Mary Rose was fourth and Hallowmas last.

4.15 (4.15).—The PARK PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

THREAD, b f, by Galsecbrough—Needle Point (Mr. J. E. Widener), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 1
NAPOS, b g, by Forerunner—Green (Mr. C. R. Baron), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
PARK RAT, b c, by Desmas—Pride of the Park (Mr. L. Jones), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Caldwell 3

Also ran:—Young Laird (J. Thwaites), Fulfilment (T. Weston), Rough (G. Baines).

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Napos, 4 to 1 each Park Rat, Fulfilment, and Thread, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 4s., 3s., 6s. Total win pool, 2,714 units; total place pool, 1,537 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Fulfilment was fourth and Young Laird last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

Autumn Tints and Isthmus.—Dividend, £59 15s. 9d. Pool, £754 10s. Seventeen winning tickets.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The OCTOBER SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

		Yrs	st	lb
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassil)	Hammond	6	9	1
Still Free (Mr. R. Bray)	Harry Powney	5	9	0
Red Statue (Mr. D. M. Gant)	W. P. Lowe	4	9	0
Montagick (Mr. J. C. Hill)	Kirk	4	9	0
Spirit (Major L. B. Holliday)	De Mestre	4	9	0
aLow Hall Lizard (Lord Loval)	W. Nightingall	4	9	0
aBallidenock (Mr. E. N. Lyon)	Thrale	4	9	0
Nunford (Sir Abe Bailey)	Cottrill	4	8	11
Coote or Gold (Mr. J. Bray)	Bray	4	8	11
Alan Mallow (Mr. J. Beary)	J. Beary	6	8	11
Highland Reel (Mr. R. Brabon)	Brabon	6	8	11
Horseshoe Nelly (Mr. R. Davis)	R. Davis	5	8	11
Golden Sword (Mr. A. Dun)	Smyth	5	8	11
Lady Buckley (Mr. W. C. Edwards)	Private	6	8	11
Ballincarra (Mr. R. Farquharson)	Farquharson	4	8	11
I Am the Captain (Mr. W. J. Grosson)	Rimell	5	8	11
Bonanza (Mr. J. Hylton)	Kilvelse	4	8	11
Mittagong (Mr. F. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre	5	8	11
aAmy Mary (Mr. D. J. Rhodes)	Rhodes	4	8	11
Lammin (Mr. M. Stephens)	Blair	4	8	11
aRathvally (Baron F. de Turck)	F. Hartigan	6	8	11
Littlewanted (Mr. R. Redwood White)	R. Day	5	8	11
June Clover (Mr. Redwood White)	R. Day	5	8	11
Frank Hare (Mr. S. Woolton)	S. Woolton	4	8	11
Mr. Jacobus (Mr. R. Brandon)	Holland	3	8	7
aPuella (Major T. Bonsfield)	W. Nightingall	3	8	4
Amelard (Mr. A. R. Briscoe)	Briscoe	3	8	4
Dunbeath (Duke of Portland)	F. Darling	3	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEMURIAN, —; STILL FREE, F. Fox; SPIRIT or MITTAGONG, C. Bay; LOOSE LEGARD, —; BALLINCOCK, C. Richards; CLOTH OF GOLD, J. Sirett; MONSEIGN NEUF, J. Dobb; SILVER SWORD, F. Balch; I AM THE CAPTAIN, F. Lane; BONANZA or LITTLEWANTED, H. Graves; AUNT MARY, J. Kirby; LAMMIN, F. Field; RATHVALLY, G. Richards; JUNE CLOVER, R. Perryman.

2.0.—The ORLEANS NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

		St	lb
Majority Calling (10lb. ex.) (Sir P. Nesson)	W. Nightingall	9	0
aQuadrel (Lady Ludlow)	W. Nightingall	9	0
Fleeting Green (Mr. A. M. Merrille)	Bullock	8	11
aCharlwood (Mr. A. E. Berry)	M. Hartigan	8	10
Lone Isle (Mrs. Alastair Mackintosh)	F. Hartigan	8	9
aCor de Chasse (Mr. F. A. Wigan)	Braime	8	9
aChivalry (Lord Astor)	Lawson	8	9
aKitty Bly (Mr. L. Lyaghi)	Watts	8	8
aEmpire Crusade (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	8	7
Lelia (Duke of Richmond and Gordon)	Priolson	8	7
Lady of Rank (Sir A. Bailey)	R. Day	8	5
Bonne Tete (Lt. J. A. de Rothschild)	Pratt	8	5
aWild Son (Mr. T. Davidson)	R. Day	8	4
Vain Bachelor (Mr. K. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre	8	4
aFleur (Lt. Col. Allenby de Malmaison)	Smith	8	0
Nawanagar	A. Sadler	8	3
aOrangery (Lady Zia Wernher)	Boyd-Rochfort	8	3
aLadies' Mantle (Mr. A. Whitburn)	G. Richards	8	2
aHawbree (Mr. H. T. Mills)	Darling	8	0
Seascape (Mr. Sol Joel)	Earl	8	0
Galloping Major (Sir William Cooke)	Read	8	0
Malvern Lad (Major Holliday)	Priolson	7	12
Brown Trout c, by Blandford (Mr. R. Davis)	R. Davis	7	12
aRushymoreault (Major H. T. Barclay)	J. Childs	7	12
aMay Horse (Lady Rosebery)	J. Jarvis	7	11
Chinese Measure (Major L. B. Holliday)	De Mestre	7	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QUADREL, C. Elliott; CHARLWOOD, G. Richards; LONE ISLE, —; COR DE CHASSE, F. Lane; CRUSTY, R. Dick; KITTY BLY, —; EMPIRE CRUSADE, H. Wragg; BONNE TETE, G. Bennet; WILD SON, J. Childs; VAIN BACHELOR or CHINESE MEASURE, C. Ray; ORANGERY, F. Fox; LADIES' CHAIN, M. Beary; HAWBREE, H. Southey; BROWN TROUT, COLT, Noble; RUSHYMOREAUX, S. Wragg or J. Simpson; GIFT HORSE, T. Lowrey.

2.30.—The TRAFALGAR SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

		St	lb
Eagleray (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	9	5
Thrilling 2, by The White King (Mrs. D. P. Dick)	Dick	9	2
Bozo (Mrs. M. C. Nolan)	F. J. Collins	9	1
Gossie 2, by Ellangowan (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Goodwin)	Private	9	1
Tobermory 2, by Hapsburg (7lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton)	S. Wootton	9	1
Silver Sound (Captain Mark Wetland)	W. Nightingall	8	12
Squander 2, by Dark Legend (Sir William Cooke)	Read	8	11
Gladly (Mr. J. M. Clayton)	J. Cannon	8	10
Young Master (Mr. F. C. de Mestre)	De Mestre	8	10
Go On (Sir Malcolm McAlpine)	J. M. Bell	8	10
Bryony Lad (Mr. A. E. Pelteman)	H. Wragg	8	9
Va Fouler (Mr. R. Rhodes)	Rhodes	8	8
Bestorell (Mr. T. W. Blenkiron)	W. Nightingall	8	8
Imago (Mr. F. Darling)	W. Nightingall	8	8
aSolly (Baron F. de Turck)	F. Hartigan	8	8
Royal Delight (Mr. F. W. Dennis)	Templeman	8	8
Gallant Boy (Mr. H. Smyth)	H. Smyth	8	7
Smolensk 2, by Scherzo (Major A. E. Goulding)	R. J. Colling	8	7
Rose Diamond (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	S. Wootton	8	6
Hamdullah (Mr. R. Brendon)	Holland	8	6
Kamara (Mr. Dawson Waugh)	D. Waugh	8	5
Sigh (Lord Fairhaven)	O. Bell	8	5
Park Air (Mr. R. Jelf)	De Mestre	8	5
a Poor Baiem (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	8	5
Hirelling (Captain L. Montagu)	De Mestre	8	4
Dr. Foyle (Mr. J. Jelliss)	Nugent	8	4
Tracker (Mr. T. Davidson)	R. Day	8	2
aGold Top (Mr. R. Farquharson)	Farquharson	8	2
Horrific 2, by Silver Bard (Mr. S. Woolton)	S. Woolton	8	2
Grey Mouse 2, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford)	Douglas-Pennant	8	1
Norman Abbess (Mr. A. Gemmell)	Mayo	7	11
aFrancoun (Mr. M. Miss)	Miss	7	11
aTuscania (Mrs. J. Kinsey)	Kelly	7	10
Merry Poacher (Mr. H. S. Persse)	Persse	7	10
Brandyrall 2, by Glanmorris (Mrs. J. Howerson)	W. Nightingall	7	3
Vica (Mr. A. Saville)	J. Beary	7	0
Van (Mr. Donald Fraser)	Douglas-Pennant	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Tobermory filly, K. Gethin; Silver Sound, —; Squander, —; Gladly, —; Young Master, F. Fox; Ad. C. Ray; Go On, B. Carslake; Bryony Lad, B. Smyth; Bestorell, R. Dick; Solly, G. Richards; Seoul, H. Wragg; Poor Baiem, —; Hirelling, De Mestre; Gold Top, M. Beary; Hoarded gelding, B. Rook; Norman Abbess, A. Buttrs; Francoun, A. Wragg; Tuscania, F. Fox; Merry Poacher, Butts; Brandyrall filly, —.

3.5.—The HWFA WILLIAMS MEMORIAL HANDICAP, a Plate of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Jugo (7lb. ex.) (Mr. T. Richards)	W. Nightingall	6	9	7
aBuoyant Bachelor (Mr. C. W. Gordon)	Jarvis	5	8	10
Friendship (Mr. J. B. Joel)	C. Peck	5	8	3
Mottelain (Mr. R. Rossiter)	Mosley	6	8	0
Coorte Boy (Mr. W. G. Singer)	Lawson	7	7	12
aJoyous Greeting (Major Lyons)	Smyrd	6	7	9
aAbuse (Lieut. Sir Mather Bass)	Talbot	4	7	7
Madcap (Mr. J. Chandler)	Purse	4	7	7
aLibertine II. (M. E. de St. Alary)	Gilpin	4	7	5
First Flight (Sir Harold Wernher)	L. Anthony	5	7	5
aMirabelle (Mr. R. Peel)	Tarrier	5	7	0
aCherry Kino (Mr. W. Murray)	Cottrill	5	7	0
aCalvados (7lb. ex.) (Sir Abe Bailey)	R. Day	3	7	0
aPard (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)	W. Nightingall	3	6	13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Jugo, R. Dick; Buoyant Bachelor, H. Jellis; Friendship, B. Carslake; Joyous Greeting, F. Fox; Arctic Light, B. Rook; Madcap, K. Robertson; Libertine II., G. Streit; Prince Flame, G. Richards; Mirabelle, F. Sharpe; Cherry Kino, A. Burns; Calvados, C. Richards; Pard, T. Lowrey.

3.35.—The ATALANTA STAKES of 15 sovs., or 5 sovs. only if declared by the last Tuesday in March, 1930, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-old fillies only; second to receive a third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Belfry Stakes Course (one mile and a quarter).

		St	lb
Devonie (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare)	Alden	9	7
Rose of England (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	9	7
Wedding Favour (Lord Howard de Walden)	Waugh	9	7
Theresina (The Aga Khan)	R. Dawson	9	7
Sister Clover (Mr. C. Wadia)	Mokeny	9	7
Quothquan (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell)	Prescott	9	7
Jean Gordon (Mr. H. S. Mosley)	Walker (Origs	9	7
Queen of the Norse (Major McCalmont)	Persse	9	0
Gwynfiad (Mr. J. P. Arkwright)	Persse	8	12
Valediction (Mr. Ronald Tree)	Lawson	8	12
a Polytropite (Lady Violet Harmsworth)	Sherif	8	12
Spice (Sir L. Philipps)	J. Jarvis	8	10
a Brantwood (Mr. T. Tattersall)	Lawson	8	7
Mumac (Mr. G. Gilbey)	Tuthill	8	0
aEirene (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters	8	0
Ismailia (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	8	0
Play-Fair (Lord Harrowby)	W. Jarvis	8	0
Heraclida (Major McCalmont)	Persse	8	0
Diamond Hill (Major McCalmont)	Persse	8	0
Sarsaro (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Pratt	8	0
Sheer Nonsense (Lord Woolavington)	J. Darling	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Devonie, J. Childs; Rose of England, G. Richards; Theresina, M. Beary; Polytropite, E. Smith; Brantwood, R. Jones; Eirene, T. Weston.

4.5.—The HOOK MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two year-olds. Five furlongs.

		St	lb
Clachanhast (Mr. H. E. Steel)	Walls	9	7
aCantata C. by Legatee (Miss J. Clayton)	J. Cannon	9	0
Happy Kate c. by Bachelor's Double (Mr. J. Davis)	R. Davis	9	0
Silversburn (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	F. Darling	9	0
Prague C. by Heverswood (Mr. R. Guinness)	J. Cannon	9	0
aOrotund (Mr. W. L. Hernstadt)	Farquharson	9	0
aRoyal Rupus (Mrs. Alastair Mackintosh)	F. Hartigan	9	0
aOuestis (Mr. Z. C. Michalinos)	Molony	9	0
Dioxus (Mr. R. Robson)	Wilmot	9	0
The Mint (Mr. R. Rossiter)	Molony	9	0
Papyri (Sir J. Rutherfurd)	R. Day	9	0
aPostabit (Mr. A. Whalley)	Whalley	9	0
aHell's Bells (Mrs. S. Whitborn)	Cottrill	9	0
aStockholm (Lord Woolavington)	Tarrier	9	0
aDixon (Lord Woolavington)	F. Darling	9	0
Dabra (Lord Beaty)	Beaty	8	11
Pagan Sacrifice F. by Golden Orb (Mr. F. H. Rossiter)	Gwilt	8	11
Peter's Fair (Mr. R. Brendon)	Holland	8	11
Pomp F. by Herodote (Mr. R. Brendon)	Holland	8	11
Almeri F. by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brazier)	Holland	8	11
aPsalm (M. M. Calmann)	Lawson	8	11
Benedictum F. by Rabelais's Double (Lieut.-Colonel C. Tarrant)	S. Wootton	8	11
Nectarsia F. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark)	Persse	8	11
aEve (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)	Wright	8	11
Caille (Colonel R. FitzGerald)	H. Lowe	8	11
aHeroon (Colonel R. Golden)	C. Waugh	8	11
aStredna F. by Orpheus (Major A. W. Cook)	R. Colling	8	11
aCarbo (Mr. E. Harmsworth)	Gooch	8	11
aHailstone F. by Diophon (Lord Londonderry)	O. Bell	8	11
Cymbeline (Lady Ludlow)	W. Nightingall	8	11
Anna (Sir G. Noble)	Whitaker	8	11
aHarpooskella (Mr. R. Philipps)	J. Jarvis	8	11
aPatrician (Mr. H. Fulljter)	S. Darling	8	11
aEntwurfen (Mr. J. Rhodes)	J. Rhodes	8	11
aCloudburst (Mr. A. A. Rothschild)	Watson	8	11
Tea Nurse (Lord Sefton)	Sherif	8	11
Tempus Fugit (Mr. H. E. Steel)	Walls	8	11
Phelia (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	8	11
Clink (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Cantata colt, Happy Kate colt, J. Dobb; Silversburn, Dioxus, Fox; Orotund, R. Carslake; Royal Rupus, H. Wragg; Ouestis, J. Sirett; The Mint, C. Elliott; Postabit, —; Hell's Bells, —; Pagan Sacrifice, —; Benedictum, J. Kirby; Pagan Sacrifice filly, Lane; Pomp filly, Wragg; Psalm, R. Jones; Benedictum filly, K. Gethin; Nectarsia or The Nurse, Ruth-Eve, —; Heroon, R. Perryman; Stredna filly, Carter, —; Harlstone filly, S. Wragg; Cymbeline, R. Dick; Harpooskella, H. Jellis; Patrician, G. Richards; Cloudburst, R. Perryman. J. Childs rides either Eve or Scedina filly.

NEWCASTLE SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

1.30.—LEAZES SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.—TRUE COUNT.

2.0.—NORTHUMBERLAND WELTER HANDICAP PLATE.—UMSLOPAGAAS.

2.30.—NORTHUMBERLAND AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE.—KIRK'S PINK (each way).

3.0.—SCURRY SELLING WELTER HANDICAP.—NURS

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TRIAL MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

An extra trial game was arranged at Cambridge yesterday, the sides being composed of players not chosen for to-day's match against St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and including a good mixture of Seniors and Freshmen. There was fairly heavy scoring by both sides, which showed up the defences rather badly, and with a few exceptions the form generally hardly reached a high standard.

Colours lost two of their forwards in the first half, Ohlsson again developing knee trouble, and Lusty being kicked over the eye, so that York was changed over, and each side played with seven forwards in the second half. Whites gained a useful lead in the first half, but afterwards Colours got ahead only to allow Whites to gain the upper hand again. Colours finished strongly, and by means of a penalty goal in the last minute snatched a victory by 28 points to 27.

Simpson played a good game at scrummage half-back, and the pick of the forwards were Williams, Duder, Lee, and York. Colours' tries were scored by York (two), Bailey, Godfray, and Leather, three of them being converted by Williams, who also kicked a penalty goal. Bowcott dropped a goal. Tries for Whites were obtained by Meikle (three), Taylor, Cumming, Duder, and Lee. Two goals were kicked by Lee, and one by Hartley.

The teams were:—

COLOURS.—P. M. Marshall (Selwyn), back; G. H. Bailey (St. John's), R. V. Godfray (Trinity), C. E. Maltby (Trinity Hall), and I. Thomas (Fitzwilliam House), three-quarter backs; R. Meikle (Christ's) and J. E. Bowcott (St. Catharine's), half-backs; W. D. H. Collins (St. Catharine's), W. H. Leather (Jesus), C. Bailey (Caius), A. G. Williams (Jesus), G. F. Hyson (Pembroke), L. Morgan (Fitzwilliam House), R. R. Jones (Selwyn), and K. H. Ohlsson (Jesus), forwards.

WHITES.—G. I. Macmahon (Emmanuel), back; C. S. Taylor (Trinity), G. W. C. Meikle (St. Catharine's), A. R. M. Hartley (Clare), J. W. Train (Clare), three-quarter backs; R. Meikle (Christ's) and P. W. Simpson (Trinity Hall), half-backs; E. L. Scandrett (Emmanuel), G. H. Duxbury (Pembroke), M. S. Cumming (Caius), G. G. Lee (Pembroke), G. E. Delafield (Jesus), D. H. Duder (Pembroke), N. York (St. Catharine's), and H. B. L. Johnson (St. Catharine's), forwards.

R.M.A. BEATEN

The annual game between the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Engineers, played at Woolwich yesterday, ended in a win for the R.E. by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nothing. They had an experimental fifteen, but they had the advantage of weight, experience, and pace, and the R.M.A. side was severely tried.

Overrun at the outset the R.M.A. recovered and made a good game of it to the interval. Sergeant Powell, a strong and forceful wing three-quarter back scored a try for the R.E., which was not converted. The Shop forwards with P. G. Hobbs getting the most out of them, had given a good account of themselves up to that point, but though R. C. Orgill made the most of his opportunities at half-back, the centres did not support him well, and their attacks did not threaten danger. Their tackling was excellent, and often they went down to stop the rushes and kept it up until half-way through the second half. Then they were outplayed and beaten. Lieutenant Marsh Kellett, who appeared as outside half-back instead of in the centre, did all that could have been expected of him. In addition to the help he gave his three-quarter backs, he scored twice himself, once after running to touch down his own kick across the line, and then as the result of a clever run-through the opposing backs from the centre. Sub-Lieutenant Harris, who never missed a pass and has speed, also crossed after a bout of passing, and Sergeant Powell's forceful running took him in again. The goals were kicked by Lieutenant Thomas, who led the side, and Sub-Lieutenant Roy Kellett.

The teams were:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—W. P. L. Lawson, back; A. P. Lavies, P. T. O'Brien-Butler, G. S. Cole, and D. H. Dunstall, three-quarter backs; M. St. J. Oswald and C. T. Orgill, half-backs; G. G. Hobbs, J. C. Sayers, H. F. Walford, F. Pender Cudlip, J. C. Winchester, D. N. M. Moore, R. C. Warlow-Harry, and H. C. Gilman, forwards.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Second Lieutenant S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; Second Lieutenant L. J. Harris, Lieutenant L. G. Thomas, Second Lieutenant R. Kellett, and Captain A. Powell, three-quarter backs; Lieutenant E. L. Marsh Kellett (Old Aloysians), and Lieutenant C. E. J. Hamilton, half-backs; Lieutenant T. Wright, Second Lieutenant T. Burroughes, Second Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Corporal Thompson, Lance-Corporal Dewhurst, Lieutenant J. F. Amers, Lieutenant W. J. Sallitt, and Lieutenant A. W. B. Cocks, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE v. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

The following teams will take part in the match between Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Cambridge to-day:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Oxford), back; C. Smeddle (Durham and Oxford), St. Catharine's), J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), G. C. A. Addins (Radley and Pembroke), and H. E. Curtis (Shrewsbury and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; L. R. Colleau (Mill Hill and St. John's) and E. B. Enos (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Oriel) (captain), F. W. F. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), J. D. Walbenton (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), and A. E. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—C. W. John, back; J. D. Powell, C. S. E. Prosser, A. H. Pitt, and J. R. Martin, three-quarter backs; G. F. Petty and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; B. S. Lewis, K. J. Harvey, J. R. R. Jenkins, R. N. Williams, M. L. Maley, W. R. Gunn, V. C. Thompson, and R. R. Dunnaby, forwards.

In the second round for the Yorkshire Cup (Rugby League) Wakefield Trinity beat Batley by 12 points to two, and in the same round for the Lancashire Cup Oldham beat Rochdale by 25 to 3.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

ASSOCIATION RULES

RUGBY.—Birmingham v. Corinthians.

CORINTHIANS.—R. Hesmer, Baker, goal; R. de L. Evans and G. H. Abbott, backs; J. R. R. Stobbart, W. T. Wheweil, and A. N. Other, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, C. T. Ashton, H. Brogden, A. C. Doggart, and G. I. Barty-King, forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ashtady College v. R.M.A., Woolwich; Chigwell School v. Hertford College, Oxford; Highgate School v. Aldenham School; Malvern College v. Oxford Centaurs; Wellingborough School v. Downing College.

RUGBY UNION RULES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Worcester.—Surrey v. Surrey (3.45).

SURREY.—J. D. Rotsell (Brasenose College, Oxford), back; D. E. Morris (Blackheath) (captain), J. A. Bain (Brasenose College, Oxford), A. S. Nicholls (Blackheath), and H. M. O'M. Hobson (Richmond), three-quarter backs; R. N. Jones (Keble College, Oxford) and G. J. Dean (Pembroke College, Oxford), half-backs; C. J. Sparks, C. J. Paine (Esquires), W. G. H. Collins (Blackheath), G. A. Saunders (Worthing), H. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), T. L. Foster (Old Alleynians), C. R. Birkwood (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge), and R. N. Wyatt (Brasenose College, Oxford), forwards.

SURREY.—R. C. F. Whitaker (Old Alleynians), back; P. G. Reed (Old Alleynians), three-quarter backs; W. (Hertfordshire) F. Hodge (Harlequins), and F. R. Pettifer (Old Alleynians), three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins (Rosslyn Park) and A. K. Woodhouse (Rosslyn Park), half-backs; J. M. Dixon (Old Alleynians), back; Lindy (Western Part) C. R. V. Rowell (Loaker Welsh), K. J. Mark (Old Aloysians), N. Cobstick (Wasps), G. Bethell Jones (Old Alleynians), H. H. Wilson (Edgware), and T. E. Priest (Standard Bank), forwards.

COUNTY MATCH.

CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Yorkshire (3.0).

CLUB MATCHES

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College v. Chatham United Services.

CARMARTHEN.—Yorkshire University v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (2.30).

OTHER MATCH

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot United Services v. Army Trial XV.

ARMY TRIAL XV.—Lieutenant J. A. Marshall (R.A.O.C.), back; Second Lieutenant L. D. M. Wilson (2nd Battalion the Devonshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant C. Hughes-Chamberlain (1st Battalion the Manchester Regiment), Sergeant G. Richards (A.E. Corps), and Lieutenant J. C. Nichols (R.E.) (captain), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant G. C. Lloyd (R.A.), and Corporal W. Cooper (2nd Battalion the East Yorkshire Regiment), half-backs; Lieutenant E. F. Sewell (the Buckinghamshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant T. M. Royle (6th Battalion R.T. Corps), Lieutenant U. E. R. Rocke (2nd Battalion, the S.W. Borderers), Corporal W. Harrison (Royal Horse Guards), Lieutenant J. H. Hunt (R.E.), Second Lieutenant C. K. Godby (R.A.), Second Lieutenant G. C. Ashmore (R.A.), and Second Lieutenant G. C. E. Reeves (R.T. Corps), forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Bedford Modern School v. City of London School; Bishop's Stortford College v. Selwyn, Cambridge; Bromsgrove School II. v. Harvard Collegiate Students; Caterham School v. Mill Hill School; Cranleigh School v. Christ Church, Oxford; Crypt School v. Wycliffe College; Dunstable School v. Retford Modern School II.; Epsom College v. Christ's Hospital; Fairfield School v. St. Mary's Hall; Hurst (A.A.), Imperial Service College v. Whitgift School; King's, Rochester v. Sevenoaks School; King's, Worcester v. Worcester School; Leighton Park School v. R.A.F. Schools, Halton (away); Liverpool College v. Old Boys.

Merchant Taylors' School v. Beaumont College; Newcastle High School v. Rutlish School; Oundle School v. Rugby School; Reading School v. Liverpool; A. Rydal School v. Wellington; O.S., St. Dunstan's College v. Bancroft's School; St. Paul's School v. New College, Oxford; Stamford School v. R.A.F. Wittering; Stowe School v. Oriel, Oxford; Sutton Valence School v. Hurstpierpoint; Taunton School v. Sherborne; Tonbridge School v. Marlborough College; Uppingham School v. University College, London; Wellington School v. University College, Reading (away).

RUGBY LEAGUE

LANCASHIRE CUP.—SECOND ROUND

WIGAN.—Wigan v. Swinton (3.0).

BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Widnes (3.0).

YORKSHIRE CUP.—SECOND ROUND

HULL.—Hull v. Castleford (3.0).

SCHOOL MATCHES

WELLINGTON BEATEN

London Scottish "A" beat Wellington College at Wellington by four goals and two tries (26 points) to a goal, a penalty goal, and two tries (14 points). The school forwards did well, but the centre three-quarter backs were weak. McGill and Fiett (three each) scored tries for the visitors, Steedman converting four, and Girardet (two) and Huxford scored for the School, Cairns converting a try and also kicking the penalty goal. The teams were:—

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—R. J. F. Featherstone, back; C. P. B. Moscrop, D. C. Erlebach, J. B. Brandburn, and W. J. B. Girardet, three-quarter backs; M. G. Carruthers and J. L. van Breda, half-backs; W. N. Cairns, F. W. C. Weldon, J. H. R. Robertson, R. A. Nicholls, W. F. Hobbs, A. G. Laing, R. B. St. J. Quarry, and C. P. H. E. Huxford, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—"A."—T. W. M. Whitson, back; G. S. McGill, J. G. Dawson, R. W. D. Waterhouse, and G. D. Harvey, three-quarter backs; M. Fiett and W. G. Young, half-backs; A. H. Steedman, A. McNicoll, W. T. Gill, H. Aitchison, A. B. Bell, J. C. Miller, K. A. Munro, and J. Moffat, forwards.

TONBRIDGE v. CAIUS COLLEGE

Caius College, Cambridge, beat Tonbridge at Tonbridge by a goal, a penalty goal, and four tries (20 points) to a try, scored by Going (3 points). Allen (two), Page, Cross, and Dean scored for Caius College, and Allen kicked the goals. The teams were:—

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—N. S. King, back; E. Y. Hickmott, J. C. S. Worley, W. J. Walker, and L. E. Sanderson, three-quarter backs; G. C. Fontaine and C. E. M. Going, half-backs; W. McK. Wright, E. C. Wright, B. C. Chetland, B. C. Bench, D. Dinn, B. L. Gunnell, W. O. Cave (captain), and H. Erddel, forwards.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—F. W. L. Bialkie, back; J. A. Page, R. O. Allen, W. F. Dennett, and R. G. Fullerkraft, three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross and M. C. Chand, half-backs; P. H. Dean, W. M. M. Milligan, E. A. Balfour, M. A. Cumming, R. L. Powell, M. K. Cassels, A. G. Baird, and R. A. Ainslie, forwards.

HAILEYBURY'S NARROW VICTORY

Haileybury beat Richmond "A" at Haileybury by four tries (12 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points). For the School Droogleever scored twice in the first half, and Nicholls and Grace, once each, after the interval. Bellman, Webster, and Coldstream scored for Richmond, the last try being converted. The teams were:—

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—A. P. Russell, back; R. F. Droogleever, A. M. Greenwood (captain), A. W. D. Nicholls, and W. H. R. Cousin-Plemyer, three-quarter backs; P. C. Furnivall and J. H. Nicholls, half-backs; W. E. Cole, J. H. Johnson, N. E. Clark, H. R. Selby, T. J. M. Lowry, J. L. Murray, J. C. R. Rickman, and F. D. Grace, forwards.

RICHMOND.—"A."—C. F. Jupp, back; P. Rooks Ley, K. S. Bellman, H. D. Bradshaw, and G. F. Coldstream, three-quarter backs; H. T. Hopkinson and W. Philpott, half-backs; H. Webster, N. C. Reid, R. S. Paterson, D. J. Christie, D. W. G. Turner, A. G. Mabey, E. V. Howes, and G. H. Forrester, forwards.

MASONIC SCHOOL WIN

The Royal Masonic School, Bushey, beat St. Dunstan's by 21 points to three, after St. Dunstan's had been leading by three points to nothing at half-time. Tries were scored for the School by R. M. Kerry, J. F. Bush, R. A. Lawrie, T. A. Mead, and K. H. Robinson, three being converted.

Will any Old Tonbridgians wishing to take part in the match against the School on Thursday, December 18, write to D. E. Morris, Five Steps, Somerhill-avenue, Hove, stating position in field and qualifications?

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*UPPINGHAM SCHOOL	42	CAMBRIDGE OLD UPPINGHAMIANS	3
*GODOLPHIN SCHOOL	10	DURHAM SCHOOL	6
*ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN	34	PERSE SCHOOL	5
YORKSHIRE WANDERERS	14	*ADAMSTOWN COLLEGE	0

*Home team.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT THE R.M.C.

Much is being done at the Royal Military College to popularise Association football among the Gentlemen Cadets with a view to their being interested in the game when they join the Army as officers. With this end in view, Captain Le G. G. W. Horton, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, who is now the officer in charge of Association football at the R.M.C., has arranged for six of the clubs competing for the Arthur Dunn Challenge Cup to visit Sandhurst to meet the College XI. this term. The Old Westminsters have been there and will pay another visit on Saturday, February 14. Matches have been arranged with the Lancing Old Boys on Saturday, October 25, the Old Carthusians on Saturday, November 8, the Old Malvernians on Saturday, November 15, and the Old Wykehamists, the holders of the Arthur Dunn Cup, on Saturday, November 22.

In addition, home matches have been arranged between the Gentlemen Cadets and the Casuals, the Oxford Centaurs, the Aldershot Command, and the Army; the annual match with the Royal Military Academy will be played at Sandhurst on Saturday, December 6. The R.M.C. XI. are also giving two fixtures during the season to the London Training Schools, both games taking place on the college ground. The annual match between the Corinthians and the R.M.C. is to take place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, November 19.

CHARTERHOUSE DRAW

Charterhouse drew with Toc H at Godalming, each side scoring three goals, Armstrong (2) and Taylor for Toc H, and Greening, Pope, and Samuelson for the school. The teams were:—

CHARTERHOUSE.—J. H. King, goal; G. T. Holborne and J. B. Longe, backs; A. H. Edmondson, D. A. Pott, and A. J. Wreford-Brown (captain), half-backs; N. S. Pope, J. W. A. Pitchford-Carne, P. C. Samuelson, J. S. Greening, and W. Mayer, forwards.

TOC H.—H. F. Peate, goal; L. White and J. Morley, backs; D. Jennings, J. H. Lytle (captain), and J. Lomax, half-backs; T. E. Mayer, W. Denham, J. Armstrong, B. Taylor, and V. H. Julian, forwards.

Cambridge University Falcons beat Repton School at Repton yesterday by nine goals to none.

HOCKEY

Cambridge University Wanderers beat the Bacchanalians by five goals to none in a fast game at St. Andrew's Hospital ground, Northampton, yesterday afternoon. Both sides attacked in the first half, but the shooting was not always good. Rocyn-Jones scored after 20 minutes and again just before half-time, and in the second half Hewan got two goals and Berry one.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

SURBITON.—Surbiton v. Oxford University.

ALDERSHOT.—R.A.S.C. v. Reading University.

WOOLWICH.—R.M.A. v. Royal Engineers.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Staff College (Camberley).

LORDS.—Metropolitan Police v. University College.

GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. H.A.C.

WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. R.A.F. (Kenley).

OXFORD.—Wadham College v. Kingston G.S.

COLCHESTER.—Colchester Garrison v. St. Thomas's Hospital.

LYTTON.—East London College v. R.A.F. (Hornchurch).

WOOLWICH.—R.M.A. II. v. Dulwich.

WINCHMORE HILL.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital II. v. Owls.

LYDD.—R.T.C. (Lydd) v. Wye College.

WOMEN'S MATCH.

CHAT.—Hunter v. Australia.

OXFORD COLLEGE RESULTS

ASSOCIATION

	Goals		Goals
CHRIST CHURCH	5	ORIEL	2
BRASENOSE	5	BALLIOL	0
BRASENOSE II.	6	ST. JOHN'S II.	2

LEAGUE

QUEEN'S	4	LINCOLN	0

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
PEMBROKE	2	NEW COLLEGE	0
HERTFORD	2	KEBLE	1
ST. PETER'S HALL	7	HERTFORD	2
ST. PETER'S HALL II.	3	ST. CATHERINE'S II.	0
BRASENOSE II.	9	CHRIST CHURCH II.	1

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
MAGDALEN	16	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	3
ST. EDMUND HALL	31	MERTON	0
QUEEN'S	10	CHRIST CHURCH	0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
EMMANUEL	16	SIDNEY SUSSEX	6
PETERHOUSE	19	WESTCOTT HOUSE	9

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE DIVISION W

	Goals		Goals
DOWNING	5	KING'S	0
PETERHOUSE II.	6	QUEEN'S	0

DIVISION E

EMMANUEL II.	8	TRINITY II.	1
CLARE II.	4	PETERHOUSE	2

OTHER MATCHES

ST. CATHERINE'S	4	ST. JOHN'S	2
TRINITY	0	SELWYN	0

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
CAIUS	6	TRINITY HALL	1
SIDNEY SUSSEX	5	CORPUS CHRISTI	2
KING'S	4	SELWYN	1
CLARE	6	TRINITY	4
ST. CATHERINE'S "A"	4	FITZWILLIAM HOUSE	2

Fishing from boat, pier, and beach on the South Coast, anglers have caught bass, cod, codling, whiting, ponting, congers, tope, dog fish, plaice, flounders, dabs, and a turbot of 14½lb. This fine fish was landed at Poole. A 17lb. cod has been taken at Bournemouth.

GOLF

SURREY PROFESSIONALS BEAT AMATEURS

The Surrey Amateurs played the Surrey Professionals in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Wentworth yesterday and were handsomely beaten on the day's play by 19 games to 10, with countless matches halved. Nevertheless the amateurs had little with which to reproach themselves and, considering some last-minute withdrawals and the impossibility of producing anything like a representative team during the working week, they did none too ill. Indeed, had the match been played by holes up, it would conceivably have been a desperately close affair.

Although the glass was falling and there was more than a threat of rain, which culminated in a vicious hailstorm of short duration just before luncheon time, it was, on the whole, an ideal day for autumn golf, and those responsible for the condition of the green deserve the congratulations and thanks of the players. Though all may not approve the lay-out of Wentworth, there is no question that it was in wonderful order, and even those rather wet and dreary holes near the start and finish were not too discouraging in the matter of lies. Further, the putting greens were of an admirable uniformity, if a trifle slow, and those there were many of them—who complained of missing putts, had nobody in particular to blame but themselves. As regards the golf there was a stiff south-westerly breeze, which called either for a very long iron shot or wood at the first two holes, but made the very long ninth reachable in two and the 16th also, but apart from these did not noticeably affect the playing of the course.

The Singles were played first, and as only one point was allowed for each Foursome the issue put the result of the match practically beyond doubt, for the professionals won 13 of them to the amateurs' eight. Nevertheless, the amateurs lost only two of the first nine matches, and had it not been for a somewhat long and wavering tail they might have finished the morning's play on something like level terms. The great ones were given the benefit of a comparatively late start, so that it would be improper to say that the leading players offered a good example. But their performance was excellent. Hope, after a rather scratchy start against George Gadd, uncaged such a flock of "birdies" and "eagles" round about the turn that his hapless opponent, try as he might, could never hold him, being beaten at the top of the hill by 7 and 5. R. G. Wilson managed to hold D. Grant rather more effectively, but could never quite keep on terms with him, and there is the same story to tell about Sir E. Holderness and C. Johns, except that the end came sooner. R. H. de Montmorency admitted that he has never played better than he did yesterday against W. M. Watt, a dour opponent, and he won his match very far from home, what time his figures were well below an average of fours. H. C. Kinch, a good fighter if ever there was one, drew first blood for his side by beating C. D. Gray by three and one, but had the latter been able to putt in anything approaching his normal manner the result might well have been reversed. Then came two matches which the amateurs should have won but did not. J. A. Board, having played really well, was dormy three on G. Faulkner, a consistent winner of Guildford Alliance competitions, but he allowed the last three holes to be won from him in 4, 3, 4, and the result was a half. G. D. Hannay, dormy two, let the last two holes be taken from him, and that was another point lost. A. S. Anderson, a young and improving player from Hindhead, gained a shattering victory over F. H. Frostick, of St. George's Hill, who possibly would have been happier had the holes been of a greater diameter, but thereafter there was but a melancholy series of lost matches, though in many cases the rabbit extended the tiger to the utmost.

In the Foursomes there were on the amateur side some rather weird pairings, proved combinations being separated for no apparent reason, and the greater consistency in striking the ball of the professionals gave them a fairly substantial victory, though the last three amateur pairs covered themselves with glory. Grant and Holderness were out in 35 against Wilson and C. Johns, a well-tried pair, and then stood four up. The professionals then produced some brilliant golf and won back three holes, but were robbed of a win at the 16th by a stymie, and that was the end of them. Hope and D. B. Anderson had a grand match against Gadd and Watt, and there was never more than a hole in it. At the short 17th Gadd's tee-shot nearly fell in the hole, and his partner won the hole for his side by popping in a short putt for a 2. It was made 1 up with one to play, but Watt, most unprofessionally, missed his drive to the home hole. Hope and his partner won it and a great match finished all even.

To-day the open championship of Surrey will be decided over the same course, play being over 36 holes.

Yesterday's results were:—

SINGLES

Surrey Amateurs		Surrey Professionals
W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) (7 and 5)	1	G. Gadd (Roehampton) 0
D. Grant (Royal Mid-Surrey) (3 and 2)	0	R. G. Wilson (Croham Hurst) 1
Sir E. W. E. Holderness (Walton Heath) (5 and 4)	1	C. Johns (Purley Downs) 0
R. H. de Montmorency (Sunningdale) (7 and 6)	1	W. M. Watt (R.A.C. Epsom) 0
C. D. Gray (Royal Mid-Surrey)	0	H. C. Kinch (Woodcote Park, Coulsdon) (5 and 1) 1
G. D. Hannay (Woking) (halved)	0	A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park) (halved) 0
A. H. Read (Sunningdale)	0	J. Donaldson (Cuddington) (3 and 2) 1
J. A. Board (West Hill) (halved)	0	G. Faulkner (Bramley) (halved) 0
D. Anderson (St. George's Hill) (halved)	0	J. Perry (Leatherhead) (halved) 0
W. H. Bermingham (West Hill)	0	M. Dawson (South Lodge) (3 and 2) 1
S. H. Fry (Royal Mid-Surrey)	0	F. Leach (Royal Wimbledon) (1 hole) 1
A. S. Anderson (Hindhead) (8 and 6)	1	F. H. Frostick (St. George's Hill) 0
Captain H. C. C. Tippett (Royal Wimbledon) (halved)	0	Rowland Jones (Wimbledon) (halved) 0
A. N. Harper (Royal Wimbledon)	0	E. A. Haynes (Tyrrells Wood) (2 holes) 1
C. R. Walters (Woodcote Park)	0	T. Monroe (Chamberlain Heath) (6 and 5) 1
P. D. Miller (Roehampton) (halved)	0	G. Turner (Guildford) (halved) 0
A. Bawerth (St. George's Hill) (2 holes)	1	F. Hodges (West Byfleet) 0
J. McGuffie (West Hill)	0	L. E. Salen (Sunningdale) (4) 1
H. N. Clapham (Betchworth Park)	0	C. F. White (Burhill) (2 and 1) 1
H. W. D. Calfwey (Royal Wimbledon)	0	E. R. Hird (Medway Hotel) (2 and 1) 1
P. Axhill (Sunningdale)	0	T. Trapp (Shirley Pk.) (5 and 4) 1
H. Carr (Walton Heath)	0	L. J. Taylor (Ryl. Mid-Surrey) (5 and 7) 1
W. C. Carr (Walton Heath)	0	V. Saunders (Coombe Wood) (2 up) 1
F. L. Hird (Royal Wimbledon)	0	H. B. Rhoden (Wentworth) (2 and 1) 1
Total	9	Total 13

FOURSOMES

Hore and D. B. Anderson (halved)	0	Gadd and Watt (halved)	0
Grant and Holderness (3 and 2)	1	Wilson and Johns (Kinch and Lacey (3 and 2)	0 1
Read and Gray	0	Donaldson and Faulkner (2 holes)	1
De Montmorency and Hannay	0	Perry and Haynes (5 and 4)	1
Board and Fry	0	Jones and Dungan	1
Bermingham and A. S. Anderson	0	Turner and Mounce (halved)	0
E. C. Millard and Harper (halved)	0	Frostick and Hodges (3 and 1)	1
Raworth and Walters	0	Leach and Taylor (3 and 1)	1
Miller and W. S. Redman	0	White and Sales	0
Clapham and Axhill (1 hole)	1	Herd and Saunders	0
Calfwey and Hird (2 and 1)	1	Trapp and Rhodes	0
W. C. Carr and H. L. Carr (2 holes)	1	Total	0
Total	4	Total	2

ARMY G.S. v. WOODHALL SPA

A match by Foursomes between an Army Golfing Society team and Woodhall Spa was concluded over the club's course yesterday, each side scoring seven points on the two days' play.

Yesterday's results were:—

MORNING

Army G.S.		Woodhall Spa
Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate and Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer (3 and 4)	1	H. E. Sharman and C. Scott 0
Major R. S. Lambert and Captain W. J. Alexander (3 and 2)	1	J. C. Walter and A. Fixter 0
Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. McL. Rowles and Major G. R. Price	0	T. H. Bowman and F. S. Letten (4 and 3) 1
Major F. V. Hotchkin and Major W. M. Orange	0	Major Gough and G. F. Macpherson (6 and 5) 1
Total	2	Total 2

AFTERNOON

Tate and Palmer (halved)	0	Walter and Fixter	0
Lambert and Alexander (1 hole)	1	Bowman and Letten	0
Rowles and Price (halved)	0	Clough and Macpherson	0
Hotchkin and Orange	0	Sharman and Scott (2 holes)	1
Total	1	Total	1

SURREY LADIES' MEETING

The Surrey Ladies' County Golf Association's Open Autumn Meeting for Silver Division players was held at Coulsdon Court yesterday, when the most successful competitor was Miss Jean Hamilton, who won the Surrey Silver Coronation Medal for the best scratch return with a score of 79 (she was the only player to beat 80), the Challenge Cup and Memento, for the best scratch aggregate for the Spring and Autumn Meetings, with scores of 77 and 79 for an aggregate of 156, and the prize for the best net aggregate for the two meetings with scores of 74 and 77 for a total of 151.

BILLIARDS

DAVIS MAKES A BREAK OF 1,004

The match in the international tournament between Davis and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday, when Davis was leading by 4,526. The play in the afternoon was exceptionally good, and although Davis increased a break of 441 (unfinished) to 1,004, he was outpointed. McConachy played in his best form, and scored 890 for an average of 178, while Davis made 730 for an average of 146. Davis's break is the first four-figure run he has made this season, and the second by an English player, the only other being the run of 1,130 made by Falkiner against Lindrum, who has made five four-figure runs so far this season.

Davis was in play with an uncompleted run of 53 close cannons, and he increased the run to 96 before he broke up the position. The 1,000 was not completed without a certain amount of adventure. Davis scored freely and easily by all-round methods, but when the break had reached 610 he was favoured by a fluke. He played for a long loser, and although he missed it, the cue ball swung across the table and completed a cannon. Davis had to make a very thin cannon half the length of the table to regain position, but he added another run of 37 cannons before the balls touched, and had to be spotted. Davis's varied his scoring methods afterwards by the top-of-the-table game and losing hazard play, and he completed the ninth 100 without any more trouble.

When the break had realized 935 Davis played a poor stroke. He scored by means of a long-range cannon, but lost the white, and he was fortunate to the extent that he had not done so a little earlier. The maximum number of points by consecutive hazards is limited by rule to 75, or 25 red-ball hazards, and it is conceivable that Davis's task had not been made more difficult by the loss of the white ball, so far as the achievement of completing the 1,000 was concerned. When, however, he required to make only 26 more points Davis, in playing a forcing stroke, left the red ball an inch below the billiard spot. Davis was loudly applauded when he made the screw loser, always a rather speculative stroke, and he had no difficulty in scoring the additional points to bring the break to four figures, but two strokes later he missed a long loser.

Although he was so far behind McConachy played extremely well. At his first visit he missed a slow screw loser after scoring 47, but at his next visit he gave a very interesting display while making a break of 438. McConachy concentrated almost entirely on the close-range game, making runs of 44 and 71 cannons and playing the winner-cannon movement with fine accuracy. In the end he missed an awkward cannon, which he had to endeavour to make by playing on to the cushion first. Davis paid four visits to score 37 points, but after adding runs of 40 and 33, McConachy gave another sound display of the top-of-the-table game in a break of 332. When he is playing in his true form there is no better exponent of this phase of the game, and McConachy's control was particularly clever. A high standard of play was maintained by Davis, who played out time with a break of 130 (unfinished), which included two brilliant screw-back losers.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000, in play), 20,535; McConachy (receives 7,000), 16,189.

McConachy won the game of snooker at 94 to 18; the interval scores being:—Davis, 1,042; McConachy, 749.

McConachy played very well again in the evening, when he reduced his opponent's lead to 3,561, scoring 1,298 for an average of 162, while Davis made 492 for an average of 55. After Davis had increased his run of 130 (unfinished) to 189, McConachy made a run of 53 cannons in a break of 136, and two visits later the New Zealand player gave an admirable display while making a break of 400. McConachy played with much more confidence than he had done in the earlier stages of the game. Beginning a run of close cannons at the top left pocket, he played the balls round to the right middle pocket in a run of 82, and he continued to score freely until he missed a *massé* loser. When he secured an opening Davis made a run of 85 cannons at the balk end of the table, an unusual experience for any player, but when the break had realized 102 McConachy continued to improve his position, making breaks of 310 and 177 at successive visits to the table. McConachy controlled the run of the balls very cleverly, and, although he had several difficulties to overcome, his fine stroke-making ability made his play most attractive.

After his opponent had added a run of 84, McConachy made another good break of 205, in which he alternated little runs of close cannons with second top-of-the-table play. His failure to make a red winner left Davis with a good position, and he took advantage of it to the extent of scoring 110, but McConachy then played out time with a run of 70 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 21,048; McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 17,487.

Davis won the snooker in the evening at 93 to 17, making a break of 84. The closing scores were:—Davis, 1,135; McConachy, 766.

NEWMAN v. LINDRUM

Lindrum in his match against Newman at Liverpool yesterday had few scoring chances during the early play, in which Newman put on breaks of 101, 236, and 373. Later, however, Lindrum made a break of 249, and then gave a capital display while compiling a break of 1,000 (unfinished). His total for the session was 1,382 and his average 276. Newman's figures being 715 and 119 respectively.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 18,028; Lindrum (in play), 13,952.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 19,022; Lindrum, 14,609. Lindrum made a break of 1,393 (full).

BILLIARD PROFESSIONALS' HANDICAP

The Billiard Professionals' Association's handicap was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday, when three more heats in the first round were decided. The results were:—

J. Eyres (receives 25) beat N. Butler (owes 300) by 120 points. Butler made runs of 92, 67, 65, and 62, while Eyres made a break of 77. Final scores:—Eyres, 400; Butler, 280.

H. Baker (receives 200) beat W. Donaldson (owes 250) by 123 points. Donaldson's chief runs were 85, 70, 46, and 46, while Baker made breaks of 18 and 17. Final scores:—Baker, 400; Donaldson, 265.

T. A. Dennis (owes 300) beat H. Norris (receives 25) by 133 points. Dennis played extremely well, making breaks of 129, 86, 78, 57, 51, 31 (twice), and 54, while his opponent's highest runs were 40, 34, and 22. Final scores:—Dennis, 400; Norris, 267.

J. H. TAYLOR'S TEAM AT OXFORD

The following will be the sides in the match between Oxford University and J. H. Taylor's team at Southfields on Saturday:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. P. Marston (Trinity), J. E. Kent (Wadham), C. Bowen-Jay (Wadham), A. W. L. Adams (Balliol), R. Schaefer (Balliol), K. G. Langford (Pembroke), S. Schaefer (Christ Church), A. B. Miller (Wadham), G. A

THE DAIRY SHOW

A RECORD BUTTER YIELD

LIST OF AWARDS

The fifty-second annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was opened yesterday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. A large number of people visited the show during the day, and the general impression was that the display of cattle and produce, taken as a whole, was excellent. There is a creditable increase in the number of entries in the livestock and produce sections.

The cattle classes are well filled and many of the exhibits are of a remarkably high quality. The Shorthorns make a fine display. The tendency is towards an improvement of the quality of milk rather than the production of larger quantities. The South Devon classes include several excellent milk animals. Among them is Mr. George Wills's Milkmaid 14th, an 11-year-old cow, which was the winner of the Dairy Farmers' Associations' supreme challenge trophy last year. She is again head of her class, on inspection, and in the milking trials she has achieved a record butter yield of 4lb. 10½oz. on Sunday's milking. Her milk yield on that day was 76.9lb. and on Monday, 80.9lb. Her butter yield is regarded as a world record. This animal has produced nearly 1,500 gallons of milk during the milk-recording year ended October 1. There are also attractive classes of Red Polls, British Friesians, Ayrshire, and Channel Islands cattle, while stalled apart from the other cows and heifers, is a group of over 50 animals from herds licensed for the production of certified Grade A, tuberculin-tested milk.

There is a remarkably good show of goats. The interest bestowed on their breeding indicates the growing demand for goats' milk.

In the produce classes there is much to interest the general public as well as those particularly concerned with the dairy industry. Cheeses of the favoured varieties are to be seen on the benches. The Cheddar classes are, as usual, very large and have drawn numerous entries from Scotland. Stilton, Cheshire, Wensleydale, and other popular varieties are also well represented. Bacon and hams, including new classes for pig-recorded bacon, are shown in fine quality, and there is an excellent display of butter. Butter and junket-making contests and demonstrations of greasing, boning, and shaping poultry for market are among the instructive features of the show.

CLEAN MILK

Lord De la Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, visited the show in the afternoon and presented the Stapleton Challenge Cup, awarded by the association for the inter-county clean milk competition. The competition extends over six months, and this year's winning county is Berkshire, with Warwick and Bucks following in the second and third places, respectively. Miss Matthews, Berkshire county instructress, received the trophy. In presenting the cup, Lord De la Warr said the dairy industry was faced with tremendous troubles. As a nation, we had to tackle the question of using the right animal and improving our breeds. There was the question of providing organizations to enable the producers to sell their produce in the most efficient way, and there was also the problem of persuading the consumer in the towns that the dairy produce of the countryside was good, clean, wholesome food. The inter-county competition, by raising the standard of production, was doing more than anything else to bring about that object.

The association's prize of £50 to the winner of most marks in the inter-county clean milk competition was awarded to Lord Astor.

THE AWARDS

The following is a list of awards :—

CATTLE

INSPECTION CLASSES

CLASS 1.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1 and 3, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine and Priset Comely); 2, Sir Richard Cooper (Lemon Dairy Belle 2nd); 4, Cooper Key (Kingcare Elegance); r., A. E. Fish (Lady Coral).

CLASS 2.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow, born between August 1, 1926, and August 1, 1927.—1, A. J. Leyton (Orchid Jewel 2nd); 2, Captain A. E. Wills (Thornby Pretty Maid 3rd); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Atkins (Baskerville Comely Winsome); 4, H. R. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad); r., Crewe (Dunkin Charm 2nd).

CLASS 3.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, J. F. Morgan (Aldermans Duchess 2nd); 2, Wild (Orchard Jewel 3rd); 3, Major (Mount Paisley Pallet (Chalfield Valentine 3rd)); 4, E. A. Smith (Long Mills Maxey Maid); r., H. P. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad).

CLASS 4.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow not eligible for previous classes.—1 and 2, T. Hector (Dairy); 3, Captain N. H. Harcus (Gwenvaile Cowslip); 4, Sir M. Ostler (Hale); r., E. M. Proctor (Power).

CLASS 5.—Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927, not eligible for Class 3.—1, F. Chapman (Dairy); 2, H. Brazier (Bucks Beauty); 3, Sir M. Ostler (Belfast); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine).

CLASS 6.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Cow.—1, J. R. Wood (Swallish Red Lady 4th); 2 and 4, J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 7th and Burton Maxwell 2nd); 3, J. S. (Lord Milstead 2nd); r., F. Bainbridge (Swallish Sunbeam 6th).

CLASS 7.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Heifer.—1, 3, and r., J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 10th, Burton Henry 14th, and Burton Milkmaid 2nd); 2, J. R. Wood (Swallish Cherry 29th).

CLASS 8.—British Friesian Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, G. S. Wood (Lemple Dutch Metal); 2, Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Jeans 13th); 3, T. Brown (Haslington Frisky); r., J. E. Upson (Northdown Horn).

CLASS 9.—British Friesian Cow, born between August 1, 1925, and August 1, 1927.—1, Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Chancery 3rd); 2, A. and W. Steel (Duchess Delft); 3, Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Walton 15th); r., A. Weightman (Ingestone Duchess).

CLASS 10.—British Friesian Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, F. G. Stapleton (Elmscott Cedar May 3rd); 2 and 3, Captain J. Christie (Glyndebourne Ida 3rd and Glyndebourne Twen 10th); r., Miss E. M. Smith (Portington Madonna).

CLASS 11.—South Devon Cow.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid 14th and Hawthorn 7th); 2 and 4, Mrs. E. F. Hill (Dashwood and Dearnwood Isla).

CLASS 12.—South Devon Heifer.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid and Snowdrop 6th); 2, J. Wakeham (Rowden Daisy); r., Mrs. E. F. Hill (Westerland Daphne).

CLASS 13.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow.—1, 2, and r., Dartington Hall, Limited (Zempson Cherry, Dartington Vera, and Dartington Cherry); 3 and 4, Seale-Hayne College (Seale Enid and Foreman 2nd).

CLASS 14.—A. W. Voyer (Princess); 2, Captain S. A. Fordham (Sutton Bottle Baby).

CLASS 15.—Red Poll Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, Sir H. Hamblin (Kettlebargh Rosie 36th); 2, J. G. Gray (Basildon Belline); 3, O. E. Smith (Necton Dream); r., Lord Strathcona (Henham Lovisa).

CLASS 16.—Red Poll Cow, born between August 1, 1925, and August 1, 1927.—1, F. A. Bayman (Ramsey Sweet Nora); 2, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. R. Burrell (Lydiate Bessaman); 3, Lord Rodney (Longford Columbine 3rd); r., Lady Loder (Uckfield Redrose 3rd).

CLASS 17.—Red Poll Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, Sir H. Hamblin (Yoxford Berri 2nd); 2, W. R. Glasbrook (Lydiate Lydia); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. R. Burrell (Lydiate Elf); r., J. G. Gray (Abbeycombe Diosma).

CLASS 18.—Blue Albion Cow.—1, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Purity); 2, T. H. Swire and Sons (Mount Paisley 2nd); 3, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Countess).

CLASS 19.—Blue Albion Heifer.—1 and 2, T. H. Swire and Sons (Norton Jake 2nd and Mount Paisley 3rd); 3, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Countess).

CLASS 20.—Welsh Black Cow.—1 and 2, Lady Shelley-Rolls (Gwenllian V. and Gwenllian IV.).

CLASS 21.—Ayrshire Cow.—1, C. H. Torr (Kelts of Southwick Rosebud 7th); 2, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Relth 7th); 3, Sir C. H. Dunbar (Chapelhall Dolly 2nd); 4 and r., O. D. Maxted (Garrington Rosie 3rd and Garrington Rosie 2nd).

CLASS 22.—Ayrshire Heifer.—1, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Miss M'Crouth); 2, R. Sillars and Son (Ickham Bessie 4th); 3, A. McFarlane (Mains of Airies Wigan 6th); 4, J. and J. McIntyre (Logan Maisie Lilian 40th); r., National Society for Epileptics (Chalfont Blossom).

CLASS 23.—Guernsey Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, Mrs. Jervoise (Princess 7th of the Belles); 2, Dr. Norman (Hedham Goldstream 11th); 3, H. E. Crawford (Spurban's Joy); r., A. C. Beatty (Calehill Armit).

CLASS 24.—Guernsey Cow, born between August 1, 1925, and August 1, 1927.—1, Mrs. J. S. Pyman (Sequel's May Belle 4th); 2, Sir L. S. Bacon (Baron of L'Islet); 3, A. C. Beatty (Calehill Charm); 4, H. J. Pilbrow (Violette of the Vaziout).

CLASS 25.—Guernsey Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, H. J. Pilbrow (Bon Espoir's Lily 4th); 2, C. C. Empson (Merton Fairy Queen).

CLASS 26.—Jersey Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, H. C. Pelly (Pendlehurst's Joey); 2, C. Taylor (Drowsy Pax); 3, Mrs. L. Corbett (Last Legacy); 4, Mrs. J. T. Wigan (Monastic White); r., Mrs. E. K. Staines (Golden Mansion).

CLASS 27.—Jersey Cow, born after August 1, 1925.—1, R. G. D. Berkeley (Lady Spotted Pearl); 2, Mrs. Evelyn (War Planet); 3, Sir H. Mackintosh (Myrtlad); r., C. Taylor (Fairwest Peggy).

CLASS 28.—Jersey Heifer.—1, Mrs. Evelyn (Rosebud Carnation); 2, Mrs. L. Corbett (Cutie); 3, J. P. Morgan (Aldenham Cowslip's Gauntlet); r., Sir H. Mackintosh (Blendine's Kraska).

CLASS 29.—Kerry Cow.—1, Captain N. Zambra and the Executors of the late C. W. Milne (Hastingley High Kick).

CLASS 30.—Kerry Heifer.—1, Captain N. Zambra and the Executors of the late C. W. Milne (Hastingley Florence).

CLASS 31.—Dexter Cow.—1, Mrs. H. R. Pelly (Just Pound of Hocksetts); 2, Lady Loder (Grinstead Nightingale 2nd); 3 and r., Mrs. E. Johnson (Freshford Foxglove and Ashtonhayes Mary).

CLASS 32.—Dexter Heifer.—1, Mrs. E. Johnson (Ashtonhayes Faidnait); 2, Lady Loder (Grinstead Trixie 2nd); 3, Mrs. M. May (Braxted Mavis).

CHAMPION CUPS

CALVERT CHALLENGE CUP, for Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow.—A. Luckin (Orfold Jessy 2nd); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine).

THORNTON CHALLENGE CUP, for group of three Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cows or Heifers.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine, Priset Comely, and Baskerville Comely Winsome); r., J. Crowe (Kingcliffe Elegance, Dupplin Charm 3rd, and Cheston Rosette).

THORNTON CHALLENGE CUP, for group of three British Friesian Cows or Heifers.—Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Chancery 3rd, Lavenham Anne 13th, and Lavenham Walton 15th); 2, A. Weightman (Ingestone Duchess); r., Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Walton 15th); 3, A. Weightman (Ingestone Duchess).

CLAY 10.—British Friesian Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, F. G. Stapleton (Elmscott Cedar May 3rd); 2 and 3, Captain J. Christie (Glyndebourne Ida 3rd and Glyndebourne Twen 10th); r., Miss E. M. Smith (Portington Madonna).

CLASS 11.—South Devon Cow.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid 14th and Hawthorn 7th); 2 and 4, Mrs. E. F. Hill (Dashwood and Dearnwood Isla).

CLASS 12.—South Devon Heifer.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid and Snowdrop 6th); 2, J. Wakeham (Rowden Daisy); r., Mrs. E. F. Hill (Westerland Daphne).

CLASS 13.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow.—1, 2, and r., Dartington Hall, Limited (Zempson Cherry, Dartington Vera, and Dartington Cherry); 3 and 4, Seale-Hayne College (Seale Enid and Foreman 2nd).

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CLASS 21.—Ayrshire Cow.—1, C. H. Torr (Kelts of Southwick Rosebud 7th); 2, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Relth 7th); 3, Sir C. H. Dunbar (Chapelhall Dolly 2nd); 4 and r., O. D. Maxted (Garrington Rosie 3rd and Garrington Rosie 2nd).

CLASS 22.—Ayrshire Heifer.—1, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Miss M'Crouth); 2, R. Sillars and Son (Ickham Bessie 4th); 3, A. McFarlane (Mains of Airies Wigan 6th); 4, J. and J. McIntyre (Logan Maisie Lilian 40th); r., National Society for Epileptics (Chalfont Blossom).

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CLASS 2.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow, born between August 1, 1926, and August 1, 1927.—1, A. J. Leyton (Orchid Jewel 2nd); 2, Captain A. E. Wills (Thornby Pretty Maid 3rd); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Atkins (Baskerville Comely Winsome); 4, H. R. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad); r., Crewe (Dunkin Charm 2nd).

CLASS 3.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, J. F. Morgan (Aldermans Duchess 2nd); 2, Wild (Orchard Jewel 3rd); 3, Major (Mount Paisley Pallet (Chalfield Valentine 3rd)); 4, E. A. Smith (Long Mills Maxey Maid); r., H. P. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad).

CLASS 4.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow not eligible for previous classes.—1 and 2, T. Hector (Dairy); 3, Captain N. H. Harcus (Gwenvaile Cowslip); 4, Sir M. Ostler (Hale); r., E. M. Proctor (Power).

CLASS 5.—Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927, not eligible for Class 3.—1, F. Chapman (Dairy); 2, H. Brazier (Bucks Beauty); 3, Sir M. Ostler (Belfast); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine).

CLASS 6.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Cow.—1, J. R. Wood (Swallish Red Lady 4th); 2 and 4, J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 7th and Burton Maxwell 2nd); 3, J. S. (Lord Milstead 2nd); r., F. Bainbridge (Swallish Sunbeam 6th).

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CLASS 30.—Kerry Heifer.—1, Captain N. Zambra and the Executors of the late C. W. Milne (Hastingley Florence).

CLASS 31.—Dexter Cow.—1, Mrs. H. R. Pelly (Just Pound of Hocksetts); 2, Lady Loder (Grinstead Nightingale 2nd); 3 and r., Mrs. E. Johnson (Freshford Foxglove and Ashtonhayes Mary).

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CLASS 2.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow, born between August 1, 1926, and August 1, 1927.—1, A. J. Leyton (Orchid Jewel 2nd); 2, Captain A. E. Wills (Thornby Pretty Maid 3rd); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Atkins (Baskerville Comely Winsome); 4, H. R. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad); r., Crewe (Dunkin Charm 2nd).

CLASS 3.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, J. F. Morgan (Aldermans Duchess 2nd); 2, Wild (Orchard Jewel 3rd); 3, Major (Mount Paisley Pallet (Chalfield Valentine 3rd)); 4, E. A. Smith (Long Mills Maxey Maid); r., H. P. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad).

CLASS 4.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow not eligible for previous classes.—1 and 2, T. Hector (Dairy); 3, Captain N. H. Harcus (Gwenvaile Cowslip); 4, Sir M. Ostler (Hale); r., E. M. Proctor (Power).

CLASS 5.—Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927, not eligible for Class 3.—1, F. Chapman (Dairy); 2, H. Brazier (Bucks Beauty); 3, Sir M. Ostler (Belfast); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine).

CLASS 6.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Cow.—1, J. R. Wood (Swallish Red Lady 4th); 2 and 4, J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 7th and Burton Maxwell 2nd); 3, J. S. (Lord Milstead 2nd); r., F. Bainbridge (Swallish Sunbeam 6th).

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CLASS 8.—British Friesian Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, G. S. Wood (Lemple Dutch Metal); 2, Strutt and Parker Farms, Limited (Lavenham Jeans 13th); 3, T. Brown (Haslington Frisky); r., J. E. Upson (Northdown Horn).

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CLASS 11.—South Devon Cow.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid 14th and Hawthorn 7th); 2 and 4, Mrs. E. F. Hill (Dashwood and Dearnwood Isla).

CLASS 12.—South Devon Heifer.—1 and 3, G. Wills (Milkmaid and Snowdrop 6th); 2, J. Wakeham (Rowden Daisy); r., Mrs. E. F. Hill (Westerland Daphne).

CLASS 13.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow.—1, 2, and r., Dartington Hall, Limited (Zempson Cherry, Dartington Vera, and Dartington Cherry); 3 and 4, Seale-Hayne College (Seale Enid and Foreman 2nd).

CLASS 14.—A. W. Voyer (Princess); 2, Captain S. A. Fordham (Sutton Bottle Baby).

CLASS 15.—Red Poll Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, Sir H. Hamblin (Kettlebargh Rosie 36th); 2, J. G. Gray (Basildon Belline); 3, O. E. Smith (Necton Dream); r., Lord Strathcona (Henham Lovisa).

CLASS 16.—Red Poll Cow, born between August 1, 1925, and August 1, 1927.—1, F. A. Bayman (Ramsey Sweet Nora); 2, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. R. Burrell (Lydiate Bessaman); 3, Lord Rodney (Longford Columbine 3rd); r., Lady Loder (Uckfield Redrose 3rd).

CLASS 17.—Red Poll Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, Sir H. Hamblin (Yoxford Berri 2nd); 2, W. R. Glasbrook (Lydiate Lydia); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. R. Burrell (Lydiate Elf); r., J. G. Gray (Abbeycombe Diosma).

CLASS 18.—Blue Albion Cow.—1, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Purity); 2, T. H. Swire and Sons (Mount Paisley 2nd); 3, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Countess).

CLASS 19.—Blue Albion Heifer.—1 and 2, T. H. Swire and Sons (Norton Jake 2nd and Mount Paisley 3rd); 3, P. Dobson (Ridgmardine Countess).

CLASS 20.—Welsh Black Cow.—1 and 2, Lady Shelley-Rolls (Gwenllian V. and Gwenllian IV.).

CLASS 21.—Ayrshire Cow.—1, C. H. Torr (Kelts of Southwick Rosebud 7th); 2, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Relth 7th); 3, Sir C. H. Dunbar (Chapelhall Dolly 2nd); 4 and r., O. D. Maxted (Garrington Rosie 3rd and Garrington Rosie 2nd).

CLASS 22.—Ayrshire Heifer.—1, A. W. Montgomerie (Lessnessock Miss M'Crouth); 2, R. Sillars and Son (Ickham Bessie 4th); 3, A. McFarlane (Mains of Airies Wigan 6th); 4, J. and J. McIntyre (Logan Maisie Lilian 40th); r., National Society for Epileptics (Chalfont Blossom).

CLASS 23.—Guernsey Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, Mrs. Jervoise (Princess 7th of the Belles); 2, Dr. Norman (Hedham Goldstream 11th); 3, H. E. Crawford (Spurban's Joy); r., A. C. Beatty (Calehill Armit).

CLASS 24.—Guernsey Cow, born between August 1, 1925, and August 1, 1927.—1, Mrs. J. S. Pyman (Sequel's May Belle 4th); 2, Sir L. S. Bacon (Baron of L'Islet); 3, A. C. Beatty (Calehill Charm); 4, H. J. Pilbrow (Violette of the Vaziout).

CLASS 25.—Guernsey Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, H. J. Pilbrow (Bon Espoir's Lily 4th); 2, C. C. Empson (Merton Fairy Queen).

CLASS 26.—Jersey Cow, born on or before August 1, 1925.—1, H. C. Pelly (Pendlehurst's Joey); 2, C. Taylor (Drowsy Pax); 3, Mrs. L. Corbett (Last Legacy); 4, Mrs. J. T. Wigan (Monastic White); r., Mrs. E. K. Staines (Golden Mansion).

CLASS 27.—Jersey Cow, born after August 1, 1925.—1, R. G. D. Berkeley (Lady Spotted Pearl); 2, Mrs. Evelyn (War Planet); 3, Sir H. Mackintosh (Myrtlad); r., C. Taylor (Fairwest Peggy).

CLASS 28.—Jersey Heifer.—1, Mrs. Evelyn (Rosebud Carnation); 2, Mrs. L. Corbett (Cutie); 3, J. P. Morgan (Aldenham Cowslip's Gauntlet); r., Sir H. Mackintosh (Blendine's Kraska).

CLASS 29.—Kerry Cow.—1, Captain N. Zambra and the Executors of the late C. W. Milne (Hastingley High Kick).

CLASS 30.—Kerry Heifer.—1, Captain N. Zambra and the Executors of the late C. W. Milne (Hastingley Florence).

CLASS 31.—Dexter Cow.—1, Mrs. H. R. Pelly (Just Pound of Hocksetts); 2, Lady Loder (Grinstead Nightingale 2nd); 3 and r., Mrs. E. Johnson (Freshford Foxglove and Ashtonhayes Mary).

CLASS 32.—Dexter Heifer.—1, Mrs. E. Johnson (Ashtonhayes Faidnait); 2, Lady Loder (Grinstead Trixie 2nd); 3, Mrs. M. May (Braxted Mavis).

CHAMPION CUPS

CALVERT CHALLENGE CUP, for Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow.—A. Luckin (Orfold Jessy 2nd); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine and Priset Comely); 3, G. Wood (Lemple Dairy Belle 2nd); 4, Cooper Key (Kingcare Elegance); r., A. E. Fish (Lady Coral).

CLASS 2.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Cow, born between August 1, 1926, and August 1, 1927.—1, A. J. Leyton (Orchid Jewel 2nd); 2, Captain A. E. Wills (Thornby Pretty Maid 3rd); 3, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Atkins (Baskerville Comely Winsome); 4, H. R. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad); r., Crewe (Dunkin Charm 2nd).

CLASS 3.—Pedigree Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927.—1, J. F. Morgan (Aldermans Duchess 2nd); 2, Wild (Orchard Jewel 3rd); 3, Major (Mount Paisley Pallet (Chalfield Valentine 3rd)); 4, E. A. Smith (Long Mills Maxey Maid); r., H. P. Mortimer (Hardcore Pleiad).

CLASS 4.—Dairy Shorthorn Cow not eligible for previous classes.—1 and 2, T. Hector (Dairy); 3, Captain N. H. Harcus (Gwenvaile Cowslip); 4, Sir M. Ostler (Hale); r., E. M. Proctor (Power).

CLASS 5.—Dairy Shorthorn Heifer, born on or after August 1, 1927, not eligible for Class 3.—1, F. Chapman (Dairy); 2, H. Brazier (Bucks Beauty); 3, Sir M. Ostler (Belfast); r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Atkins (Wreay Valentine).

CLASS 6.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Cow.—1, J. R. Wood (Swallish Red Lady 4th); 2 and 4, J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 7th and Burton Maxwell 2nd); 3, J. S. (Lord Milstead 2nd); r., F. Bainbridge (Swallish Sunbeam 6th).

CLASS 7.—Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Heifer.—1, 3, and r., J. Keyes and Son (Burton Cherry 10

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PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S

COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT

REVIEW OF THE WORK

The final meeting of the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral was held at the Deanery on Monday, when the tenth and final reports of the Works Committee were received. The Dean (Dr. Inge) presided, and there were also present:—

Canon Alexander, the Archdeacon of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Sir Mervyn Macartney, Lord Ullswater, Sir Basil Mott, Colonel Sir Charles Morgan, Mr. E. C. Trench, Captain C. S. Peach, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Alfred Bower, and Mr. H. T. A. Dashwood.

The following statement, signed by the Dean, was issued yesterday:—

The Representative Committee at its final meeting yesterday received from the Works Committee its tenth report and also in addition its final report of the work done for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral. This final report gives clearly and fully an account of the history and character of the work which has been carried out. The Representative Committee offer their most cordial thanks to Sir Basil Mott, Sir George Humphreys, Mr. E. C. Trench, Colonel Sir Charles Morgan, and Captain C. S. Peach, the members of the Works Committee who, under the chairmanship of Sir Basil Mott, have devoted their great abilities, entirely gratuitously, and with unceasing care, to the task entrusted to them. The Representative Committee also desire to express their strong sense of obligation to the late Sir Aston Webb, who served on our committee and attended, with great benefit to the work, the meetings of the Works Committee until his much regretted death. These thanks are offered on behalf not only of themselves but of the great City and Empire of which St. Paul's Cathedral is a sacred treasure. The Representative Committee wish further to express their appreciation of the special services rendered by the Cathedral Treasurer, Canon Alexander; the Cathedral Architect, Sir Mervyn Macartney; Mr. E. W. Bolwell, the Clerk of the Works; and Mr. W. G. Allen, the Assistant Architect in charge of the works.

PERIODICAL MEASUREMENTS

The tenth report by the Works Committee of the Representative Committee, dated October 10, is as follows:—

The work undertaken for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, so far as the Dome area is concerned, is now virtually completed. The re-erection of the organ and choir stalls and the final work of dismantling the great temporary screen and of reconditioning the Cathedral in readiness for the reopening service was completed between June 16 and 25. To facilitate this work during this period the Cathedral was closed with the exception of the Crypt, where the usual daily services were continued.

The cementation and reinforcement of the 32 buttresses and radial walls have been completed, and a lower belt of non-corrosive steel has been placed round these buttresses at the lowest practicable level. The belt is now being encased in concrete as an additional precaution against corrosion and effects due to change of temperature; this work should be completed by October 18, 1930. Eight stirrups have been incorporated in this belt, so that the scheme for tying the bastions together can be carried out at any time, though it is not immediately required in connexion with the work under the Dome area. Negotiations have been begun with a view to disposing profitably of the plant and machinery no longer required.

The survey and observations of the Cathedral have been continued, and additional reference points have been installed so that the watching of the part of the structure outside the Dome area, recommended in the last report, can be effected. These reference points include a new series of levelling bench marks so that a check can be kept on the foundations of the Cathedral throughout its perimeter. From the experience gained during more than five years, the Works Committee wish to record their considered opinion that the continuation of the system of periodical measurements is of paramount importance, and that it should become part of the normal inspection and maintenance of the Cathedral.

THE LAST REPORT

SAFEGUARDING THE DOME

In their final report, also dated October 10, the Works Committee say:—

In October, 1921, in view of representations that had been made as to the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral, a Commission of Architects and Engineers under the chairmanship of Sir Aston Webb was appointed to investigate the whole problem of the Dome structure and advise as to the measures to be adopted for its preservation. The other members of the Commission were Sir George Humphreys, Sir Mervyn Macartney, Sir Basil Mott, and Mr. E. C. Trench. The Commission inaugurated a thorough examination of the structure of the Dome, and Mr. R. A. Piercy made a complete survey, which, with much other useful research and many other important experiments, provided the reliable material which enabled the Commission to ascertain the condition of the structure and to prescribe the steps necessary for its preservation. This investigation extended over a period of some three years, during which time two interim reports were made to the Dean and Chapter, the first on June 1, 1922, and the second on December 29, 1924.

Prior to the issue of the second interim report, and while the final report was in course of preparation, the District Surveyor of the Corporation of London served the Dean and Chapter on Christmas Eve, 1924, with a "dangerous structure notice," requiring them "forthwith to take down the eight piers supporting the Dome and replace them with piers of solid ashlar masonry." As a result of representations made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, this notice was referred to the Special Committee of the Corporation of London, who recommended that further proceedings under the dangerous structure notice should be suspended during the carrying out of the works indicated in the final report of the Commission, dated February 14, 1925, provided that:—

(*a*) Such works are proceeded with expeditiously and continuously *de die in diem* (except on Sundays);

(*b*) The Cathedral or such parts thereof as are affected by the works are in the meantime closed to the public;

(*c*) The Dean and Chapter be requested to report to the Corporation as soon as practicable as to (1) The foundations and their possible reinforcement and strengthening; (2) the condition of the Dome arches; and (3) the condition of the Dome buttresses.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION

The recommendations of the Commission were as follows:—

(1) To consolidate the piers by grouting through bore-holes on similar lines to the method adopted on the north-east Transept pier, by strengthening the piers temporarily with steel and timber casing during the process, and by reinforcing the piers with metal rods embedded in the bore-holes to be followed by replacement of any defective ashlar.

(2) To encircle the drums of the dome with metal hooping to check any possible cumulative increase in the circumference of this fabric.

(3) To repeat at, say, six-monthly intervals the series of levelling observations and also the plumbing and other measurements for which special instruments had been provided.

(4) To guard against danger accruing from building operations in the immediate vicinity and below the level of the foundations of the Cathedral.

In order to meet the expense of the work recommended by the Commission, *The Times* issued an appeal on January 8, 1925, which resulted in the collection of a sum approximating to £250,000, supplementing the other large sums collected during the period from 1914 to 1924.

In view of the national importance of the Cathedral, a Representative Committee was appointed by the Dean and Chapter to consider the question of the right course to be followed in the works necessary for securing the stability of the Cathedral fabric, and to administer the funds collected for the purpose of these works. This Representative Committee comprised the Dean and Chapter, the Cathedral architect, the Chapter clerk, the Fabric Trustees, that is, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor of London, Archbishop Lord Davidson of Lambeth, Lord Oxford, Lord Ullswater, Sir Alfred Bower, Sir John Mullens, Mr. Philip Snowden, Sir Lewis Dibdin (representing the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), Colonel Sir Charles Morgan (representing the Institution of Civil Engineers), Captain C. Stanley Peach (representing the Royal Institute of British Architects), and the members of the Commission. This Representative Committee appointed a Works Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Basil Mott, consisting of the members of the Commission, with the addition of the representatives of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Royal Institute of British Architects, to direct and control the preservation work in the Dome area of the Cathedral. On the recommendation of the Works Committee, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. P. Sankey, D.S.O., R.E. (Retd.), was appointed as resident engineer, and Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, F.R.I.B.A., as assistant architect in charge of the works.

As a preliminary step a temporary screen had been erected, shutting off the Dome area from the nave, so that the work could proceed without interruption. The altar was moved into the nave, and the organ and some of the choir stalls in the chancel were dismantled and partially re-erected in the nave, where the Cathedral services were conducted throughout the preservation work. Where necessary, monuments and memorial tablets were taken down in the crypt and on the church floor to secure them against damage during the work to be carried out on the piers. The measures for the execution of the work were made in such a way as to cause the least inconvenience to the public, who, notwithstanding the closing of the Dome area, were able throughout to visit the crypt, the Whispering Gallery, and the upper portions of the Cathedral.

On the completion of the work the monuments were reinstated, the altar was returned to its former position, and the choir stalls were re-erected and the organ was rebuilt in an improved form in their original position.

A temporary building was erected in the churchyard on the north side of the Cathedral, which has afforded accommodation for the resident engineer, the assistant architect, and other members of the preservation staff. A temporary power house was also erected in the churchyard on the south side of the Cathedral for the plant providing compressed air, which supplied the power used throughout the preservation work.

THE FOUNDATIONS

The system of measurements which had been instituted by the Commission was continued systematically and elaborated. As regards the foundations of the Cathedral levelling operations were carried out at intervals of six months. These were referred to a datum point, which, in order that it should be unaffected by any possible movement of the Cathedral structure, was situated in the Post Office courtyard at the corner of Newgate-street and Giltspur-street, on a shaft penetrating into the London clay. The results of six years' levelling show a very slight movement of the Cathedral as a whole compared with the datum point, but the relative levels throughout the structure show no alteration.

As a result of this survey and the observations of the Cathedral, in conjunction with the exploration of the foundations which had been made by the Commission, the information about the foundations required by the Corporation was obtained, and also confirmation of the evidence on which the Commission formed their opinion that any work to strengthen the foundations was not necessary as long as they were not disturbed or affected by extraneous causes. The experience gained during the term of office of the Works Committee further confirms this opinion. The committee, however, again wish to emphasize the importance of the protection of the foundations from any risk arising from building operations in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral, especially during the construction of any work below the level of its foundations within a certain distance of the Cathedral, and the desirability of defining a protective area around it.

The other observations carried out include plumbing from the lantern, the keystones of the main arches, and various other points on the inside and outside of the Cathedral; linear measurements, by invar tapes, of certain dimensions on the church floor, and also of 12 diameters of the Dome structure at the level of the Whispering Gallery; theodolite observations, co-ordinating the various points of reference to a system of axes on the church floor. All these observations show an absence of movement in the Dome structure except such minute and periodic alterations as are to be expected from changes of temperature.

Plugs designed to carry micrometer gauges were inserted at each side of certain cracks throughout the fabric of the Cathedral under advice given prior to 1914. Observations of these gauges had been made between the years 1914-20, though, unfortunately, not very continuously. The reading of these micrometer gauges was incorporated into the scheme of measurements at intervals of one month, and the results plotted, indicating that in addition to the normal cycle of changes dependent upon temperature there was a slight but appreciable tendency to an increase in the width of some of the cracks, particularly noticeable in certain portions of the building outside the Dome area.

Careful observations of the wall temperatures have been taken and recorded continuously. Marked differences shown between the temperatures recorded in summer and winter are such that the stresses in the fabric must be considerable. An instrumental survey of the piers and arches was carried out by theodolite, whereby the relative position of the piers at various heights was ascertained. In addition to this, an architectural survey of great minuteness was made throughout the whole Cathedral. In connexion with the schemes of work to be undertaken, models of various portions of the building were made from time to time and were of the greatest assistance in deciding the details of the work to be executed.

CONSOLIDATING THE PIERS

To counteract any disruptive effects due to the injection of grout under pressure, the eight Dome piers were carefully strutted with timber carried upon a steel framing, which latter also served as a useful scaffold for the boring machines and subsequently for the work of repair of the ashlar facing. The eight main piers in the crypt and above the level of the church floor were consolidated by cementation, the process being continued until no more cement could be forced in at the pressure considered permissible for the work. In addition to this cementation, the piers were further consolidated by a system of corrosion-resisting steel reinforcing rods. The material of these rods and their shape were selected after numerous experiments carried out by the National Physical Laboratory, which also made many other tests in connexion with the materials used in the work generally.

While the consolidation of the piers was in progress an opportunity was afforded for a detailed survey of the condition of the masonry and ashlar facing, and arrangements were made for the renewal of defective stones and for repairs to the stone carving. A large number of corroded iron cramps in the masonry which had caused extensive damage were found and removed and replaced by cramps made of a corrosion-resisting metal. The holes necessitated by cementation were made good so that no visible disfigurement remains, and indeed throughout the preservation work generally great care has been taken to avoid any alteration in the appearance of the structure.

The radial walls between the inner and outer drums of the Dome structure at about the level of the Whispering Gallery and the corresponding buttresses were consolidated by cementation and reinforced in a similar manner to that already described for the eight main piers.

A detailed exploration was made of the iron ties inserted during the original construction of the Cathedral between the piers and bastions at gallery level, and the majority of them were found to be broken. These were replaced by a system of stronger tie bars made of corrosion-resisting steel. In order to brace together the two drums from the level of the Whispering Gallery upwards a system of steel tie rods was inserted. The system consisted of large diagonal ties distributed round the perimeter of the drum structure, the lower bearing plates of which were embedded in the masonry of the Whispering Gallery, the upper plates resting on the outer drum at peristyle level. These were supplemented by smaller horizontal tie rods at two levels, the system of bracing being completed by reinforced concrete slabs at peristyle level.

A non-rusting steel belt was placed round the outer drum just above the tops of the buttresses. When this was tightened slightly, by wedging out from the drum, it was encased with concrete as an additional precaution against corrosion and temperature effects. A lower belt of the same steel was also placed round the buttresses at the lowest practicable level, and this belt was also encased in concrete. Eight stirrups were incorporated in this latter belt to make provision for any future extension of steel ties which may be required outside the Dome area.

During the whole progress of the work great attention was paid to precautions against fire. All woodwork was sprayed with fire-resisting fluid and sprinklers were installed in connexion with the temporary screen. All hose-pipes were tested periodically in the Cathedral and also by the London Fire Brigade. The electric installation was tested periodically for insulation. Precautions were also taken to prevent, as far as possible, the spreading of dust produced

(Continued at foot of next column)

during the operations of drilling, grouting, and reinforcing the piers by means of water sprays and frames covered with wetted canvas.

On the completion of the work undertaken this committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and skill displayed by the resident engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sankey, the assistant architect, Mr. Allen, and the cathedral staff under Mr. Bolwell. They feel that the successful conclusion is largely due to their efforts.

A schedule of plans and complete records of the works are being prepared, and will be handed over to the Dean and Chapter in due course.

THE LOSS OF THE ISLANDER

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

The inquiry into the loss of the yacht Islander off the Cornish coast on August 20, when Commodore Douglas King, M.P., and five companions lost their lives, was opened at Fowey yesterday.

At the Coroner's inquest some time ago the jury expressed the opinion that there was laxity in the placing of the coast watchers on the night of the disaster.

The Wreck Commissioner presiding is Mr. E. A. DIGBY, K.C., who is a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, with a distinguished War record. The assessors were Captain J. Elmes, Captain W. A. Splatt, and Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Fletcher. Captain R. L. Hamer, R.N., Deputy Chief Inspector of Lifeboats, represented the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; and Mr. A. T. Bucknill represented the Board of Trade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Diggle, owner of the Islander, which he had hired to Commodore King, attended the inquiry.

The COMMISSIONER, explaining the procedure, said that the applicants for the inquiry were the Board of Trade. If the Board of Trade had served any individuals with notice, then these individuals necessarily became parties to the inquiry and had the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses and address the Court.

Mr. Bucknill said that the Board of Trade had made the following parties to the inquiry:—Captain Moss (Brixham), Divisional Inspector of Coastguards; Mr. J. Smith (Looe), District Officer of Coastguards; and Mr. W. Ross (Fowey), Station Officer of Coastguards. Outlining the main issues of the inquiry, Mr. Bucknill said that the Islander was a wooden cutter-rigged vessel of 22 tons, built in Cornwall in 1911 as a Bristol Channel pilot cutter. After working with the pilots she passed into different ownership, and in 1921 she was fitted with an auxiliary two-cylinder motor capable of giving a speed of four knots. In 1928 she passed into the ownership of Colonel Diggle, who sailed her in that year and in 1929-30. The last time he was out in her was this year at Cowes, when the Islander was in a thoroughly seaworthy condition. On August 9 Colonel Diggle chartered the yacht to Commodore King, who during the War had seen service afloat. On that day the yacht started on her last cruise along the South Coast. On August 16, at Portland, the yacht was joined by Captain Glazebrook. The skipper was a Mr. Lucas, who was accompanied by his brother, aged 17. Commander Sidney Searle and Surgeon Captain Brailey were the other members of the party. They all had a considerable knowledge of the sea with its hidden dangers as well as its charms.

ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE

On August 20, Mr. Bucknill proceeded, the Islander left Dartmouth. At first the wind was moderate, but later it blew hard, and at the time the vessel was wrecked it was blowing with gale force. At 7.45 p.m. the yacht was seen off the Bell Buoy, which marked a very dangerous rock called the Udder Rock, off Lantivet Bay. It appeared that its main sail had either been hauled in or carried away. Shortly after this the weather was very ugly, blowing very hard, with heavy rain and lowering visibility. Watchers on the cliffs saw what they thought at first to be a light on the Bell Buoy. But the light moved and, concluding it must be a flare, they informed the coastguards at Polruan and the lifeboat crew. The lifeboat turned out very promptly, and rocket apparatus was set up on the cliffs. More flares appeared and lit up the whole of the yacht. She seemed to be riding on her anchors comfortably, and apparently safely. The wind became so violent that people on the cliffs had to shelter from it. It became evident that the yacht was dragging her anchors and drawing nearer to the coast. When the lifeboat arrived its crew found the yacht was near the breakers. They could not reach it. They fired a line, but it failed to reach the yacht. A line fired from the cliffs also failed. The yacht was apparently driving straight on to the Island Rock. Mr. Roseveare, a farmer, with a companion, courageously descended the cliffs and jumped across a wide and deep channel actually on to the Island Rock. There they could see by the light of the lifeboat's searchlight the yacht apparently still afloat.

"Four men were in the cockpit," said Mr. Bucknill, "one crouching near them, and another standing near the mast. Of them all only the man near the mast appeared capable of doing anything. All the sails of the yacht had been carried away. Those on the rock succeeded in getting a line on to the yacht, and it was made fast to the mast. The man standing near the mast started for the rock, but was driven back by a very heavy sea. He got a heavier rope from the cockpit, and this was actually made fast to the rock. But then the yacht moved out to sea. The bows caught on a ledge, while her stern remained in deep water. Then a huge wave broke over her, washed her crew away, and she sank, leaving only her mast visible."

How was it, Mr. Bucknill asked, that the flares were not seen by the coastguards whose attention was drawn to them by a farmer? In considering that matter, the Court would have to consider not only what was done on the night of the wreck, but the whole system which had been evolved by the Board of Trade for the protection of life on the coasts.

SIR A. QUILLER-COUCH'S VIEW

The attention of the Board of Trade had been drawn to what had been said by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. The Board had not summoned him as a witness, because it appeared that he had no personal knowledge of the circumstances which led up to the loss of the vessel. If, however, he wished to give evidence, the Board would give him every facility. Sir Arthur had said that "the cause of the accident is a clear case of Government action in doing away with the coastguard service. The present system of coast watching is insufficient and, therefore, inefficient. In the days when the coastguards were in force, these conditions did not prevail."

Officers would be called to explain the system, which they believed to be efficient. But the Court have to consider not only the system, but whether a mistake was made on the night in question in the working of the system. At 7 o'clock that night District Officer Smith ordered bad weather watches to be set up at Rame Head, Looe, and Fowey. He ordered bad weather watches to be set up at 10 o'clock, unless the weather moderated, at Portwrinkle, Polperro, and Lantivet. The Court would have to consider why the officer did not set up bad weather watches at 7 o'clock in all the stations under his jurisdiction, because there could be no doubt that, if the coastguards had been on watch at 7 or 8 o'clock, the news of the flares would have reached the lifeboat crew at least an hour sooner, and there would have been a much better prospect of saving lives.

"A PRESS OF SAIL"

Albertus Jolliffe, the look-out near Polperro, said that he saw a yacht which appeared to be Islander passing his look-out early in the evening of August 20. She seemed to be sailing comfortably, but she appeared to him to be on a dangerous course which would take her perilously near the Udder Rock—an extremely bad place to be in. He could not understand why she was standing so close inshore. She was carrying a press of sail, and it did not occur to him that she was doing that in order to "claw" off the land.

Daniel Hocking, a farmer of Polperro, who saw the yacht passing down channel at 7.45 on the night she was wrecked, said that she was inside the Bell Buoy. Considering the very rough sea, he thought she was standing rather close inshore. She had very little sail up, and, as she was making good headway, he concluded that she was using her motor.

Ralph Roseveare, a local farmer, described how, when the yacht was washed to Island Rock, he could see figures crouching in the cockpit. They showed no signs of life. When ropes were made fast there was a brief opportunity for very desperate men to get ashore. Then a tremendous sea broke over the yacht. The undertow swept her out, and another tremendous breaker overwhelmed her.

The Court adjourned till to-day.

LLOYD'S REGISTER

WORK OF THE PAST YEAR

PLANS APPROVED FOR NEW VESSELS

In reviewing the work of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year ended June 30, the Committee refer at the outset to three facts bearing on the development of international shipping—the large volume of tonnage built to class with the society, the high proportion of that tonnage intended for the carriage in tanks of oil and other commodities, and the continued increase in the demand for internal combustion engines, especially in the new tank vessels. Oil tankers represent 20 per cent. of the tonnage classed and 55 per cent. of the tonnage for which plans have been passed, and the Committee write that the scarcity throughout the world of tanker tonnage which was experienced about a year ago is thus being rapidly overcome.

They proceed:—

"As regards ordinary cargo ships it is evident that with the freight market remaining at its present low and, in many cases, unremunerative level, there is no inducement for shipowners to order new tonnage. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the most recent returns indicate a heavy falling off in the placing of orders. This is most marked in the returns for the past three months, which are less than 50 per cent. of those for the corresponding period in any of the preceding three years. The very serious increase during the past year in the number of ships laid up throughout the world is evidence of the fact that the continued expansion of world tonnage has not been counterbalanced by a similar expansion in oversea trade, and it is only to an improvement in the latter that the shipping industries can look for better times.

"The number of new vessels to which classes have been assigned by the Committee during the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, is 637 vessels, of 1,807,816 tons gross, against 547, of 1,748,507 tons, during the corresponding period last year. During this period, plans for 601 vessels, of 2,081,610 tons, were approved by the Committee, these figures being the highest reached since the record year of 1920. Of this projected tonnage, 59.89 per cent. (1,246,715 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 40.11 per cent. (834,895 tons) in other countries."

INCREASE IN MERCHANT SHIPS

The total tonnage of merchant vessels afloat at the end of June, 1930, actually classed by Lloyd's Register amounted to 32,412,608 tons, a figure which shows an increase of nearly 1,090,000 tons on the previous highest total in June, 1929. In addition, there were, at the end of last June, 402 vessels, of 1,977,628 tons, being built under the inspection of the society's surveyors with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, thus making a grand total of 10,364 vessels of nearly 34,500,000 tons. It is stated that the periodical inspection of this amount of tonnage for the maintenance of classification with Lloyd's Register, both for special surveys prescribed by the society's rules, and for damage, repair and docking surveys, involves the constant attention of the society's surveying staff throughout the world, and upwards of 40,000 reports of such surveys were dealt with this year by the Committee.

The three largest vessels now being built to the society's classification are the following:—

Steel Quad. Sc. Rex, 50,000 tons, being constructed by Messrs. Ansaldo, of Genoa, for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, being the largest vessel ever laid down in Italy.

Steel Quad. Sc. Conte di Savoia, 46,000 tons, being built for the Lloyd Sabaudo by the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico, Trieste.

Steel Quad. Sc. Empress of Britain, 42,000 tons, being built by Messrs. John Brown and Co. for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Committee state that the most outstanding vessel for which plans have recently been approved by the society for classification in Lloyd's Register Book is the new express steamer to be built by Messrs. John Brown and Co. for the Cunard Steamship Company. This will be the largest passenger vessel which has ever been built.

TYPES OF ENGINES

Discussing types of engines, the Committee write that: "The total number of vessels fitted with steam turbines, classed by the society during the year, amounted to 13, of 100,486 tons. In one vessel, the Santa Clara, 9,373 tons, the turbo-electric drive is employed, but in the remainder the turbines are used in conjunction with reduction gearing.

"The turbo-electric drive is also being employed in three large vessels now under construction to the society's class—namely, Tw. Sc. Strathaird, 21,500 tons, and Tw. Sc. Strathnaver, 21,500 tons, being built by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Barrow, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and the Quad. Sc. Mid Ocean, 17,500 tons, being built by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Newcastle, for Furness, Withy and Co. The engines for the two P. and O. vessels are being constructed by the British Thomson-Houston Company, Rugby, and those for the Mid Ocean by the General Electric Company.

"The Bauer-Wach system of connecting an exhaust steam turbine to the main shafting of steam reciprocating engines by mechanical gearing and hydraulic clutch has been adopted in nine new vessels, of 45,430 tons, classed by the society during the period under review, and the satisfactory performance of vessels in commission thus equipped has led to a further number of existing steam reciprocating engines being converted to this system. In another new vessel, the City of Barcelona, 5,698 tons, fitted with steam reciprocating engines, an exhaust steam turbine drives a directly coupled electric generator, which supplies power to a motor mounted on the intermediate shafting. Among the vessels classed by the society during the year, 61 steamers, of 276,144 tons, were fitted for the use of oil fuel—i.e., 29 per cent. of the steamer tonnage built to class in that period."

Particulars are given in Lloyd's Register Book for 1930 of 3,696 motor-ships of 8,096,337 tons, compared with 3,246 vessels of 6,628,102 tons in the Register Book for 1929.

THE LOAD LINE

On the subject of the International Convention on the Load Line, which, if ratified, is to come into force on July 1, 1932, and will apply to almost all the merchant ships of the world, the Committee remark that the new rules are distinguished from those at present in force by "the emphasis which is laid on the protection of all deck openings and the safety of the crews, and by the introduction for the first time on British ships of special load lines for timber ships and for vessels carrying liquid cargoes in bulk, and its effect will be to make the rules in different countries uniform.

"The conclusion of this Convention has a special interest for the Committee of Lloyd's Register, who have always taken a great interest in the subject of freeboard, and have been closely associated with the development of its application to merchant ships from the earliest stages. . . . Tables of freeboard were first issued by the Committee as early as 1882, and these tables formed the basis of the first freeboard regulations issued by the Board of Trade in 1885. Prior to that date, however, the Committee had assigned freeboards to no less than 600 steam vessels and 400 sailing ships.

"The Committee have been represented on the various committees appointed from time to time to consider the modifications proposed in the freeboards of merchant ships, and Dr. James Montgomerie, the society's chief ship surveyor, was a member of the British Delegation which signed the Convention on behalf of his Majesty's Government at the conclusion of the recent International Conference."

YACHT CONSTRUCTION

It is pointed out that "for the first time in the history of the America's Cup races this year's challenger, Shamrock V., and the four American yachts from which the successful defender Enterprise was ultimately selected, were built in accordance with the society's rules, and assigned the classification of Lloyd's Register. Other large racing yachts, such as Britannia, Astra, Cambria, Candida, Elena, Lulworth, Shamrock, and Westward, also hold the society's class.

"A feature of yacht construction this year has been the number of large cruising yachts built. Eighty yachts, of nearly 17,000 tons, were constructed under the survey of the society's surveyors during the year, and 11 of these were upwards of 500 tons. Six of these large yachts were built in the United States, the largest being the twin screw motor-yacht Hi-Esmaro, 1,333 tons; one in Germany, the twin screw motor-yacht Orion, 3,097 tons, built at Kiel for an American owner; and four in Great Britain, the largest being the twin screw steam yacht Rover, 1,851 tons, built by A. Stephen and Sons, Limited, for the Earl of Inchcape."

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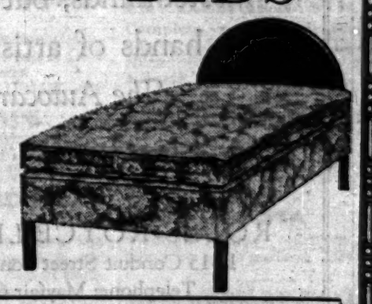

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THE OLYMPIA SHOW

6.—CARS AND THEIR PRICES

17 H.P. AND OVER

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Several makes in the classes of medium-sized cars of 17 h.p. and over and of larger and comparatively inexpensive cars remain for review here.

LAGONDA

The 19.28 h.p. 3-litre 6-cylinder Lagonda has been out for two years and remains much the same. The standard chassis costs £775, and this is shown with a five-seated coachbuilt saloon body on Stand 119 at £1,065. The special chassis is priced at £835 and costs, as a panelled Weymann saloon and as a four-seated tourer, both of which are shown, £1,100 and £1,000 respectively. All three are good-looking cars. Briefly, the engine is of 72 and 120 mm. bore and stroke, and the valves are overhead. The lubrication is forced and there is now an oil cleaner. Magneto is used for the ignition, and the forced water circulation has thermostatic control. There are two carburettors, which are fed by a mechanical pump from a 20-gallon tank at the back. The four speeds are changed by a lever on the offside, and it is a good point that the chassis has six brakes. The wheelbase and track are 10ft. 9in. and 4ft. 8in., and a long chassis of 11ft. 6in. is also made. The equipment includes useful fittings such as a fog light, a thermometer, a dual screen-wiper, an engine revolution counter, a dashboard petrol gauge, and, last, but not least, a hydraulic jack. Lagonda was one of the first firms to adopt centralized chassis lubrication by means of grouped nipples placed accessibly. The 2-litre 4-cylinder, which can now be had supercharged and which is also on the stand, has previously been referred to.

HOTCHKISS

There are three Hotchkiss cars and one polished chassis, all of the same six-cylinder 23.8 h.p. type, on Stand 9. The construction of the mechanism is quite straightforward and simple. The bore and stroke are 80 and 100 mm., which makes the capacity just over three litres—namely, 3,015 c.c. Perhaps the most outstanding alteration is the provision of a four-speed gearbox with a quiet third, and this unit can be examined on the stand. The valves are overhead and are moved by pushrods and rockers, ignition is by battery and coil, and the crankshaft runs in seven bearings. The cooling water is forced by a pump and there is pressure lubrication also. The radiator is deeper in the oval and taken down between the dumbirons, which gives it an up-to-date appearance, while the edge is narrower. Petrol feed is by vacuum, and the tank at the rear holds 16 gallons. Ignition is by magneto, and the steering and controls have been improved. The single-plate dry clutch and the gearbox, with its central lever, are joined to the engine.

While many motor-car builders throughout the world adopt the Hotchkiss drive, in which the torque is taken by the forward section of the back springs and the propeller-shaft left open, the Hotchkiss firm has for several years now used a torque tube, and this is retained on the 1931 model. Final drive is by spiral bevel in a half-floating back axle. It is possible to adjust the steering column for rake. On the normal closed models the back axle ratio is 4.55 to 1, but this is lowered to 4.9 to 1 on the long chassis. A central hand lever works the brakes at the back, and a pedal the Hotchkiss patent four-wheel brakes, which system includes external pull rods for the front brakes. The brakes are direct acting. The springs are half-elliptical. The new models have lower and longer lines, and the illuminated instrument board has been improved. The chassis exhibited has a wheelbase of 10ft. 1in. and a track of 4ft. 6½in., and is priced at £385. A four-five-seated fabric saloon is shown at £575; a four-five-seated coachbuilt saloon with sliding roof and a sportsman's coupé, to take four, can also be seen. The price of the saloon without the sliding roof is £550, and the coupé costs £565.

FRANKLIN

The air-cooled 6-cylinder Franklin car is an interesting type, and, though sound, is unconventional in many ways. The main changes since last year are in the placing of the fins round its cylinders horizontally instead of vertically, the increase of the brake horse-power to 95 at 3,200 r.p.m. instead of 62.3, the forcing of the air current in from the near side, and its diversion towards the ground, to prevent overheating of the dash, on the offside. There are also thermostatically controlled shutters. The engine is now of 29.4 nominal horse-power, and the bore and stroke are 88.9 and 120.7 mm. The fully counterbalanced crankshaft runs in seven bearings, and has forced feed oiling with a turbine fan keyed to the front end, which directs the air currents to each cylinder. There is automatic valve lubrication, the pistons are of the Invar strut aluminium type, and the connecting rods are of duralumin. The carburettor has a Franklin electric primer and air filter, and the petrol feed is by pump. The 12in. single-plate clutch has a cushion drive, and the gearbox now has four speeds with twin tops. The back axle is half-floating. There are Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes, and the full-elliptical suspension, which gives very fine results, is retained front and back, and works with two-way hydraulic shock-absorbers. The tubular front axle is still fitted. The cooling is undoubtedly effective, as I know from past experience when I have driven on bottom gear at a steady 20 miles an hour without a stop in hot weather for several miles on end. The wheelbase and track are 11ft. and 4ft. 10in., and ground clearance is 9½in. The petrol tank at the back holds 20 gallons. The makers wisely show an engine unit on Stand 17, and here, also, there are a seven-seated limousine at £995 and a special five-seater at £1,125. The chassis price is £795.

WOLSELEY

The only remaining Wolseley chassis on Stand 133 for review is the 21/60 6-cylinder, which is shown as a County saloon de luxe at £445 and as a long wheelbase landaulette to hold seven at £625. The respective wheelbases and prices of these chassis are 9ft. 6in. and 10ft. 7in., and £295 and £335. The track in either case is 4ft. 8in. Both models are good cars and represent good value. The engine is of 2,677 c.c. capacity with its bore and stroke of 75 and 101 mm. Both valves and camshaft are overhead and the rockers have eccentric bushes which make fine adjustment of clearance possible. The head is not difficult to lift, and the vertical drive of the camshaft is telescopic. The splines are so devised that the shaft cannot be wrongly replaced. The mixture is heated and the exhaust manifold is ribbed, while the exhaust pipe is in front. The carburettor is handy and high, it is fed from a large autovac, and the tank at the back of the chassis holds 15 gallons. The inlet and exhaust manifolds are cast together and are tidy. The starter can be got at under the bonnet, and there is a plug over the pinion. The generator and magneto, being cross-driven, are get-at-able, and I like the thoroughness of the oiling arrangements. The accessible filler has two gauzes and there is a large circular oil filter outside. There is also a high-pressure filter under the bonnet, the dip-rod is handy, and the drain plug at the side of the sump can be worked by the jack handle. The film and honeycomb radiator is carried in swivel trunnions, it can be easily drained, and there is means of adjustment for the belt which drives the combined fan and impeller. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings and has a vibration damper, while the pistons and connecting rods are of aluminium and duralumin respectively. Steering is by worm and wheel. The forward unit assembly is held on rubber at three points. The four speeds are changed by a flexible lever which has a catch for reverse and the positions marked on the knob. A locomotive brake on the transmission is worked by hand, and the four-wheel brakes are of Lockheed hydraulic type. The springs are half-elliptical, and while the rear ones are under the axle the forward ones are offset, well clipped, and held out of centre. There are hydraulic shock-absorbers. Second speed is a good gear and enables the car to do about 35 miles an hour, while about 50 and 60 to 65 are the best rates on third and top. The forward gear ratios are 4.81, 7.3, 10.2, and 19.4 to 1. The wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 9ft. 6in., 4ft. 8in., and 8in. The equipment includes electrically controlled dual dipping headlights, hand-governed radiator shutters, a thermometer on the dash, safety glass, and chromium plating. A sunshine roof can be had on the saloon for £10 extra.

ALVIS

In addition to the 12/50 four-cylinder Alvis models on Stand 113, there are two 16.95 h.p. 6-cylinder Alvis Silver Eagles, one a four-door 6-light coachbuilt saloon, and the other a four-door Atlantic saloon, both of which sell at £695. The Silver Eagle standard chassis was brought out this year and has a wheelbase and track of 9ft. 10½in. and 4ft. 6in. The 2,148 c.c. capacity engine is stated to give 72 h.p. at 4,200 r.p.m. Timing is by a Duplex self-adjusting chain, the overhead valves are worked by pushrods, the pistons are of aluminium alloy, and the connecting rods of duralumin, the crankshaft runs in four bearings, and there is forced lubrication to the valve rockers and pushrod ends. The cooling air supply is automatically regulated and the water circulation is helped by a pump with a honeycomb radiator. The mixture is heated and there is a magneto. The timing is at the back of the engine. The four-speed gearbox is separate from the single-plate clutch, as is customary on Alvis chassis, and the change-speed is on the offside. An open propeller shaft is used and the aluminium back axle case contains spiral gearing. There are four-wheel brakes worked by hand or foot, and the half-elliptical springs have silent-bloc shackle bushes and shock absorbers.

DE SOTO

There is one 6-cylinder De Soto on Stand 134 and one Straight Eight, in addition to the Chrysler models which are on the same stand. The smallest De Soto is of 24/60 h.p., and is shown as a *de luxe* convertible coupé with three-speed transmission and four-wheel hydraulic brakes at £385, which figure includes six wire wheels, while the 27/70 Straight Eight similarly equipped is priced as a two-seater at £398. The bore and stroke of the Straight Eight are 73 and 101 mm., and the capacity is just under 3½ litres. The crankshaft runs in five bearings, there is forced feed lubrication and crankcase ventilation. The air is cleaned before it enters the carburettor, the mixture is heated and the down-draught carburettor has an automatic double acceleration pump. The petrol feed is forced. There is pump water circulation with thermostatic control and the transmission includes three speeds. The suspension works with hydraulic shock absorbers. The engine is said to give off 70 h.p. at 3,400 r.p.m. The back axle ratio is 4.9 to 1, steering is by worm and sector, and the springs have rubber-insulated shackles. There is a double make-and break for the ignition. Wheelbase and track are 9ft. 6in. and 4ft. 8in.

MINERVA

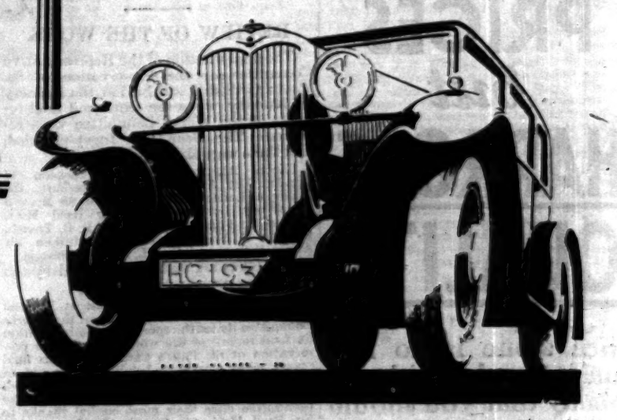
The new Minerva model is the 22/28 h.p. Straight Eight, which is shown as a limousine to seat six-seven persons, at £950, on Stand 111. The chassis costs £675. The general lines are on those of the Forty Straight Eight, but the four-speed gearbox has a silent third with helical wheels and dog engagement, and the steering is geared down for lightness in action. The engine is nominally rated at 27.9 h.p., and the bore and stroke are 75mm. and 112mm. The stated brake horse-power is 90 at 3,200 r.p.m. The engine is of the ordinary Minerva sleeve valve type and is secured at four points with rubber-insulated blocks. The crankshaft, which is dynamically and statically balanced, runs in nine bearings. The carburettor is of the pump and booster type and has an air purifier, and the double body is heated by a hot-spot. Ignition is by coil. The lubrication arrangements are interesting, and there are two geared pumps submerged at the bottom of the crankcase, the upper one being solely for the pressure lubrication of the engine bearings and the lower one for the cooling and filtering of the oil. There is an oil radiator, and the cooling surface can be shut off if desired. There are thermostatically controlled shutters in front of the radiator, and the steering wheel carries the throttle, ignition, and light controls. Steering is modern, being by cam and lever. There is a single plate clutch, and the propeller shaft, which is open, has double cardan joints. The banjo back axle case contains spiral bevel gearing. There is an independent hand brake which works on the transmission, and the fourwheel brakes have a Minerva Dewandre servo. The firm were the first to adopt this system of power braking, which has since been so widely taken up. The half-elliptical springs have shock absorbers and are underslung, not only at the back but in front as well. The petrol tank holds 20 gallons, and good body space, of 9ft. 8in., is provided by the wheelbase and track of 12ft. and 4ft. 11in. Apart from a Forty Straight Eight chassis and a 40 h.p. enclosed limousine, a 32/34 h.p. six-cylinder enclosed cabriolet is also shown at £1,295, this chassis costing £700. This car has a wheelbase of 12ft. 5½in. and a track of 4ft. 9in. The change-speed is different from that of the smaller car, being on the offside.

FIAT

The 18/55 h.p. six-cylinder Fiat to be seen in coachbuilt and Weymann saloon types at the competitive prices of £381 and £399 respectively—the latter with an English body and sunshine roof—is exhibited on Stand 37, and remains in the main the same. The engine is rated at 19.3 h.p. and the dimensions are 72mm. and 103mm. The valves are at the side, the crankshaft, which has a vibration damper, runs in seven bearings, there is

(Continued on page 11)

STAND 82
CENTRE AVENUE OLYMPIA



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Safety Saloon	375
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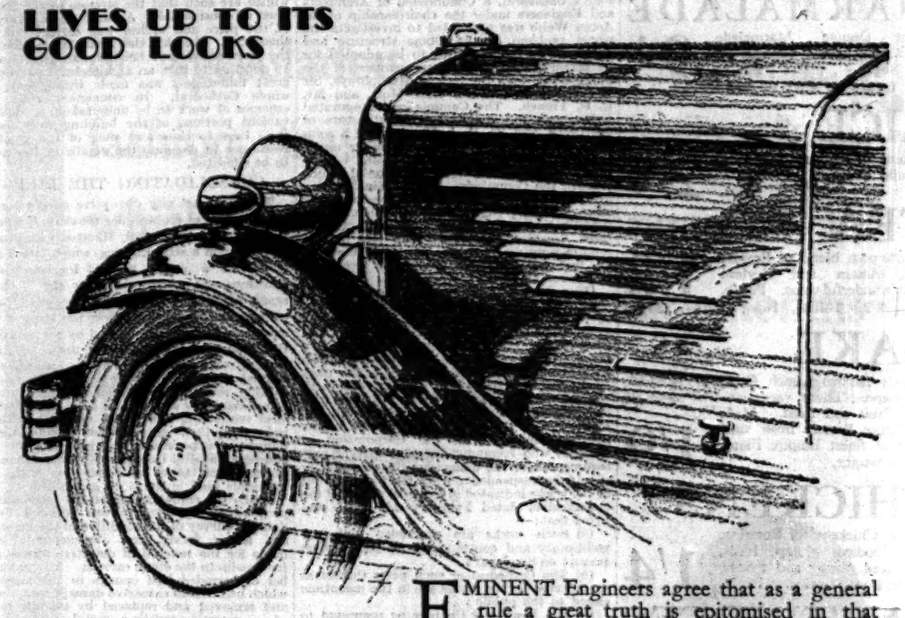

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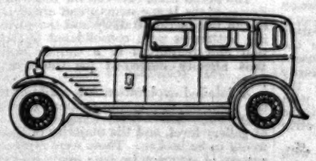

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THE OLYMPIA SHOW—continued from page 10, column 4

a special system of filtration for the oil, ignition is by battery and coil with half-automatic movement, the water circulation is forced, and the mixture is heated by a hot-spot. There are four speeds with central change; wheelbase and track are just over 9ft. 6in. and 4ft. 7in. The chassis costs £270. Also on this stand there is the new 20/70 h.p. 6-cylinder, which is termed super-compressed, meaning that the special head gives it a high compression. The nominal rating is 25 h.p. and the cylinder capacity 3,740 c.c. Here, also, the crankshaft runs in seven bearings and has a vibration damper. The valves are at the side, and the tappets, which are automatically lubricated, are accessible for adjustment. The exhaust pipe is at the front and the mixture is heated. There is a 14-gallon petrol reservoir at the back of the chassis and an autovac tank feeds the carburettor. The head can be lifted, leaving the water-impeller in place, after the vertically driven distributor has been withdrawn. Both the distributor and make-and-break are easy to examine. Timing is by chain, and the tension can be altered by shifting the generator. Steering is by worm and wheel. The single-plate dry clutch has adjustable toggles, and the four-speed gearbox, which is centrally governed, is one with the engine and is held at three points. The rest of the transmission comprises a metal universally jointed shaft, which is open, and a spiral bevel driven rear axle with a banjo case. The forward gear ratios are 4.36, 5.73, 8.96, and 14.49 to 1. The springs are half-elliptical, and while the back brakes are worked by hand, the four brakes are applied by pedal. The 20/70 h.p. coach-built saloon is shown with a wheelbase of 9ft. 10in., and costs £499, the chassis being £410, while the six-seven seater saloon with a division is £565, and this chassis, with a wheelbase of just over 10ft. 8in., costs £425. The track in both cases is just over 4ft. 7in.

NASH

There are four Nash models of chassis with bodies shown on Stand 18, one of which has a 6-cylinder engine of 23.4 nominal power, and the other three have Straight Eight engines of 26.4, 28.8, and 33.8 h.p. respectively. The 6-cylinder five-seated saloon sells at £325. Points which may be noticed about this model are the aluminium pistons, a seven-bearing crankshaft with a vibration damper, and the application of the four brakes by foot or hand. The gearbox has three speeds and a central lever, and hydraulic shock absorbers help the suspension. The three Straight Eights each have nine crankshaft bearings with a vibration damper, and this is undoubtedly a good point in the design. All three have automatic central chassis lubrication and the four-wheel brakes are worked by pedal and by hand lever. The smallest of the three engines has side valves and the two bigger ones have overhead valves worked by pushrods. The 26.4 h.p., which has a bore and stroke of 73 and 111mm., is shown as a five-seated saloon at £385, the 28.8 h.p. with engine dimensions of 76 and 107mm., sells at £480 as a saloon of similar capacity, while the 33.8 h.p., which has a piston diameter and travel of 82 and 115mm. —not 88 as given in the official catalogue—sells as a seven-seater saloon limousine at £695. This last model has a silent second gear—all the chassis have three-speed gearboxes—and the wheelbase and track are 10ft. 4in. and 4ft. 8in. There is twin carburation, an air-cleaner, and adjustable heat control. The half-floating back-axle ratio is 4.5, while the other models are 4.7 to one.

O.M.

The Italian O.M. cars on Stand 107 number four, and there is the 16/95 h.p. super-charged chassis. This is priced at £975. All the O.M. engines have six cylinders, and this super-charged engine gives its 95 h.p. at 4,200 r.p.m. The blower is in front of the engine and horizontally placed. It is always in use and runs at engine speed. The bore and stroke are 67 and 110mm., and, as with the other engines, the valves are at the side, the water circulates naturally, ignition is by coil, and the lubrication is forced. There has been but little change made since last year, but the brake connexions are now carried outside the frame. There are four forward speeds and the change is central. Wheelbase and track measure 9ft. 2in. and 4ft. 6in. The 16/85 h.p. super-charged engine is now of 2,200c.c., and this chassis is shown with a four-seated touring body at £1,175, the chassis being £925. With an English Sportsman's Coupé it sells at £1,425. The other two cars exhibited are a four-door, four-light sports saloon and a four-seater open tourer with English coachwork at £895 and £795 respectively, the chassis being of 16-55 h.p. and costing £595. Here also the bore is 67mm., but the stroke is 105mm.

WILLYS KNIGHT

I have always liked the Willys Knight engine because it runs quietly and has plenty of life. The 20.7-h.p. type is shown on Stand 116 as a five-seated saloon at £375, which figure shows a reduction of £20 from the previous price. The chassis costs £280. There is also a fabric saloon to seat five at £425, and this is less by £50 than formerly. Both are British-built bodies, are upholstered in leather, have independently adjustable front bucket seats, and the coachbuilt saloon has six winding windows. Both have four doors and the front and back cushions of the fabric saloon have pneumatic upholstery and there are louvres above the safety-glass windows. There is a sunshine roof, a cupboard on each side of the instrument board, and a folding arm-rest is provided in the centre of the back seat. There are two spare wheels. The sleeve-valve engine is just short of 3 litres capacity, with its bore and stroke of 74.6 and 111.1 mm. It is stated to give off 53 horse power on the brake at 3,000 r.p.m. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings, and the sleeves, which are reciprocated by a seven-bearing eccentric shaft, are of cast iron. The pistons are of aluminium alloy with steel struts inside. The cylinder heads are detachable and submerged. The sparking plugs are centrally placed and are sunk. They can be got out with a box spanner, and to prevent the spark jumping across outside, the connexions on their tops are insulated. The oil is sprayed to the sleeves and pistons but delivered under pressure to all the bearings; there is an oil rectifier and filter. The rectifier, which is heated from the six-branch exhaust manifold, tends to save crankcase dilution. Just behind the timing case there are the vertically opposed make-and-break and distributor and the oil pump. Farther back is the generator, which can be simply detached. The carburettor has a pump action, is fed by vacuum, and has an air cleaner. The water circulation is governed by a thermostat and helped by an impeller. The honeycomb radiator is in a shell and the pump gland can be adjusted. The gearbox has three speeds and central change, and there are five brakes, the hand lever working one on the transmission and a pedal duo servo brakes front and back. It is an improvement that the back brakes are now internal. The half-elliptical springs have snubbers fore and aft and self-adjusting shackles. The wheelbase and track are 9ft. 4½in. and 4ft. 8in. From experience I know that the saloon is mainly a top-gear car.

DODGE

Dodge models are on Stand 15. There are three complete 19.8 h.p. 6-cylinder cars, one a five-seated saloon which, with wire wheels and luggage rack, sells at £313, another a two-seater with six wire wheels and luggage grid at £350, and an enclosed drive landaulette with folding three-quarter hood at £461 or, with wooden wheels and spare rim, at £446. This last has an English body. The other two bodies are of the Dodge Brothers monopiece type, which is a clever design and in all-steel. The chassis costs £260. The engine of 2,621c.c. capacity is stated to develop 58 horse-power. The valves are at the side and the water circulation is controlled by a thermostat. The circulation is forced, as it is on most American cars now, and there are small spray holes in the connecting rod bearings to lubricate the cylinders. The compression ratio is 5.5 to 1. The petrol tank holds 11 gallons and the delivery is by a pump driven from the camshaft. The carburettor has an air cleaner, and ignition is by coil. There are a single-plate dry clutch and an ordinary three-speed gearbox. An open propeller shaft connects with a spiral bevel-driven rear axle which is half-floating. Steering is by worm and sector. The half-elliptical springs work with hydraulic shock absorbers. There is an external hand brake on the transmission and the four-wheel brakes are internally expanding and worked hydraulically. The equipment on the instrument panel includes an electrically operated fuel gauge and a manifold heat control. The wheelbase and track of this model are 9ft. 1in. and 4ft. 8in. The Straight Eight 26.45 h.p. saloon sells with the wire wheel equipment, as shown, at £443, and the convertible coupé, also a monopiece body, and with wire wheels, at £453. This chassis is priced at £340. Here too there are side valves, and the general construction is on similar lines. The crankshaft runs in five bearings and the camshaft in six, and the compression ratio is 5.2 to 1. The stated brake horse-power is 76. The carburettor has a down-draught, and the wheelbase is longer than that of the Six by 5in.

AUBURN

There are three Auburn cars in addition to the most interesting Cord saloon shown on Stand 120. These are a 19.6 6-cylinder Auburn coupé cabriolet at £395, the chassis being £298, a 26.4 h.p. Straight Eight 6-light saloon to seat five with a sliding front seat at £495, this chassis with two spare wheels and tires being £352, and a similar chassis with an English close-coupled saloon body to seat four and with luggage accommodation inside the body at £595. Both types of chassis have pedal operated single-shot chassis lubrication and a track of 4ft. 10in., but the wheelbase of the 6-cylinder is 10ft. and that of the Straight Eight 10ft. 5in. Both 6 and 8 cylinder engines have the same dimensions—namely 73 and 120 mm., but the brake horse-power of the Eight is stated to be over 90 at 3,200 r.p.m. The valves are on the nearside and the camshaft, which is driven by chain, runs in six bearings. There are Invar strut pistons of aluminium alloy, and the crankshaft runs in five bearings with a vibration damper in front. For the cooling there are a honeycomb radiator in a shell, a thermostat to govern the circulation, a thermometer in the instrument board, a tap for drainage, and a water pump, which is driven by a second belt in line with the dynamo. The fan belt can be tightened. The lubrication throughout the engine is forced, and the drain plug can be got at in the side of the sump. There is a double make-and-break with partly automatic movement, and this, with the distributor, is in the nearside of the detachable cylinder head.

A thief-proof cable is provided and a lock for the switch. It is possible to regulate the exhaust heat supplied to the mixture from the driver's seat. The inlet is double and horizontal, the two-branch inner pipe feeding the four central cylinders and the two-branch outer pipe the two cylinders at either end of the block. The Duplex carburettor has an acceleration pump, and feed is by a mechanically driven pump with a rear tank of 16 gallons capacity. The cam and lever steering has variable ratio. Four-point suspension is used for the 8-cylinder engine, together with a single-plate dry clutch and a three-speed gearbox which has central change. There is a hand brake on the transmission and the four-wheel brakes are of Lockheed hydraulic type, which, once the shoes are set, should give automatic compensation and adjustment. The propeller shaft is open, and the back axle half-floating with the usual spiral bevel gearing in the banjo case. I liked the look of the suspension, which is by half-elliptical springs. The back ones are very long and under the frame and the axle, while the forward ones are splayed, held out of centre, and well clipped. There is practically no camber in any of the springs, which is all to the good. This car will do about 27, 48, and nearly 80 miles an hour on first, second, and top. The gear ratios are 4.7, 9.6, and 13.8 to 1.

CORD

There is much to be said for front-wheel drive, and although at present it savours somewhat of the revolutionary, it is by no means unpractical. The Cord saloon, which is shown on Stand 120 with the Auburn exhibits, is an interesting and ingenious example of front-wheel drive as applied to an ordinary standard touring car. The arrangement gives great compactness, the Straight Eight engine, clutch, gearbox, final drive, and brake drums being all one unit, which is, of course, reversed. The engine is in the ordinary place under the bonnet, and it will be seen, therefore, that there is no long propeller shaft necessary. By placing the brake drums at the sides of the differential case accessibility is given and the drums can be removed for relining of the shoes without undue difficulty. The brakes work hydraulically in conjunction with two on the back wheels. There are two quarter-elliptical superimposed springs on either side, and the forward ends are in rubber shackles. The front axle is tubular and curved forwards. It has heavy yokes at the end. The shafts from the differential case are behind this axle, and the double universal joints are centralized with the steering line and allow turning up to 42 degrees, which provides an exceptional lock. The universal joints are said to require oiling only every 8,000 miles, and they turn at wheel speed. Apart from such advantages with front wheel drive as that the motive power draws the car instead of pushing it, a straight line frame with bridge-like construction is obtained behind the unit, and this allows the back seat to be as low as the front one. The ball-change speed lever comes through the instrument board horizontally, and in this way the floor space in front is left clearer. At the back the axle is of solid I section, being merely slightly down-swept where the anchorage of the half-elliptical springs comes. This Straight Eight Cord engine has dimensions of 83 and 114 mm., which makes the capacity 5,175 c.c. The nominal power is 33.8 h.p., though the actual horse power is stated to be 125. The valves are at the side, there are forced water and oil circulations, pump feed for the petrol, and thermostatically controlled radiator shutters for the cooling air supply. The wheelbase is 11ft. 5½in., not 12ft. 5½in. as in the official catalogue, and the track is 4ft. 10in. in front and 5ft. at the back. From these measurements it will be seen that exceptional body space is afforded. The five-seated six-light saloon shown sells at £985, and the chassis with two spare wheels and tires and pedal-operated single-shot chassis lubrication at £885.

AUSTRO-DAIMLER AND STEYR

Two other cars which are quite unconventional are the 32/100 h.p. 8-cylinder Austro-Daimler and the new 12-cylinder Voisin. The Austro-Daimler chassis is shown on Stand 8, and the construction which immediately claims attention is the patented non-distorting low-loading tubular chassis, and the patented independently sprung rear axles. The springing here comprises transverse three-part cantilevers each side. The Straight Eight engine is of 80 and 115 mm. bore and stroke, which make the capacity 4,624c.c. The cylinders and crankcase are cast together and are of aluminium, while liners are fitted. The crankshaft runs in nine bearings and has a modulator, the camshaft is damped, the valves are overhead, and there is forced filtered dry sump lubrication. Ignition is by magneto and coil, the down-draught carburettor is double, supply is by pump, the air is cleaned, and the rear tank holds 22 gallons. Central or offside steering can be had, and the four-speed gear-box has two quiet speeds. Changes are made by a central lever. The four-wheel brakes are of the fluid operated servo shoe type. The forward springs are three-quarter elliptical. Other up-to-date features are centralized automatic chassis lubrication and thermostatic shutters. This chassis costs £1,250.

On the same stand is the Austrian Steyr. This 18-40 6-cylinder engine is of just over 2-litres capacity and has overhead valves now worked by pushrods instead of an overhead camshaft. The crankshaft runs in eight bearings. The dynamo is on the front end of the crankshaft, there are hydraulic four-wheel brakes, the three speeds are centrally controlled, and the rear wheels are independently sprung. The chassis costs £395, or the 4-5-seater four-door, all-steel, all-weather coupé cabriolet, which is also shown, £505. The wheelbase and track are 9ft. 9in. and 4ft. 6in.

VOISIN

The 38-105 h.p. 12-cylinder Voisin sports close-coupled saloon on Stand 20 is a car full of originality about which little seems to be known. The floor of the saloon is only about 18in. from the ground, while the bottom of the doors must be under a foot. The car gives one the impression of ultra-modern design. The frame is reversed and is set very low, being up-swept at the front. The special sleeve-valve engine is of 72 and 100 mm. bore and stroke, and is stated to give 105 brake horse power and to allow the car to travel at 100 miles an hour. The cylinders are arranged in a V at 60 degrees, and in the V are two carburettors between which is the vertical drive for the make-and-breaks and distributor. There are four forward speeds, steering is by worm and nut, there are Voisin Dewandre servo four-wheel brakes with wire and chain application, and the wheelbase and track are 11ft. 9in. and 4ft. 8in. at the back, and 5ft. in front. In spite of the low set of the body, ground clearance is given at 9½in. It is a pity that the firm were not able to show a chassis without a body. The saloon costs £2,000, and the chassis is priced at £1,560.

LANCIA

Unconventionality in motor-car design is undoubtedly more marked on the Continent than in America, and still more so than in Great Britain. This may well be owing to high taxation and standard of living, which does not allow extensive research work of the kind that may not be absolutely necessary but undoubtedly is progressive. The 8-cylinder Lancia "Dilambda" is another production which is highly ingenious and out of the ordinary. This 4-litre chassis was shown for the first time at the Olympia Show last year, since when it has not been altered. It is shown on Stand 24 as a half-panelled Weymann enclosed drive limousine to seat five-seven persons, at £1,485, as a Weymann-type close-coupled touring saloon for four-five persons, also having four doors, at £1,390, and as a half-panelled Weymann saloon at £1,195, the chassis, with two spare wheels, being priced at £875. Wheelbase and track are 11ft. 5in. and 4ft. 9½in. Though nominally rated at 31.2 h.p., the engine is said to give over 100 horse power at 4,000 r.p.m., and the chassis weight is only 23cwt. It will be seen that the power to weight ratio is therefore good. The height of the top of the frame from the ground is only 1ft. 5½in.

Although the engine has eight cylinders, it is only about as long as a medium-sized Six, and this results from the staggering of the cylinders, a practice which has been used by Lancia for a number of years. The system allows a short and stiff crankshaft to be fitted. The cylinder head can be lifted with all the overhead valve gear without disturbing the timing. Pushrods work the valves and there are two self-tensioned chains, one being a triangular drive. There is a thermostat for the cooling, and the fan is driven directly by the camshaft. The dual carburettor has an air cleaner and an acceleration pump, and the feed is by electrical pumps, one being kept as a spare. The engine lubrication system includes a special automatic device which ensures the constant supply of cooled and purified oil. There is a filter easily got at under the bonnet, and it can be cleaned by turning a handle. Ignition is by coil. The gearbox has four speeds with a central lever, and the back axle has hypoid bevel drive. The independent front wheel suspension, which has proved so successful on the 4-cylinder "Lambda" model, is used in enlarged form, there being enclosed vertical coil springs which work in oil cylinders. At the back the springs are half-elliptical; they are inverted and anchored very low. There are silentbloc shackles. Very big brake drums are supplied, and the framing with its cross members is of box section and should give great strength. There is central one-shot lubrication for the chassis.

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

Appended is the list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement in London to be begun during the fortnight ended November 1. Alternative routes or loop roads available to traffic during the progress of the works are shown in parentheses and the date of the beginning and estimated date of completion follow:—

Clerkenwell-road, Finsbury.—St. John-street to Albemarle-street (no suitable alternative route available). October 20, November 3.

Mile End-road, Stepney.—No. 614-616 to door of Mile End Station (no suitable alternative route available). October 20, November 24.

Fernes Park-road, Hornsey.—Tottenham-lane to Landrock-road (Underwick-road, Granville-road, Hall-road). October 27, December 6.

Coombe road, Kingston.—Norbiton-avenue to Norbiton Station (Kingston-hill and Wolverton-road). October 27, November 15.

Sheen-road, Richmond.—Near Manor-road (no suitable alternative route available). October 27, December 15.

Hackney-road, Shoreditch.—St. Leonard's Church to Weymouth-terrace (no suitable alternative route available). November 1, January 31.

Old Kent-road, Southwark.—Mina-road to Borough Boundary (no suitable alternative route available). October 31, November 22.

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P627

Letters to the Editor

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

THE MEANING OF THE DECLARATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the important statement on British policy in Palestine published by you to-day, with the consequent resignation of Dr. Weizmann, I think that the following information from an unimpeachable Jewish source as to the intentions of the British Government at an early stage in the shaping of that policy may be of service. I quote from the Preface to the Collected Works of "Ahad Haam" (a *nom de plume* which will be recognized as that of one of the founders of the Zionist Movement), entitled "At the Crossways," published in 1921:—

The time has come to reveal one "secret" which will enable the reader to understand the real meaning of the Declaration, "To facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People"—this is the text of the promise which the British Government has made to us. But this was not the text which was proposed to it by the Zionist representatives. They wished to have it read:—"The Reconstitution of Palestine as the National Home of the Jewish People."

The writer goes on to say that many efforts were made to induce the Government to modify its wording in accordance with the Zionist demands, but these efforts failed. Later he interprets the intentions of the British Government as twofold:—

(1) The recognition of the historic right of the Jewish People to establish its National Home in Palestine, the British Government promising to aid in this; and (2) the denial of any right to deprive the present inhabitants of their rights and of making the Jewish People the sole Ruler of the country.

So clear a statement from such a source may be of some service at the present juncture. I am, Sir, &c.,

M. L. HEREFORD.

The Palace, Hereford, Oct. 21.

NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Colour Bar Law is not, as Mr. Morris Kentridge represents, restricted in its scope to work on certain "classes of machinery." It prescribes that no native or Asiatic may be "deemed competent" or allowed to be "employed in any mines, works, or industries in which mechanical propulsion is employed," to which the Minister may by administrative order choose to apply it. It does not apply to sewing-machines, mangles, or rat-traps outside of such premises.

That the law was "intended as a safeguard against accidents" is also a fond invention. General Hertzog, in the debate on the Bill, stated frankly:—

My real reason why this Bill must go through is this. The Government is no longer going to sit down passively and allow of the possibility of a repetition of the strike and the conditions of 1922-23 and the consequences thereof.

As to the native franchise, the natives and their European friends, as they stated before the Select Committee upon the Bills, do not recognize the "representation" proposed for them, to which Mr. Kentridge refers, as an equivalent for the Cape Native Franchise, and would rather do without it if they could save the latter.

May I be allowed to congratulate Mr. Kentridge on having now with him many members of the South African Labour Party, who are "advocating, in the place of" the Colour Bar Law, for which that party was principally responsible, "the establishment of a minimum wage based on civilized standards of life"? That line of policy is just what we of the British Labour Party who keep in touch with these questions have always urged on our South African correspondents.

Yours very faithfully,

OLIVIER.

Old Hall, Ramsden, Charlbury.

GOLD AND PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The comments of Sir Charles Harris and Mr. J. J. Terrett upon my letter of October 13 give me a welcome opportunity to clarify some of the points of this intricate question of gold and prices.

If production did not increase the maintenance of the stability of the general price level would be secure, provided that the world's monetary gold stock remained constant. As, however, production is increasing—which means that the quantity of the goods to be exchanged annually increases—the gold stock, *ceteris paribus*, has to expand also in order to make the maintenance of the price level possible. The ratio which is of importance, therefore, is that between the rate of increase of production of goods and the rate of increase of the monetary gold stock. If both of these rates are equal, the ratio between the total annual production and the total monetary gold stock remains, of course, also constant. The ratio between rates of increase, however, has the advantage of reflecting the fundamental factors which change the totals each year.

The fact that prices of the different commodities were unequally affected by the present crisis does not prove that the latter is not due to monetary causes. I have repeatedly stressed the fact that relative prices—*i.e.*, the prices of individual commodities relative to one another—are constantly changing as a result of the interplay of the respective demand and supply. Such fluctuations will occur no matter whether the *average* of all prices—*i.e.*, the general price level—is rising, constant, or falling. A general trend of commodity prices, however, cannot be explained by the changes of the ratios of exchange between different goods. For instance, if the prices of some commodities should decline, the fall, other things being equal, would set free for the purchase of others such portion of incomes as had previously been needed for the acquisition of those commodities. This, however, would naturally tend to increase the prices of the other commodities, with the result that the general price level would remain unchanged. A stabilisation of individual prices has never been recommended by serious economists, and, as we have had ample opportunity to observe, any attempts to do so have invariably been doomed to failure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. STRAKOSCH.

Princes House, 95, Gresham-street, E.C.2, Oct. 21.

LITTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence which has appeared in *The Times* on the subject of litter appears to have borne fruit, as on purchasing a packet of butterscotch made by that well-known firm Messrs. Callard and Bowser, I found a little notice, which reads as follows:—

"Litter spoils the beauty of the countryside. Please do not add these wrappings to it."

I hope that other manufacturers whose goods are distributed in paper wrappings may follow the excellent lead which has now been given.

Yours very truly,

J. F. HASELDINE.

Northdene, Station-road, New Barnet, Oct. 20.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

THE COMPETITIVE SPIRIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to enter a plea for the abolition of the competitive atmosphere which surrounds the music festivals held annually throughout the country, and for the adoption of non-competitive festivals on the lines of those which have been established so successfully in Shropshire, Worcestershire, and other places? The principal objects of these non-competitive festivals are to promote a love of good music; to provide intercourse between teachers of music, and to give the general public an opportunity of realizing and appreciating the musical work being carried out in the schools.

Nothing can be more detrimental to the musical art than the competitive spirit. It stifles real love of the art, introduces a form of "cramming," discourages those who have not had as good opportunities as others from participating in the festival, and, in effect, disheartens the weaker learner instead of stimulating him in his desire to progress.

In the non-competitive festival a vital principle is that the school is encouraged to send in all its children, and not merely a specially selected choir. The aim is not to ascertain those schools which sing best, but to assist and advise all who desire help. Under the non-competitive system there is no marking or placing, and so the smallest school is in a position to participate on an equal basis with the largest. Sight reading is regarded as an integral part of the festival, and the number of songs prepared is considerable—not merely two test pieces. A further advantage is that teachers are enabled to hear the work of other schools, standards are set, and so in succeeding years the general standard is raised. The detailed criticism of each school's performance is written down and handed to the conductor of the school. There is no public criticism of individual schools, and only general remarks are made in the presence of (*a*) children and (*b*) teachers by themselves. The mass concerts given at these non-competitive festivals afford an opportunity for public participation in a real festival, and for an appreciation of the musical work being done in the schools and elsewhere.

Teachers on the whole are keen on their musical work, but not on the musical competition, which more or less (generally more) disturbs the usual life of the school, and sometimes is detrimental to real progress. The organization of the non-competitive festival is so simple that it might easily be undertaken in every district. If those responsible for organizing music festivals could follow on the lines of the non-competitive festival, I feel certain that a great forward movement would be given to music throughout the country, and one which would have the support of the majority of the school authorities and teachers, as against the minority, as at present.

In conclusion, I do not wish to suggest that the competitive movement has not achieved useful work. The system was perhaps necessary at the beginning, but the time has arrived when something better should be introduced to supersede the competitive idea.

Yours truly,

B. E. SARGEAUNT.

Belmont, Douglas, Isle of Man.

THE LAW OF LIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I find there is a great deal of misapprehension as to the purpose and scope of the Bill to amend the law affecting prescriptive claims to light, which, as I intimated in my letter of September 26, appearing in your issue of September 30, it is proposed in due course to put forward. As the matter concerns a very large number of landowners, great and small, and affects a great deal of the nation's wealth invested in house property, it is only right for me to disperse all such misunderstandings at once.

The proposed Bill will be solely directed towards the relief of the unjust burden which the present state of the law imposes on an owner of land whose neighbour erects a building deriving light over that land. The Bill will enable such owner, by adopting the convenient and inexpensive facilities provided by the Bill, to protect his property from the adverse acquisition of a prescriptive right to light. As the law now stands he can only protect his interests in such circumstances by adopting odious methods involving him in inordinate expense and liabilities. All this through no fault of his own.

It has been suggested that the scope of the proposed Bill should be extended so as to abolish all prescriptive claims to light. I condemn that suggestion off-hand. The matter is too technical to discuss here. It suffices to say that the principles on which prescriptive claims to light are founded in English law are the same principles which have their place in every system of law throughout the civilized world. One or two States might be named here where prescriptive claims to light have been abolished by statute. But the conditions in those States are very different from those subsisting in this country. Indeed, to name them here would be to dispose of that suggestion.

The essential merit of the proposed Bill is its simplicity of principle. Its provisions will apply to two categories of buildings—namely, buildings standing or in course of erection when the measure comes into force and buildings subsequently erected. Where light has been enjoyed for more than 20 years in circumstances which would entitle the owner of the building to protection for the windows, the Act will not confiscate his rights. In due course the Legislature will be given an opportunity of improving the law by promulgating this proposed measure and thereby removing an unfair hardship by affording very simple and inexpensive facilities to landowners, great and small, to protect their property.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

R. G. NICHOLSON COMBE.

Lincoln's Inn, Oct. 18.

CAMBERED ROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The reiterated statements of our road pundits that "We are the finest road-makers in the world" are amusing to owner-drivers who, like myself, take cars abroad every year. Perhaps we succeed in spending more money on the roads, but so far as motor traffic is concerned we are at least 15 years behind the French. They have adapted and built new roads safe for motors, whereas we have not attempted to do so.

In place of the cumbrous word "super-elevation," or "banking," I prefer the word "tilt." Every reconstructed *route nationale* in France tilts towards the inside of a bend in conformity with its angle—the sharper the bend the greater the tilt—and cambers have been ruled out. Some of their new concrete roads are magnificent. For no speed limit Brooklands may be taken as the standard of safety, and many of us have seen the tilt which is necessary there. In this county (Wiltshire) most of the roads are cambered, and a large proportion fall away from the inside of the bends instead of tilting towards them! Even when we reconstruct a right-angle bend with a tilt, it is only the matter of a few inches to carry away the wet.

It is on death-traps such as these, without any of the safeguards of Brooklands, that the speed limit is to be abolished. The Road Board is making huge grants of money for reconstructed and new roads absolutely unsafe for motor traffic; even their own experimental road at Colnbrook is not tilted at the bends.

It has been argued that tilted bends lead to excessive speed. My experience is the reverse; they are most certainly conducive to safety; your car has no inclination to run out, as the two visible tracks of the traffic demonstrate. We read too often of motors getting out of control down some hill and crashing at the bend at the bottom. Had the bend been properly tilted the car would have steered itself to safety. One has only to motor down the hairpin bends of Lyauley's road from the mountain into Fez, or even down the hill into Rouen from Havre, to realise what tilting a road can do; and half our troubles with surfaces would be overcome were the road itself properly engineered, as no surface can hold a car on roads such as ours.

Yours, &c.,

E. RICHARDSON-COX.

South Wraxall Manor, Bradford-on-Avon.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

LAMBETH AND SOUTH INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While disagreeing *toto caelo* with the premisses of Lord Hugh Cecil's contention in your issue of October 17, I am inclined to concur in some of his conclusions.

I am dissident from his premisses because, if I may say so with respect, they reveal a measure of confused or casuistical thinking unusual in so acute and honest a disputant. Lord Hugh will not receive Communion at the hands of a non-episcopal celebrant, even in the emergency of remoteness from any other ministry, because that would be (amazing assumption) "to disobey God." Yet he tells us with his accustomed candour that he would "certainly admit non-episcopalian ministries" to be "true ministries of the Holy Spirit." Is it, then, Lord Hugh's view that dissent has invaded the confines of the Trinity itself—that "the Holy Spirit" gives abundant tokens of favour, century after century, to a ministry that is openly defiant of the "will" of "God"? Can we wonder at an intelligent laity turning with impatience from an ecclesiasticism which has drifted into a logical tangle such as that?

Yet I would concur in some of his conclusions. Lord Hugh would deprecate for the present further discussion about reunion between parts of Christendom fundamentally differing in ministerial theory and organization. He would rather have likes draw together—in particular all Episcopalians, all Presbyterians, and two other groups of Churches congenially organized—say, four groups in all. Orderly provision would thus be made for four clearly marked types of Christian ethos and worship. It seems a wise plan, and far more in touch with reality than vague platitudes about reunion between (at present) incompatibles.

Lord Hugh's suggestion reminds us of the danger and unreality of the South India Church Scheme, blessed by the Lambeth Conference (and even by Dr. Carnegie Simpson in the otherwise disillusionized letter published by you to-day), hesitated about in India, and politely but destructively criticized in the recent Church of Scotland memorandum summarized in your columns on October 8. That scheme, if adopted, would imply the complete episcopalianization within 30 years of the Presbyterian elements in the combine. Incidentally the *moratorium* is perplexing. Why ministries valid for 30 years should suddenly thereafter become invalid the casuist will be needed to explain. Conversion or apostasy *per saltum* one can understand; but the penultimate 30 years which must elapse ere Lambeth will consider the South Indian Church as purged will surely be a wilderness — wandering indeed. There can be no reality in proposals of Union so founded—proposals which, moreover, juggle disingenuously with a phrase as unfortunate as it is fundamentally ambiguous—the "historic episcopate." And when even so friendly a reunionist as the Dean of Durham in effect tells us, in your columns on October 8, that Lambeth had to be cautious in concessions to us because the Church of England must keep in view a possible reunion with (*inter alias*) the Church of Rome, the unreality of approaches between Anglicanism and such Churches as that which I have the honour to serve is glaringly patent. Our intercommunion is possible; it is freely granted on our side; and the truly catholic Dean of Canterbury is quick to respond on his. Even the Lambeth Conference of 1888 toyed at least with proposals of intercommunion, though that of 1930, under the sectional chairmanship of the Bishop of Gloucester, seems to have recanted any semblance of concession. But our path is not Romeward. Therefore, in deprecating schemes of corporate reunion at present, I think that Lord Hugh is right. Yours, &c.,

ARCHIBALD FLEMING.

St. Columba's, Church of Scotland, Pont-street, S.W.1, Oct. 20.

UNPAID SCHOOL BILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Schoolmasters are probably not the only people who suffer from the kind of dishonesty which consists in ordering goods where there is no intention of paying for them, but there are certain peculiarities in a schoolmaster's position which render him specially open to frauds of this nature and add to the meanness of those who perpetrate them.

There must be very few of those responsible for the collection of either tuition or boarding fees who have not made the acquaintance of the parent who is habitually at fault in the matter of payment of school fees. A public service might be rendered by the exposure of these society pests, but unfortunately they know only too well that the schoolmaster who undertakes their chastisement does as much harm to his school and to himself as he does to his tormentors if he seeks relief by any public methods open to him. It is just this truth on which defaulters trade; moreover, if the children are sent away from school on account of unpaid fees, the parents may spread a report that they were dissatisfied with the school; in fact, they are almost bound, in self-defence, to make some attempt to transfer the blame for expulsion from themselves to the school.

By not paying school fees, or even by delaying the payment of them beyond the stipulated time, the parent places the schoolmaster in a position in which no man has any right to place another. The schoolmaster must either submit to a loss which he cannot afford, or he must visit an innocent child with the severe punishment of expulsion. The parent thus relies on the kindness of the very man upon whom he is inflicting an injury. Only a schoolmaster in a strong position, financially and otherwise, can afford the scandal of a prosecution, and the only remedy, therefore, is an appeal to you, Sir, and, through you, to your readers in the hope that such conduct may eventually appear in the same light to others as it must to the victim of the abuse.

I am, yours faithfully,

HEADMASTER.

ORIGIN OF WINDMILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am interested in Mr. Rex Wailes's views, but remain "of the same opinion still." Some of his statements stand in need of correction. Windmills which, like those in the East, have vertical spindles have been known at one time or another in most European countries. They differ in details of design, as might be expected, to suit the totally different wind conditions. The earliest European suggestion for such a mill that I have found dates from early in the fifteenth century. The Eastern mill has therefore left traces of its existence—assuming my theory to be correct. The reason why this type of mill was soon almost entirely abandoned in Europe is shown very clearly by John Smeaton in his "Experimental Inquiry" (London, 1796); that is, it is so much less efficient than the newer development, which has a nearly horizontal spindle.

That the Eastern windmill had its origin in the Greek vertical spindle water-mill is, so far as I know, assumed by no one but Mr. Wailes himself. It is an assumption which will not bear investigation for a moment. There is not a shred of evidence that the vertical spindle water-mill was known in Graeco-Roman antiquity, as Bennett and Elton point out ("History of Cornmilling," Vol. 2, p. 9). I think that if Mr. Wailes will look into the evidence a little more closely he may find reason to change his views. I am not wedded to my theory, but may say that I did not put it forward until after exhaustive research extending over several years.

Yours obediently,

HUGH P. VOWLES.

20, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon, S.W.19, Oct. 21.

Points from Letters

COURAGE FOR ECONOMY

No intelligent man questions the need for economy—the necessity for replacing the vast amount of capital lost in the War, by which means alone can the financial health of the nation be restored. What we are up against is lack of encouragement to save. There is a feeling abroad that thrift is not worth while. Better, men say, spend ourselves what we have and while we can rather than have it forcibly expropriated and spent or rather wasted by others. For this the chief blame must be laid at the door of our present rulers, bound as they are hand and foot to a policy of anti-capitalism. Our one hope of salvation lies, as your correspondents suggest, in entrusting our destinies to men not only of sound financial principle, but who are prepared to "damn the consequences." Not that there will be any consequences to be damned. When did the nation refuse to follow leaders who had the courage of their convictions? *L'audace, toujours l'audace.*—Mr. CYRIL T. EDGE, Vernon House, Sicilian-avenue, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

In view of your recent articles on conditions in Soviet Russia, perhaps the following extract from a letter I have just received from a Swedish friend living in Stockholm may be of interest:—"Yesterday an engineer called returning from Moscow, where he had been working in company with Russian engineers on a plan, big plan, for water supply to Leningrad. He was full of admiration for the working capacity of those few intelligent men still left. At morning he talked to engineers in a factory at Leningrad. Eight o'clock p.m. he, visiting another factory far off in another part of the city, met those same men working there until 2 a.m. Next morning their day begins at eight again. Their salaries so small, they have to work day and night for food for the family. Most intelligent people, he said, but working in an unnecessary way. Sense of organization wanting. He, living in hotels, got food of course, not abundant, but enough, price 50 kronor a day" (about £3).—Mrs. PERCY FRANKLAND, Loch Awe, Argyll.

A RESCUE HOME FOR GIRLS

Founded in 1868, S. Mary's Home, Great Maplestead, Essex, has admitted no fewer than 1,889 women and girls. The fact that it has been continuously under the care of the Clewer Sisters is a guarantee that the work of rescue and restoration has been attended with a very large measure of success, so far as human judgment goes. Grave financial difficulties overtook the home a few years ago, and since January 1, 1929, the Church Penitentiary Association has been responsible for its maintenance, the Clewer Sisters still retaining its internal management. The old committee has succeeded in wiping out an accumulated deficit of nearly £1,000 which had accrued before 1929. But the maintenance of the home during 1929 involved the association in a liability of nearly £1,000. The position has improved this year, but obviously the association cannot carry on at a loss, with the inevitable consequence of diminishing the help which it is now affording to a large number of homes up and down the country. S. Mary's Home has accommodation for 53 girls and is usually quite full. To close now would be a real disaster. Donations may be sent to either of us or to the Secretary, C.P.A., Church House, London, S.W.1.—The BISHOP of COLCHESTER, Chairman, S. Mary's Home Committee, and the REV. DR. T. H. ARCHER HOUBLON, Chairman, C.P.A.

TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS

I too am a victim of the London telephone service. Last week my account came in for 99 calls from my private residence, whereas certainly not more than 20 were made. In reply to a polite letter informing the Controller of this I am told that the records prove the account to be correct: which I know to be utter nonsense.—Mr. PERCY G. MURDEN, 267, High Holborn, W.C.1.

EASBY CROSS

We have been greatly interested in the photographs which you printed some time ago of the Easby Cross which has been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. We actually possess in the walls of the parish church here some other fragments, no doubt part of the same Cross. By the courtesy of the Director of the Museum these pieces are just now being removed from the walls of our church for the purpose of further investigation, and we hope that ultimately a great part of the Cross may be assembled and photographs and a model provided. How far the larger fragment or the Cross itself was ever the property of the church is a question for conjecture, but these four or five fragments which we do possess remain among some of our most treasured possessions.—The REV. ALFRED HAGAN-GOWE, Easby Vicarage, Yorks.

A WHEAT QUOTA

Lieutenant-Colonel Ashley's letter on "A Wheat Quota" in your issue of yesterday, while providing interesting reading, does not provide such an easy solution of the problem as suggested. Like all other supporters of a "wheat quota," he makes no reference to foreign flour. The natural effect of the "system in practice" would be to encourage the importation of foreign flour (or "dumping" if preferred) to such a degree that both the milling and farming industries of this country would eventually become obsolete. In every country where a "wheat quota" is operative it is only possible when coupled with a prohibitive tax on foreign flour.—Mr. C. P. BENNETT, 33, Sutherland-gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14.

LIQUID FUEL FROM COAL

The points raised by Dr. Herbert Levinstein on the possibilities of producing liquid fuel from coal are interesting and important. It should be stated, however, that the direct hydrogenation of solid coal is still no more than a laboratory experiment, and is likely to remain so. Before the reaction with hydrogen can take place the coal must be pulverized and formed into a sludge by mixing with oil. The temperatures and pressures subsequently employed are so high that the process is both costly and dangerous. Nevertheless, the problem can be solved if coal is first treated by carbonization at low temperatures in order to produce a coal oil which will respond to further treatment by hydrogenation. Oil of all sorts is now being produced freely from British coal, and much of the rapid progress which this new industry has recently made can be directly traced to the duty of 4d. a gallon on petrol. If this duty could be extended in the future to cover other and heavier grades of petroleum a still greater benefit would be conferred on the British coal miner.—LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER COLIN BUIST, Hon. Secretary, Low Temperature Coal Distillers' Association of Great Britain.

SOVEREIGNS AT GUILDHALL

I expect I am only one of many who must have noticed the slight slip in Mr. Herbert S. Syrett's interesting letter upon Sovereigns at Guildhall, published in your issue of October 20. He states that Katharine of Aragon came to England to marry Prince Henry (VIII.) in 1501, when, of course, she came to marry his elder brother Arthur, Prince of Wales, and it was not until eight years later that she married King Henry shortly after he had ascended the throne. The earlier marriage, as every one knows, was used as the excuse for the divorce proceedings when King Henry was anxious to marry Anne Boleyn.—Mr. CYRIL ROBERTS, 110, Bina-gardens, S.W.5.

THE BENT MERIDIAN

The letter in *The Times* on October 4 reminded me of a similar problem that arose on a visit I paid to New Zealand. Crossing the Pacific, on nearing Auckland, we retired to our berths one Monday night, and woke next morning to find it was Wednesday. That was in the natural course on passing the 180th degree. Some years later I was again in the Dominion, and returned the opposite way—consequently at one point we gained a day. We went to bed on a Tuesday night, and when we awoke it was only Tuesday morning. That was natural too, of course. The point is my wife was with me the first time, but I was alone the second time. It looks at first sight as if I had recovered my lost day, but that she has never done so. Of course, the apparent loss in one case and gain in the other were made up day by day as we travelled west or east.—Mr. C. C. BROWN DOUGLAS, Ewell House, Ewell, Surrey.

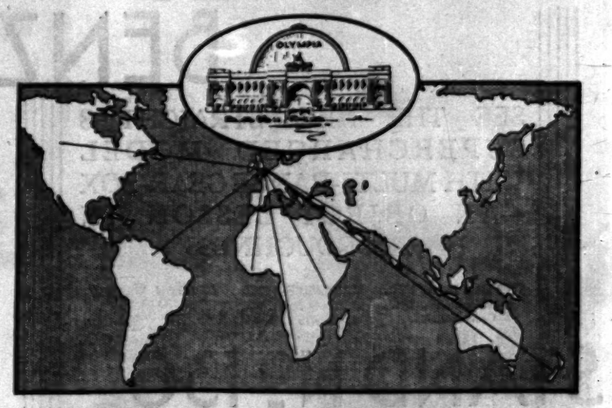
GUY FAWKES DAY

Are we to be pestered from now until November 5 by crowds of small boys and girls who say that they are saving up for fireworks? Of course this is merely an excuse for begging. The money they collect, which must be considerable, will be spent in other things long before then. Round Sloane-street and the adjacent squares they are a great nuisance, especially to ladies. If you could see your way to publish this letter it might prevent too generous people from giving them money, and the practice might be stopped.—Mr. H. E. L. BOLTON, 17, Hans-place, S.W.

PRICE OF CLOTHES

The price of Australian wool has fallen over 40 per cent. and sheep farmers in South-West Scotland say they can hardly sell their fleeces. But do our suits and costumes cost any less? Some middleman is absorbing this extra profit.—The REV. D. E. AUTY, St. Andrew's Manse, Castle Douglas, Scotland.

VISIT THE MOTOR EXHIBITION OLYMPIA.



EMPIRE AND WORLD TRADE

One of the healthiest features of Empire Trade is the growing demand in all countries of the world for motor cars and vehicles designed and built in Britain. But this vital home industry also deserves and needs the support of every citizen in Britain itself. When you are buying a car, remember that British makes offer, both at home and abroad, maximum MERIT—PERFORMANCE—ECONOMY OF OPERATION—and ULTIMATE VALUE.

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Look for this mark in advertisements for motor cars, commercial vehicles, and accessories. *It means that the product advertised is made in the British Isles of British materials by British labour.*

C.P.H. 76

DRINK BOOTH'S DRY

IT BRACES UP THE SYSTEM

THE CIGARETTES THAT ARE BOUGHT FOR THEIR QUALITY

WILLS'S "GOLD FLAKE"

The Value is in the Cigarettes

THE PRINCE AT YARMOUTH

NEW BRIDGE OPENED

INSPECTION OF FISHING INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GREAT YARMOUTH, OCT. 21

The Prince of Wales visited Great Yarmouth to-day to open the new Haven Bridge, which has been constructed across the River Yare at a cost of over £200,000, but he had many other engagements in a long programme, several of which were associated with the fishing industry. He went aboard a steam drifter on her return from the herring grounds in the North Sea and attended an auction for the sale of the fish on the quayside. Then he visited a number of stores and saw the preparation of fish for the home and foreign markets. He watched the conversion of the herring into the famous Yarmouth bloater and was also interested in the production of the kipper and golden and silver herrings. As he walked along the wharf ships of the fishing fleet in the harbour sounded their whistles and thousands of Scottish girls, wearing their gay-coloured caps and oilskin aprons, joined the general public in an enthusiastic welcome.

The Prince was met at Vauxhall Station at half-past 10 by the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Mr. Colman), the Mayor of Great Yarmouth (Alderman A. H. Beevor), the Recorder (Mr. Rowley Elliston), the Deputy Mayor, and Town Clerk. After visiting the Great Yarmouth station of the Mission to Seamen and the Institute of the British Sailors' Society, he went to the market on the fish wharf. There the Lord Lieutenant, as chairman of the Port and Haven Commissioners, presented to him a number of representatives of the fishing industry. The Prince also spoke to skippers and ex-skippers of the fishing fleet.

CATCH OF 50,000 HERRINGS

Alongside the wharf was the Yarmouth steam drifter East Holme, which had just returned with a catch of 50,000 herrings from the North Sea. The Prince went aboard her and talked with the owner, Mr. J. Carter, the skipper, Mr. A. H. Hubbard, and members of the crew. He watched the loading of herrings for the purpose of the sale and then stepped ashore and heard Mr. T. Wilson, the auctioneer, encourage buyers to give good prices for the fish. A clear space was kept for the proceedings, but from behind barriers thousands of spectators watched the auction. Bidding was brisk and the Prince watched the sale of three lots.

The fishwharf and harbour, like other parts of the town, were gaily decorated, and the Prince, as he walked through the market on the quayside, was loudly cheered. After visiting the harbour mouth he went to the fish-curing premises of Messrs. Bremner and Low, where he was met by Mr. Alec Wood, chairman of the British Herring Trade Association of Aberdeen, and representatives of the Scottish herring trade. Here the Prince saw the Scottish girls gutting and grading herrings. He was attracted by the speed with which they worked; it was estimated that the experts were treating 60 herrings a minute. There was also a demonstration of packing the herrings in barrels. It was stated that over 4,000 Scottish girls are now engaged at Yarmouth for the herring season.

At Bloomfields, Limited, the Prince saw the reading and tanning of nets, and later at the curing premises of Mr. H. Sutton, he saw the herring in various phases until it ended as a bloater, a kipper, or a golden or silver herring. After witnessing the different processes, including the various cures in the smoke houses, he was much interested in the neat packing of the cured herrings for export to countries in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world.

Leaving the fishing industry the Prince afterwards inspected the Red Cross dressing station in St. Peter's-road. He also visited the War memorial in St. George's Park, where a number of ex-Service men were assembled. This was his last engagement before he attended a luncheon given by the Mayor in the Town Hall. There a number of presentations were made. Among those present were the Vicar of Great Yarmouth, Canon Aitken, Mr. A. Harbord, M.P. for the borough, the chairman of committees of the Port and Haven Commissioners, and members of the borough council. During his stay at the Town Hall the Prince and other visitors spent some time inspecting the portrait of Nelson, painted by Matthew Keymer, to which attention was drawn in *The Times* this morning.

THE NEW BRIDGE

After luncheon the Prince inspected detachments of the Grammar School cadets, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Toc H, Sea Cadets, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides, who were assembled on the Hall Quay. He was greeted by an immense crowd as in a car which formed part of a civic procession he drove to a dais on the western approach to the new Haven Bridge to perform the opening ceremony. Mr. Colman, as chairman of the Port and Harbour Commissioners, invited the Prince to open the bridge, which, the Mayor of Great Yarmouth said, not only linked up the ancient borough with Southtown and Gorleston, which were now within Great Yarmouth, but also connected East Norfolk and East Suffolk.

The PRINCE OF WALES said:—"We are here this afternoon to take part in an important event in the history of Yarmouth, but not apparently a novel one, for the chairman of the Port and Haven Commissioners has reminded us that no less than six bridges have preceded the fine structure which is to be formally opened to-day. The vast increase of modern traffic has not only rendered the old steel bascule bridge inadequate and obsolete, but has created new problems which every borough and county is now having to face. Your new bridge forms part of the first-class highway A. 12, a route of such importance that the Government have included it in the very restricted list of trunk routes, and I understand that it will also add greatly to the facilities for navigation, and that by sundry widenings and clearances it will form the centre of an improved area in the town itself. I congratulate the Corporation and the Commissioners, who, with the assistance of the Ministry of Transport, set this important enterprise in hand, and I congratulate the engineers, the contractors, and last but not least the men of all trades who have toiled so hard to bring this work to completion. I now have much pleasure in declaring this bridge open, and in wishing to all who pass this way a safe and prosperous journey."

The Prince then cut a tape which hung across the entrance to the bridge, and joined a civic procession which walked over the new structure, and afterwards to the Town Hall. Later in the afternoon the Prince left Great Yarmouth for London by aeroplane, flying from Gorleston.

THE DIRECTOR OF KEW

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, will leave England on Friday, by the Winchester Castle, to make a tour in the Union of South Africa on the invitation of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Dr. Hill expects to visit the botanical and allied institutions around Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, and to pay a visit to Natal. The Government have deputed Dr. I. B. Pole Evans, Chief of the Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, to arrange for the tour and to accompany Dr. Hill.

On leaving South Africa on January 2, Dr. Hill will proceed to Uganda and Kenya, by arrangement with the Colonial Office and the respective Governments. He will then go to the Amani Institute, Tanganyika Territory, to attend the conference of Directors of Agriculture to be held at Amani at the end of January. He will be attending this meeting with Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Hill expects to return to Kew early in March, coming home from Mombasa by the East Coast.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

At the London Sessions yesterday PETER JOHN KENT, 50, taxicab driver, committed from the Clerkenwell Police Court on a charge of converting to his own use a diamond ring of which he was bailee, was found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

At the same Sessions ANTHONY JOYCE, 19, a doorman, charged with receiving property alleged to have been stolen, was also found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

ONTARIO HOUSE

NEW BUILDING OPENED IN THE STRAND

The new Ontario Government Building in the Strand was opened yesterday by Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas attended the ceremony and were among the speakers. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, was kept away by a temporary indisposition, but the company included Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Mr. H. H. Stevens, and other members of the Canadian Delegation to the Imperial Conference. The chairman was Mr. William C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario.

Mr. FERGUSON said that the Province of Ontario took pride in maintaining a high standard of living for all its citizens in pursuance of the democratic principle that every one should have an equal opportunity of making the most of the talents with which Providence had blessed him. They had emphasized the great importance of education, by which he meant training in the broadest possible sense. The wealth produced by their farmers last year amounted to upwards of $500,000,000; their mines produced $120,000,000, and their forests the same amount; and their great manufacturing industries produced goods worth the staggering sum of $3,000,000,000. Ontario was using to-day 2,000,000 horse-power of electrical energy, from its harnessed rapids, and its people had invested $325,000,000 in this enterprise, the greatest publicly-owned enterprise in the world. All these things had been achieved by 3,000,000 people, in a province of which three-quarters was as yet unoccupied.

Before declaring the new building open Mr. Ferguson said that its erection proved Ontario's determination to enter fully into the economic life of the Empire. "We are going to get in some way," he added, turning to Mr. MacDonald, amid laughter and cheers. "We prefer the simple, easy method of economic adjustments to meet the various situations. These other complicated words that trouble me I am not so much in love with. I am sorry I am not permitted to speak with the Prime Minister, who has honoured us with his presence this afternoon, or I would settle this thing in a very short time."

Mr. MACDONALD congratulated Mr. Ferguson and the Province over whose political fortunes he presided on the opening of this building. He had wandered through Ontario, had seen that wonderful power station on the Niagara, and had so enjoyed going through the fruit-belt of the Province that he had become a sort of limb of the Empire Marketing Board. There was no need to say he hoped they were going to prosper; they could not help doing so. No one who had entered as a friend into the homes of their farmers, had shaken hands with their industrialists, and, above all, had approached their cities and seen invariably that the first great noble building that greeted one was a school—nobody after these experiences could doubt that the future of Ontario would be prosperous, and would prove a pride and satisfaction to its citizens.

Mr. THOMAS said that no delegates to the Imperial Conference could claim a monopoly of love for the Empire, patriotism, or loyalty, but while they loved the British Commonwealth and wanted to see it prosper and develop, they were compelled to approach the problem from different points of view. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson must see the problem from Canada's point of view, Mr. Scullin from Australia's, and the speaker and his colleagues from Great Britain's. But if all the time they were guided by this fundamental principle, that the constitutional position of the British Commonwealth was embodied in the name and person of the King, and that that was the first loyalty they all subscribed to, they could then approach the problem of seeing how far, by economic unity and cooperation, they could develop the Empire. He believed the Conference was going to make progress on that road; he believed that the people of this country were never so determined that something material must come out of this Conference.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN LONDON

ALLEGATIONS OF HARSH ADMINISTRATION

At the meeting of the London County Council yesterday allegations of harsh administration on the part of the Public Assistance Authority were made.

Mr. W. H. MARTIN asked for figures relating to domiciliary relief in the county for the period April 1 to September 30, 1930, compared with the corresponding period of last year; the number of recipients of domiciliary relief on March 31 and on September 30; and the weekly cost per head of domiciliary relief on September 30, 1929, March 31, 1930, and September 30, 1930.

SIR CYRIL COBB expressed regret that he could not give the figures owing to short notice. They were, however, being prepared, and would be embodied in a report.

Mr. MANNING objected to the evasion by the Chairman of the Public Assistance Committee of questions relating to administration. One member had received information from the chief officer of the department over the telephone. According to that information, between April 5 and September 27, £763,904 was spent on domiciliary relief against £946,672 in 1929, and the number of persons receiving relief had fallen from 109,602 to 84,049. A drop of £200,000 in domiciliary relief seemed a matter of which the Chairman could scarcely be proud.

Later Mr. MANNING moved a resolution, of which he had given notice, calling on the Council to "view with grave concern the serious position of destitute persons in London, arising from the harsh administration of public assistance functions since the Council became the Public Assistance Authority." He admitted that some of the reduction in the figures might be due to the "not genuinely seeking work" clause and to widows' pensions; but so mighty a drop could not be attributed to such causes. In many respects the position of destitute persons in London was worse now than under the guardians.

SIR WILLIAM RAY said that Mr. Manning used the words "grave concern," "serious position," and "harsh administration," but omitted altogether any reference to the fact that an election was impending in March, which was probably responsible for the lot. He was accustomed to being "a brutal administrator" at such periods. Out of 35,000 cases dealt with in the last six months, in less than 30 had there been a request for a special report. He was prepared to take area by area between now and next March, and give a full report of the administration. There would be a comprehensive report on the old methods and the new, and he would then leave London to say whether there was the slightest justification for the motion put down.

The motion was lost, the Council passing an amendment refusing to express an opinion on the administration of public assistance in London until in possession of reports from the Public Assistance Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee asked the Council to approve a draft Bill designed to give effect to the essential recommendations of the Royal Commission on London Squares. The Rev. A. G. PRICHARD moved an amendment designed to exclude the principle of compensation. Mr. COPPOCK seconded, but the amendment was lost and the recommendation carried.

SIR H. LIDIARD'S NOISY MEETING

CRUSADERS EJECTED BY POLICE

The police were called in to quell a disturbance at Sir Herbert Lidiard's meeting at Paddington Town Hall last night. When Sir Herbert Lidiard was answering questions a man asked him if he had repudiated his pledge to the Empire Crusaders. Sir Herbert appeared to ignore the question, which was repeated loudly from several other points in the hall. Sir Herbert said that he had already answered that question scores of times. "Have you broken your pledge?" shouted the questioner, who was quickly surrounded by other young men. Several stewards tried to get to the ringleader and a general mêlée ensued between the stewards and the Crusaders, in which some blows were struck. The stewards were outnumbered, but returned to the attack, the police arriving at the same time. After a struggle, in which about 50 or 60 men were concerned, the Crusaders were ejected and the meeting proceeded, but when the resolution of confidence was put there was much opposition, and the chairman, Sir Stuart Sankey, was heard above the uproar to declare that it had been carried by an overwhelming majority.

Vice-Admiral Taylor, at his meeting, was also subjected to considerable interruption.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THRIFT

LARGE SALES OF SAVING CERTIFICATES

Mr. MacDonald spoke yesterday at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to the delegates to the London Regional Savings Conference, which met at Guildhall for its annual sittings.

Mr. MACDONALD, proposing the toast of "The National Savings Movement," said the movement was of the very greatest importance to the whole country. In these days people were rather apt to become lax in individual discipline. It was a case of easy come, easy go. The day not only summed up time, but was too often used to sum up eternity. The old discipline to which many people owed so much—that they had to cut their coat according to their cloth—was being forgotten. The individuals of this nation must not be allowed to forget that circumstances could not be treated as if they did not exist, and that before a man could say he was master of his circumstances he must have gone through the apprenticeship of bowing to them. National resources, though they might be counted in millions, were not inexhaustible. The field might appear enormous in its width, but there were nevertheless fences to that wide field, and the sooner the nation understood that the field was limited the wiser would its policy be, nationally and internationally.

Saving which meant a deterioration in the qualities of life was uneconomical saving. But when the field in which the individual could enrich his individuality had been sufficiently covered there was still a margin for saving, to keep the country in process of being built up from generation to generation. Saving itself was a virtue of forethought, not a vice of miserliness. The movement had made an extraordinary appeal to voluntary workers. They could not save very well by compulsion. Any fool could save a hundred pounds; it required a wise person to save a penny. It was in the saving of pence that the genius and usefulness of the National Savings Movement depended.

Speaking of voluntary workers, he said that the type of teachers who were not merely mechanical instruments for giving instruction, but became the foster parents of the children committed to their charge were naturally great voluntary workers in the cause of the National Savings Movement. There were over 18,000 savings associations in schools. All these efforts towards forethought and the systematizing of one's life and towards the nurture of the practices which kept society stable were in his belief good.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY, chairman of the National Savings Committee, responded. He said the movement depended in great measure on the help of two classes—teachers and the civil authorities, who were both gathered together on that occasion. The average weekly sales of certificates had gone up to over 1,090,000. They were selling an average of 100 savings certificates every minute, day and night. If the year went on as it was going now a record would be achieved in the sale of savings certificates. Even in the depressed areas the contributions to the people's savings had grown in the last two years. At Merthyr Tydfil the number of certificates sold increased from 59,000 in 1928 to 67,000 this year; in the Rhondda Valley from 72,000 to 83,000; at Oldham from 162,000 to 163,000; at Wigan from 115,000 to 137,000; at West Hartlepool from 64,000 to 72,000; and at Seaham Harbour from 8,000 to 11,000.

CHARACTER UNIMPAIRED

These figures showed conclusively that the character of the people remained unimpaired. We were building up again by laborious effort the capital necessary for our maintenance. The total amount of small people's savings through various institutions amounted, according to the last return, to £1,980,000,000. This had happened because men and women of all parties had worked together. They might ask their rulers to ponder upon the fact. Some years ago Mr. MacDonald and he stood together in a hail of bullets—rifle and machine-gun fire. Two French sailors, who had been rather badly wounded, were, after speaking to them, going forward determined again to join the fighting line 200 yards farther forward. Mr. MacDonald turned to him and said, "Let us go forward together, Jack." He prayed the Prime Minister that in this moment of national emergency he would use these words again, and that their countrymen would hear them and that thus going forward together they might help this great movement and help the country back to paths of prosperity, happiness, and peace.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was proposed by SIR G. E. P. MURRAY, Secretary of the Post Office.

At the Conference at Guildhall MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY presided. The Conference was attended by delegates and the Mayors of most of the London boroughs.

The LORD MAYOR, offering an official welcome, expressed gratification at the notable progress made by the movement in the London Region during the past year. On March 31 last the number of savings associations for the region was 4,458, an increase of 349 in the year, or 100 greater than the increase in the previous year.

LONDON ASSOCIATIONS

The CHAIRMAN, thanking the Lord Mayor, said the National Savings Movement had got a firmer hold in the City of London than in almost any other part of the country. Measured by associations the London Region formed one-sixth or one-seventh of the total for the country. The recovery of trade could be greatly stimulated by the savings of the people. It was one of the chief factors in recovery, and without it that recovery would never come.

SIR LAWRENCE MARGERISON, Secretary of the National Savings Committee, speaking of the work throughout the country, said there were now 29,500 savings associations, compared with 18,500 seven years ago. They appeared to have arrived almost at the peak in the sale of national certificates. More certificates were being sold now than for the past seven or eight years. The figures of sales for September were about 4,500,000 certificates—in cash value about £560,000 more than in September last year.

Mr. P. F. HONE, Commissioner for London, presented a report on the work of the past year in the Greater London area. The number of associations in firms, 2,343, was stated to be far in excess of that of any other region. Associations in elementary schools showed steady progress all round, but only small progress had been made in forming associations in London secondary schools, though Middlesex and Essex had done well. In strength of membership and volume of savings transactions the associations of Greater London continued to lead the rest of England and Wales.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WORK

SIR ERNEST BENN ON THE NEW POLITICS

Sir Ernest Benn was the guest of the English-Speaking Union at a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday. SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH presided.

Suggesting that the American, broadly speaking, had no use for politics, whereas the Englishman expected the politician to keep him, SIR ERNEST BENN said we had had about 30 years of the new politics—the attempt to do through political action that which could only be done by personal work through the medium of the business class. It had brought us to the very edge of bankruptcy. There was grave reason to doubt whether those of the future would be willing to honour the debt which those of this generation had pledged them to pay. Politics were not a substitute for work, and we should go back instead of forward so long as we failed to recognize that principle. We must give up the political method of managing other people's affairs.

HULL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

A special meeting of the Hull City Council was held yesterday to receive a detailed report respecting the Hull Corporation tramways undertaking and its affairs and administration. The meeting decided to receive the report in open council, with the Press present, and the council also, after debate, decided by resolution that the report should be made public.

The Town Clerk read out and thus made public also the opinion of Mr. F. H. Owen, barrister-at-law, to whom the full shorthand notes of the inquiry had been presented for examination. Mr. Owen reported in a summary that he found that the general charges against the undertaking and its managing staff were unfounded. There was, he said, absolutely no evidence produced whatever to prove an allegation which had been made that the undertaking was seething with rottenness and no evidence of corruption.

"CHEERING UP THE COUNTRY"

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH AT ACCRINGTON

HOPE OF QUICK RECOVERY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ACCRINGTON, OCT. 21

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid a visit to Accrington and district to-day, the district represented in Parliament by his cousin, Mr. Tom Snowden, primarily in order to inaugurate an extension of the public waterworks of the Accrington District Gas and Water Board, a statutory local authority serving the municipal borough of Accrington and the four adjoining urban districts of Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, and Rishton. At a luncheon at which he was later entertained by the Water Board and where he met members of all the local authorities and of the business community, Mr. Snowden addressed himself to the task of "cheering up the country."

Proposing the toast of "Success to the Water Board Undertaking," the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the success and prosperity of the undertaking were dependent on the prosperity of the trade of the district. It was a matter of the deepest regret that for so long trade had been in so deplorable a condition, and it was quite natural that after such an experience as all had been passing through for some years people should be inclined to take a rather pessimistic and desponding view. He felt that the best service that a public man could render at the present time was to try to cheer up the country and to encourage people to fight this wave of despair that seemed to have engulfed so many.

"Things are bad," Mr. Snowden continued, "very bad in this, the cotton industry, and a number of the other great industries of the country, but I am not saying this because I am trying to cheer you up, I am saying it because I believe it to be perfectly true that this wave of depression, not confined to Lancashire or to this country even, but which is world-wide and due to world causes—this world depression—will pass. If I were speaking to you 20 years hence I am quite sure that then we should be in this country twice as prosperous, twice as wealthy, as we now are, and that the standard of life of the people would be twice as high as it is to-day. The world is not coming to an end. It will go on progressing, but all progress in the past has been by action and reaction, by ebbs and flows. We are in ebb now, but the tide will turn and flow again, and it may turn very soon.

THE COTTON TRADE

"Here in Lancashire the depressed condition of the cotton industry is to be accounted for in a special degree by the fact that about half the world to-day is in a state of revolution. The South American Continent is in revolution, China has been for some years in a condition of chronic unrest, and a somewhat similar position of things exists in India. Further, there are three or four States of Europe which are in revolution. Trade cannot be good, business cannot be conducted in a normal way, in such circumstances. Any changes for the better in India and China would very quickly make a remarkable impression on the staple industry of Lancashire, owing to the vast populations there.

"We have all read a great deal in the newspapers lately about the importance and necessity of fostering and increasing inter-Imperial trade. We are all in favour of that, as we are all in favour of doing as much trade as ever we can with everybody provided it brings a profit. Of course there is a sentiment in inter-Imperial trade, and we are anxious to stimulate and to increase it, but the Dominions are thinly peopled countries, and collectively they do not contain half the population of this little island, and, therefore, if you increase the trade with the Dominions in the aggregate it does not amount to a great deal because of the smallness of their populations. When you come to China or to India the case is different—India with its population of 320,000,000 and China with 400,000,000.

"In such countries the smallest amount of trade per head of the population makes a colossal aggregate. New Zealand does a trade with this country of £25 a head a year; yet India, with only 6s. a head representing trade done with this country does a trade so great that if you could increase it by 1d. a head per week it would increase our trade by £16,000,000 a year. You see from that how important it is that things should settle down in those thickly populated countries now in a state of unrest. It has been said that if you could induce the Chinese to wear shirts of British cotton cloth only 2in. longer there would not be spindles and looms enough in Lancashire to supply the extra demand in normal times.

"I want, however, to emphasize the fact that the causes responsible for the present world depression are temporary in their character, and will be temporary in their effects. The best thing to do to-day therefore is to go on hoping and to do our best in the existing circumstances, and the most fatal thing you could do is to give way to despair. Lancashire is not down and out. At a time like this it is important to be prepared for the better times that may come. Now is the time to do that. My colleagues in the Government, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Graham, are coming down to Manchester to-night to interview the leaders of the cotton industry and consult with them as to the best measures to be adopted for bringing about a reorganization of the industry and a re-equipment of it so that when a better demand for goods arises Lancashire will be in a position to demand the major part of that trade in the competition in the world markets."

In conclusion Mr. Snowden spoke of the readiness of the Government to encourage and help local authorities in undertaking necessary public works of a really useful, necessary, permanent, and economic character, so as to mitigate present distresses. The Government had done what it could in this direction in sympathetic cooperation with the local authorities, and was still prepared to do so within the limits of possibility. These were times in which we must cling together in our efforts, local and national. We should emerge from the depression. The sun would shine again, and before very long we should look back on these days as something like a hideous nightmare."

In his reference in his speech at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday to the plebiscite taken in one of the wheat-growing counties of the eastern part of England, Mr. Snowden said that the farmers were asked to say whether they had suffered or gained by the importation of foreign grain. Six per cent. replied they had lost; 94 per cent. replied that it had been highly beneficial to them as stock raisers.

NEED OF A "COMPREHENSIVE TARIFF"

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., speaking at Stirling last night, said that we needed to safeguard the home market by duties on imported manufactures, and the sooner the better. We could call it safeguarding, protection, or tariff reform, what we would; what we wanted was a comprehensive tariff, rightly designed, effectively applied, properly administered.

If a tariff was imposed, as he suggested, the unemployment figures could be reduced by 1,000,000 persons within 18 months. Properly applied, a tariff should reduce prices and costs. Ministers gave the country to believe that the trade depression was due to "world causes," from which all countries alike were suffering. That was the best excuse they could make for not fulfilling their egregious promises to cure unemployment; but it was not true. World causes were, indeed, at work, and there had been a drop in wholesale prices, but all countries were not affected alike. One or two countries were suffering severely in addition to ourselves—Germany and the United States of America—but they had in the past few years enjoyed prosperity or even a "boom" period which we had not had here. If, however, we looked at the rest of Europe we found in many countries trade flourishing and unemployment practically nil.

All that showed that we were being deliberately misled in this country by Socialist leaders as to the real state of affairs. It meant also that these great countries had been expanding their production and increasing their export trade while ours had been languishing. While there might have been "world causes" at work, the brunt of them had fallen on us, while these nations went scot-free. Other countries prospered while we were depressed. They were manufacturing more cheaply than we were. Their costs of production were lower than ours. It was an unpleasant truth, but unless we faced it, what would happen? When the fall in prices and those other world causes ceased to operate, other countries would get the lion's share of the improvement in trade, and we should lag behind.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

APPOINTMENTS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, OCT. 21

In Convocation to-day the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presiding, the Provost of Worcester (the Rev. F. J. Lys) and the Rector of Lincoln (Mr. J. A. R. Munro) were admitted to office as Pro-Vice-Chancellors for the coming year.

In Congregation the degree of M.A. was conferred by decree upon Sir Benjamin Lindsay, Reader in Indian Law. The Regius Professor of Greek (Dr. Gilbert Murray) having offered to extend the benefaction by which he has provided for the last five years for the appointment of a Research Student in Greek Literature, a decree was passed gratefully accepting the offer. Colonel A. S. L. Farquharson, Fellow of University College, in proposing the decree, said that it had been a great benefit to the cause of classical studies in the University, and he referred to the important work which had been done by its holder, Mr. Edgar Lobel. A further decree was passed authorizing the Curators of the University Chest to contribute the sum of £40 a year for five years to the British Institute at Florence.

Mr. K. E. Boulding, Scholar of New College, and Mr. E. C. R. Hadfield, Exhibitioner of St. Edmund Hall, have been elected to George Webb Medley Scholarships of the value of £100 each.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 21

The Vice-Chancellor has published details of the arrangements for the Chancellor's levée at the Fitzwilliam Museum, which will begin at 3.30 p.m. on Friday next. The presentations will be made in the following order so far as possible:—The representatives of the University in Parliament, the Heads of Colleges, the University Officers, the Members of the Council, Doctors, Professors, and other Members of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that an election of persons to serve on the Council of the Senate for four years is appointed to be held in the Senate House on Friday, November 7. Eight members are to be elected in the following classes:—Two from among the Heads of Colleges, two from among the Professors and Readers, four from among all members of the Regent House alike. The electors are the members of the Regent House. Nominations are to be made by October 31.

The Council of the Senate has placed the Department of Geodesy under the supervision of the General Board for allocations from the Chest.

The Vice-Chancellor announces that the Rede Lecturer, Sir J. H. Jeans, M.A., Trinity College, will deliver his lecture at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 4, in the Senate House, the subject being "The Mysterious Universe."

Mr. F. W. Stokoe, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed University Lecturer in French for three years. Mr. W. E. Woodward, M.A., Trinity College, has been reappointed University Lecturer in Engineering. Mr. R. H. Angus, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Engineering for three years. Professor Seward, Master of Downing, and Mr. Weekes, Master of Sidney Sussex, have been reappointed by the Council as Governors of the University College of Hull for three years. Dr. J. A. Carroll has resigned his position as University Lecturer in Astrophysics. The Humphrey Owen Jones Lectureship in Physical Chemistry is vacant owing to the appointment of Mr. E. K. Rideal as Professor of Colloidal Physics.

The Council of the Senate has presented a report on Mr. Montague Burton's benefaction for the endowment of a Professorship of Industrial Relations, which they recommend should be gratefully accepted with the thanks of the University. They recommend regulations accordingly. The stipend of the Professorship is to be £1,200 a year.

To mark the fifteenth centenary of the death of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, a lecture will be given by the Archbishop of York on "The Historical Influence of St. Augustine" on October 30 at 7.45. The lecture will be arranged by the Department of Philosophy and Psychology of the University College of Hull.

At Selsey yesterday a sudden squall capsized a small sailing boat, in which were two fishermen, Ernest and Harold Homer. The lifeboat was launched, but a motor fishing boat arrived first and rescued the men.

THE FRIENDS OF THE BODLEIAN

GIFTS TO LIBRARY THIS YEAR

The Bishop of Oxford, at the annual meeting of the Friends of the Bodleian at Oxford yesterday afternoon, spoke of the serious problem of space congestion which at present faces the Bodleian Library.

The BISHOP said that when, as Vice-Chancellor, he paid his official visits to the Bodleian he found there many strange things, such as local guide books and ephemeral magazines. There was even a set of the publication *Bow Bells*, which the cook used to take in in his early days, and which he had never seen since. In answer to his remonstrances the then Librarian urged that tastes changed unaccountably, and that also a great library of deposit should represent all sides of the life of a period. He had since come to accept that view. If they once took to clearing out useless or uninteresting books they would have to be very careful in selecting their jury to decide on them. They should remember that they had to buy back their First Folio Shakespeare, which had been got rid of to make room for a new edition. The Bodleian had a right to receive a copy of every book published in England, and much of what it received might be rubbish, but the world would be a gloomier place if there were no actual rubbish in it, and a great library would be less attractive if all the books in it were worth reading and had to be read by somebody.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. F. Homes Dudden), who presided, said that in the five years since the Society of Friends of the Bodleian was formed it had secured more than 75 valuable books and manuscripts, which would otherwise have been lost to Oxford.

The Society has made a number of gifts and purchases of rare works for the Bodleian during the year. The Library's collection of autograph manuscripts of contemporary writers has been enriched by manuscripts from the hand of Lascelles Abercrombie, William Baines, T. S. Eliot, Sir James Frazer, and others, as well as a double sheet of orchestral music in the autograph of Dr. Frederick Delius, the acquisition of which has previously been announced. Sir Charles Firth has given what is believed to be the only existing copy of a broadside entitled "The Raree-Show," which caricatures the Oxford Parliament of 1681, and for which the supposed writer, Stephen College, was executed at Oxford Castle the same year. Through the Society, too, the Bodleian has acquired an autograph letter of Sir Thomas Bodley, written in Italian, and interesting collections of correspondence belonging to Anthony Trollope and to the Rev. George Crabbe. The original manuscript of Henry Arthur Jones's play, *The Silver King*, has been given by the writer's daughter, Mrs. Thorne. Perhaps the most notable of the gifts obtained through the Friends of the Bodleian this year is a fine specimen, complete except for four pages, of the musical work produced by Ottaviano dei Petrucci at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE LUTTRELL PSALTER

TRUSTEES' THANKS TO MR. J. P. MORGAN

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. J. P. Morgan by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum:—

My dear Morgan,

The Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum at its meeting on October 11 desired me as its chairman to convey to you the heartfelt gratitude of the Trustees for the most generous help by which you made it possible to secure for the Museum the great treasure of the Luttrell Psalter. We know well how eagerly you would have wished to add the Psalter to the treasures of your own famous library in New York. That in spite of this you should have enabled the British Museum to obtain possession of the Psalter and to keep it in this country is an act of generosity and magnanimity which we shall ever most gratefully remember.

Believe me yours very sincerely,

COSMO CANTUAR:

Old Palace, Canterbury, Oct. 14.

News in Brief

Mr. J. P. Garner, solicitor, and chief assistant to the Town Clerk of St. Marylebone, has been appointed Town Clerk of Douglas.

The drifter Girl Evelyn, of Fraserburgh, engaged in herring fishing at Yarmouth, was reported last night to be aground on Haisborough Sands, off the Norfolk coast. The crew were rescued by the Buckie drifter Blythsome.

Donald Munro, a miner from Wales, now working in a London hotel as a kitchen porter, was bound over at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for falsely representing himself to be a detective in the Metropolitan Police. He was also ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

At the Dundee Police Court yesterday Thomas Butchart, 75, an old-age pensioner, of Ireland's-lane, Dundee, was remanded until Friday, charged with having assaulted Margaret McCrae, 62, with a hammer and so severely injuring her that she died.

The King on the nomination of General Lord Cavan, the Captain, has appointed Colonel E. F. Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be one of his Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms in the room of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.

Mrs. Emma Clark, of Wordsworth-street, Stoke Newington, was about to deposit some money at the Westminster Bank, High-street, Kingsland, yesterday, when a man who had followed her in snatched a cheque for £2 10s. and £2 in notes from her hand and dashed out of the bank. Mrs. Clark gave chase and was joined by several other people in the street, but the man escaped.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Board of Inland Revenue acknowledge the receipt on August 28 of £1,000 conscience money from "W. D.," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £50. (p. 1)

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners give notice that they have certified schemes for effecting the union of the Benefices of Marylebone, St. Andrew, and Marylebone, All Souls, and of the Benefices of Finsbury, Bunhill Row, St. Paul, and Charterhouse, St. Mary with Charterhouse, St. Thomas. (p. 27)

Notice is given of an order that the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to infectious disease, shall apply in the City of London to the disease known as chicken-pox. (p. 27)

A communication is wanted from any person who can give information as to the present address of William Edward Cedric Pithers (son of William Alfred and Emma Jane Pithers), who was born at Alton, Hants, in 1895. (p. 1)

Notice is given that the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts will proceed to elect one Cousins annuitant. (p. 27)

A sole agent for Great Britain is wanted for "a powerful commercial proposition which will revolutionize the universal catering trade." (p. 1)

The British Electrical Development Association invite applications for the position of Director and Secretary of the Association. (p. 3)

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1830. Price 7d.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Macready appeared last night in the character of *Hamlet*. His performance was exceedingly cold and tame; it was a spiritless reading of the part,—not a masterly and soul-stirring piece of acting. In polish and vigour it would bear no comparison with the *Hamlet* of Mr. Young, and we vainly looked for any of those brilliant bursts of passion which frequently irradiated Mr. Kean's representation of the Danish Prince, which, although unequal, was distinguished by many touches of genius. Mr. Macready's manner is becoming more and more colloquially familiar,—a fault, in tragedy, perhaps worse than the adoption of the opposite error, a ranting style. . . . Mr. Macready possesses an excellent voice, but it seems to be under the guidance, not of judgment, but of caprice. He drops it from its highest to its lowest pitch without any apparent cause; and the rapidity of his utterance when he does raise it, is at times so great that it is almost impossible to catch a syllable. . . . These singularities ought to be reformed altogether.

* * * * *

3 per Cent. Cons., 83¾ to ¾.

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The research laboratories of the English Steel Corporation are so equipped and so organised. The experts of the well-known firms, Vickers, Armstrong Whitworth and Cammell Laird, have for years taken a prominent part in studying and improving the quality of many special steels: the united experience and comprehensive data so obtained are now placed at your disposal when you consult the English Steel Corporation.

Other manufacturers are constantly using our laboratories to help them in solving problems of material, of output, and of design.

We invite you, too, to make our laboratories yours.

The E.S.C. are makers of steels of almost every kind in Crucible, Electric Arc, Siemens, and Induction Furnaces.

Included in the very wide range of steels which they produce are High Tensile Alloy, Rustless, Manganese, High Speed Tool, and Carbon Steels.

They supply:—

Ingots up to 165 tons, Billets, Blooms and Bars.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR FLOWER SHOW

By CALLISTHENES

This week on our Second Floor we have a Flower Show. In beauty of shape and colour the flowers—to all but microscopic study—are as lovely as may be seen at Chelsea Hospital or in Kew. But they have no smell.

They are so lovely that we hesitate to say that they are artificial. The word, accurate in the technical sense, is false in the artistic sense. In so many things the artificial is the second rate. The artificial limb or feature is a sad substitute for the real.

But about these smiling and radiant creations there is nothing second rate, nothing of the sad substitute.

For artificial flowers are not meant to make good the absence of real flowers. They are things of beauty in themselves. They are often meant to be a perfect representation of the real flowers, but the discovery that they are made by art and not by the process of the seasons gives not disappointment but pleasure. They are to real flowers as acting is to real life: the likeness gives pleasure because it goes with a knowledge of the unlikeness.

So the beauty of our Flower Show this week is all triumph and no apology. The thousands who visit it enjoy its blooms one by one with the full enjoyment they would win from a walk through a greenhouse or through a picture gallery.

How varied and perfect these flowers can be only those who have been to our Show or to one like it can believe.

A glance at their massed colours has all the zest and inspiration of a glance into a Summer garden.

A vase of carnations and lilies-of-the-valley seems the most perfect expression of this new art till we see the fuchsias, the tulips, the begonias near by.

We think the coloured foliage, the dahlias and the chrysanthemums so delightful that the art finds Autumn its most congenial season, till we see the violets and the snowdrops and find that they make us think of Spring.

We think at first that the skill and beauty are best shown in simple flowers, the marigolds, the nasturtiums, till our eye lights on the gorgeous sprays of orchids, rich as the tropical lagoon, fantastic as an equatorial forest, and we realise that the greater the difficulty the greater the triumph of the new art.

For every one such a Flower Show is an education: for nearly every one it is a vision of real beauty.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Entertainments

SIR HENRY LYTTON

FAMOUS SAVOYARD HONOURED

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE

Sir Henry Lytton, the famous Savoyard who for 46 years has played in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, received in the luncheon at which he was entertained at the Savoy Hotel yesterday a remarkable expression of esteem and regard.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was in the chair, proposed the health of the Guest, and, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who at the last moment was prevented from attending, the toast was supported by Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary. The company was said to be one of the largest that ever met for a similar function at the Savoy Hotel. It numbered 500 men and women, representative of the stage, literature, art, politics, religion, and commerce, who responded to the invitation of the organizer, Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett, to "return joy for joy." All of them wrote their names in a "Book of Memories" which was presented to Sir Henry Lytton. To Lady Lytton Mr. Lloyd George presented a bouquet of flowers on behalf, as he said, of the distinguished assembly. The toastmaster wore the costume of "Jack Point" in *The Yeomen of the Guard*—Sir Henry Lytton's favourite role in Gilbert and Sullivan, and the waiters were dressed as "Pirates of Penzance" or as "Gondoliers."

The Lord Chancellor sent the following telegram:—

The Lord Chancellor greatly regrets that he is unexpectedly prevented at the last moment from attending the Savoy luncheon to do honour to the most celebrated Lord Chancellor of our time. (Laughter.) An ordinary Lord Chancellor goes and comes, but Sir Henry Lytton goes on for ever. Long may he be spared to give pleasure to thousands of his fellow countrymen at home and abroad, and when his time comes may there be found a successor able to follow his example in maintaining the high traditions and upholding the honour of the English stage as he has done so well. (Cheers.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said he had seen and heard Sir Henry Lytton for over 40 years, but that was the first occasion he had the honour of shaking hands with him. He believed the first time Sir Henry Lytton had heard of his existence was when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he put up his income-tax 21 years ago. (Laughter.) Sir Henry Lytton then put him on the list and no doubt the language was Gilbertian. (Laughter.) His one qualification for proposing the toast of their guest was that he was an old, enthusiastic, and devoted Savoyard. In the course of a long and varied career he had had theological doubts, and even political doubts, but he never had any hesitation in his attachment to the mordant satire of Gilbert, the enchanting melodies of Sullivan, and the perfection of art with which those men of genius had been interpreted for two generations. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Lytton and he had something else in common, and that was that for 40 years they had both been on the stage. He wished it could be said that he had given equal satisfaction and pleasure in his performances, but, then, he was only a politician. (Laughter.) Sir Henry Lytton as a minister of public enjoyment and pleasure was never out of office, and all parties in the State—and there were a good many now—were anxious that he should continue in office. (Cheers.) When he was recently at the Savoy for a performance of *Iolanthe*, he saw in a box the present distinguished Lord Chancellor looking down with envy and admiration at the man who had held the office when he himself was earning "three and one" on the South Wales Circuit—admiring him as Lord Chancellor for the way he discharged the functions of the office, and envying him as a bachelor for his attractive surroundings.

SAVOY OPERAS FROM MANY ANGLES

He (Mr. Lloyd George) had seen the Savoy operas from many angles—from the boxes, the stalls, the pit, and many times from the gallery. He had seen them when he was up and when he was down, when he thought things were going well with him and when he was certain they were not, and always they were the same good wine—affording refreshment, enjoyment, and contentment; no headache and no bad taste. (Cheers.) He noticed at the first revival of the operas that most of the audiences were old fellows like himself who remembered them and liked to see them over again. But as the revivals went on he noticed that the audiences became younger and younger; and he said to himself, "Here is something that has captured two generations with the yawning chasm between them of the Great War." (Cheers.) Surely the men who could do that were benefactors of mankind. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Lytton was a man of jollity, of wit, refinement, grace, and with it all he had the rare gift of enunciation—he would not say rare among actors, but certainly rare among public speakers. Nothing made him more sick than to hear people murdering their mother tongue; they ought to be executed for matricide. (Laughter.) Sir Henry Lytton deserved all honour at their hands for the genius with which for two generations he had given expression to Gilbert's satire and Sullivan's songs. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES said that he, like Mr. Lloyd George, climbed to the gallery of the old Savoy, 40 years ago, and paid his shilling to hear the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He enjoyed the references to politicians in some of the songs. One was:—

When in that House M.P.s divide. . .
They've got to leave that brain outside
And vote just as their leaders tell 'em to.

Mr. Lloyd George knew as well as any man that that used to be so. But now leaders were made to know their place. (Laughter.) For instance, who could tell how many candidates there might be in the Paddington election, and who had the slightest ides where any of them would be when the result was known? (Laughter.) Many hundreds of thousands of the English-speaking race rejoiced when at last an acknowledgment was made in the knighthood given to Sir Henry Lytton of the enormous services he had rendered in wit and song to clean entertainment of the country. (Cheers.)

SIR HENRY LYTTON'S REPLY

Sir HENRY LYTTON, who was received with prolonged cheers, said he had gathered a little corn in his time, but this honour he regarded as his golden harvest. It was really a wonderful privilege to have been enabled to sing for so many years in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He had not escaped criticism. Forty years ago he arrived in New York to take the part of an English duke, which had already been filled by two other actors. One newspaper headed its notice, "English Dukes three a penny," and said, "If Henry Lytton, the alleged comedian from London, is funny, then a funeral is a scream." (Laughter.) He returned to London and appeared as the Earl of Mavet in Sir Edward German's *Merrie England*. One critic wrote, "Henry Lytton amusingly wobbled through the part." (Laughter.) He first read the word as "warbled," but his wife pointed out his mistake. (Laughter.) Criticism was good for him. Even politicians were open to criticism, even if they were not open to conviction. He had been extremely lucky all his life, and the best piece of luck of all was his happy association with D'Oyly Carte. Without that association he would not have been honoured that day, nor would he have received his knighthood from the King. (Cheers.)

A small stage had been put up in the hall and from there Sir Henry Lytton, further responded to the toast by singing, with piano accompaniment, "I can't think why," from *Princess Ida*. In response to enthusiastic calls of "Encore," he also sang the Lord Chancellor's song from *Iolanthe*, with many of the company as chorus.

Among those present were:—

Mr. Henry Ainley, Sir John Barran, M.P., Sir Charles Batho, Sir Harold Bowden, Sir Harry Brittain, Dr. J. M. Bulloch, Baroness Pauline de Bunsen, Lady Constance Bliss, Captain Malcolm Campbell, Sir Arthur Crosfield, Lady Dorothy Carte, Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Sir Harold Riverston, Sir Howard and Lady Frank, Mr. Wyndham Goldie, Sir G. Percival Hayward, Sir George Holder, Mr. John Martin-Harvey, Sir Edward German, Lady Gilbert, Sir Ernest Gowers, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Dame Madge Kendal, Sir Herbert Morgan, Lady Mond, Mr. Harry Preston, Sir Edward Reed, Lord Riddell, Sir Landon Ronald, Mr. Alan Pitt Robbins and Mrs. Robbins, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Godfrey Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Waterhouse, Sir Ernest Wild, the Recorder of London, Mr. Isaac Holloway, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Phillipps, Mr. Fred Hoegard, Lord Dawson, Lady Seaborne, Sir Basil Clarke, Mr. Bertram Mills, Sir Julien and Lady Cahn, Mr. Sydney Fulton, Lady Alexander, Lady Bouch Binns, Captain Fadhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks, Sir Martin Lindsay, Sir James Milne, and Sir Frederick and Lady Hopkinson.

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FIRE ESCAPES

J. H. HEATHMAN,
51, FULHAM HIGH STREET,
Near Putney Bridge, LONDON, S.W.6.

MIDDLESEX CADET ASSOCIATION

The Cadet Association of the County of Middlesex, which was recently formed to take over the duties of administering the cadets in the county, held its first meeting last week at the Middlesex Guildhall, the chair being taken by Colonel Lord Rochdale, Lord Lieutenant of the county and president of the association. The meeting was largely attended, and a strong sub-committee was appointed to consider details of organization, dress, and finance.

Between £500 and £1,000 will probably be required annually to continue the cadet movement in the county and to provide for the annual camp. It is hoped that there will be no difficulty in raising the amount required in the county.

THE FILM WORLD

NATURE AND TRAVEL PICTURES

Although Great Britain lags seriously behind other nations in the use of the film as a means of education, there has lately been an increase in the number of British educational films, and a catalogue, giving details of some of the more interesting of these, has now been issued by Visual Education, Limited, of which Sir James Marchant is the chairman. The catalogue covers a wide range of subjects, and includes films showing the habits of birds, the lives of insects, the growth of plants, geographical, historical, and engineering films, and more obviously dramatic pictures like *Ypres*, *The British in Belgium*, and *Some Glimpses of the War*. Many of the films have been approved by such eminent experts in their various departments of knowledge as Sir J. Arthur Thomson, Sir Charles Oman, Professor H. H. Turner, Professor D. Blair, and Professor L. W. Lyde.

Of the historical films announced in the catalogue *Napoleon at Wagram* portrays the events leading up to the battle of Wagram, when Napoleon, then at the height of his power, defeated the Austrians and overthrew the Holy Roman Empire, of which the Emperor of Austria was the head. A vivid reconstruction of the campaign, beginning with the battle of Ratisbon, is presented, which together with some excellent scenes at the Court of Napoleon, of the crossing of the Danube by the French, and of the battle of Wagram which followed, combine to make this film one of intense excitement and great interest. On much the same plan is *The Battle of Worcester*, which begins with an explanation of the events leading up to the battle. Subsequent scenes enable us to follow the course of events which, following heavy fighting in the streets of Worcester, culminate in the rout of the Royalists and the flight of King Charles. Other interesting historical films are *Thomas à Becket*, an elaborately and accurately reconstructed portrayal of the famous quarrel between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, in which the great prelate is impersonated by Sir Frank Benson; *Boadicea*; *The Belgian Front*, a film actually taken in Belgium during the Great War; and *Glimpses of the Eighteenth Century*. This film portrays some aspects of life in England between 1760 and 1800.

FILM OF LONDON

As an introduction to the history of London *Glimpses of London* should prove invaluable. The wealth of history which a short tour of London will recall to the person who looks for historical associations and memories is well displayed in this film, which shows unique glimpses of historic London, including excellent pictures of the Houses of Parliament and interior views of Westminster Abbey. Travelling eastward we are shown pictures of the Inns of Court, the Temple Church, and other interesting buildings.

The geographical films include *The Development of the Sudan*, showing the construction of the great Sennar Dam, *Teneriffe*, *Along the Devon Coast*, *On the Warwickshire Avon*, *Glimpses of India*, *Glimpses of Japan*, *Life in New Guinea*, and *Life in Norway and Sweden*. One of the most interesting of the astronomical films approved by Professor H. H. Turner is *The Earth and the Worlds Beyond*, in which the wonders of the heavens as viewed through a great telescope are shown on the screen. The telescope is trained on its first objective, the sun, and we see the huge sun-spots, greatly magnified, passing across the sun's surface as it rotates. Next follows a photograph of the total eclipse of the sun, showing the brilliant corona extending far into space, while the blazing solar prominences are clearly visible. Glimpses of the moon and Mars, and of other planets follow, and the film ends with some pictures of the great nebulae.

STAGE PLAYS AS FILMS

The publication of Mr. Gordon Craig's book on Henry Irving is followed by the announcement that Irving's masterpiece, *The Bells*, is to be brought to the screen by the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited. The production is to be undertaken in conjunction with the Etablissements Jacques Haik of Paris. The film will be produced in three versions—English, French, and a synchronized international version. The English version will be directed by Mr. Harcourt Templeman and the French by M. Jean Kemm. The cast has not yet been finally chosen. *The Bells* is an adaptation of Erckmann-Chatrian's well-known story "Le Juif Polonais," and was first produced by Irving at the Lyceum Theatre in November, 1871. It ran for 151 nights, a record run for those days, and was later revived both by Irving and his son, the late H. B. Irving, with considerable success.

Another transfer from stage to screen is *Love Lies*, which is to be produced by the British and Dominions Film Corporation, with Mr. Stanley Lupino, Mr. Laddie Cliff, and the entire Gaiety Theatre company in their original parts. By this association the British and Dominions Film Corporation have established themselves as one of the leading film producers of successful comedies in this country, having already produced Lonsdale's *On Approval* and *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, as well as *Rookery Nook*, *Splinters*, *Plunder*, and *Tons of Money*. In addition they have contracted to make the entire Aldwych farces as talkies, with Mr. Ralph Lynn, Mr. Tom Walls, and the entire Aldwych company in their various parts.

Hell's Angels, the much-discussed picture of aerial warfare produced by the young American millionaire, Mr. Howard Hughes, is to be presented, by arrangement with Mr. C. B. Cochran, at the London Pavilion on Tuesday.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*King of Jazz.*
ASTORIA.—*The Big Fight* and *Midstream.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in 50 Minutes.*
CAPITOL.—*Three Faces East* and *Dancing Sweeties.*
CARLTON.—*The Big Pond.*
DOMINION.—*Night Birds* and *Why Sailors Leave Home.*
EMPIRE.—*Forward March.*
KENSINGTON.—*Song of the West* and *The Compulsory Husband.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Escape.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Holiday.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*Old English.*
PLAZA.—*Anybody's War.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Song o' my Heart.*
REGAL.—*King of Jazz.*
RIALTO.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
STOLL.—*On the Level* and *The Mad World.*
TIVOLI.—*Raffles.*

BRITISH MUSIC SOCIETY

PROGRAMME OF STRING QUARTETS

The Contemporary Music Centre, which is the London branch of the British Music Society, began its tenth year with a programme of string quartets played by the admirable Kutcher Quartet at the hall of the National Institute for the Blind last night.

The two major works of the evening by Delius and Bax are almost old masters among the "Contemporaries," but that term has been too much associated with music of an uncertain style claiming attention as something problematic, and it was well to be reminded that this generation does contain its composers of settled habits, admitted limitations, and a definite point of view. The evanescent charm of Delius's quartet was well realized by the players at the outset. There was, however, as there should always be in these programmes, one specimen of music by the younger generation, and that chosen was a Phantasy Quartet in a single movement by Miss Imogen Holst, which has lately gained one of the prizes offered by Mr. W. W. Cobbett at the Royal College of Music. It is clearly a work of considerable talent and something more, we thought, than that glib and ready talent which enables so many young women to-day to do what their elders have done and do it with greater ease. Influences there are, no doubt, in Miss Holst's music, but comparatively little, it seemed, direct influence from her father's own style. She pursues quite definite ideas, and they are melodic ideas with a strong sense of beauty behind them and set out with remarkable assurance in the handling of the four instruments and the exploitation of their effects. The short work both interested and pleased.

It was announced that the next of these evenings, to be given by the Quintette de Paris, will be on Friday, November 28, a day later than that first arranged.

ART EXHIBITIONS

WALKER'S GALLERIES

Two of the present exhibitors—Lady Hume-Williams and Mrs. W. St. John Mildmay—at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, have covered the same ground, in several instances painted the same subjects, so that their work affords an interesting comparison in temperament and style. Lady Hume-Williams is the more atmospheric in her interests and—possibly for that reason—she has the better sense of the picture as a whole, blending things together by noting their relative values in the scheme. "Early Morning—Venice," "Storm Effect—Bellagio," and "Château Gaillard" are three of the most successful of her drawings.

Mrs. Mildmay is more positive in statement, as regards both form and colour, with the result that her work looks more circumstantial and less unified. She is at her best when the colour scheme assists unity, as in "A Provençal Café," but "Sunshine and Shadow—St. Paul," "Clearing up after Rain—Normandy," and "Dent du Midi" all give pleasure by their vigour of representation.

In another room there are landscapes in silk needlework, by Mrs. Forrester Wood. These inevitably raise the question of the relation of means to end—whether it is worth while spending weeks, possibly months, to get an effect very similar to what could be done in water-colour in an hour or two. It is true that the effect is not quite the same; the sheen of the material gives a silvery quality, and its limitations in range and variety of colour lend organization to the schemes. Certainly Mrs. Wood is remarkably successful in suggesting atmospheric planes of distance, and she "draws" and composes well. The relation of means to end ignored, her pictures are very attractive. "Mary Duddy's Grocery Shop" is possibly the best, but "Plough—Sussex" and "Keeper's College—Inverness-shire" run it very close. On its own lines Mrs. Wood's work is very consistent.

CLARIDGE GALLERY

Different as they are in other respects the two present exhibitors at the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, Mr. Conrad ffrench and Mr. Adrian Kent, have it in common that they seem to have come to the practice of painting with minds well prepared. Of Mr. ffrench, in particular, one would say that he had cultivated the habit of looking at things pictorially, and in terms of what must be called modern design, before he had much opportunity for execution. He has the advantage in novelty of subject-matter, much of his work having been done in Jamaica. His danger would appear to be the characteristically modern one of over-calculation of the picture, and there are hints here and there of the filled-in design instead of the composition in terms of painting, but it is clear that he is temperamentally considerate, and a more impulsive fusion should come with experience. The most completely unified of his oil paintings is the small "Banana Grove (Jamaica)," but "Negro Boy," "Still Life" (6), "Draughts," and "Homestead" are all pictures which add to a nice consideration of the design, the charm of colour, and of deliberate handling. "Départ des Cygnes," though it is not so deftly painted as the others, has a special appeal in its emotional gesture. Movement, again, is the attraction in the excellent water-colour of a white horse, "Mr. Brown's Pride"; and these two pictures support the impression that Mr. ffrench has reached a stage in painting when he can afford to lose his head a little.

Mr. Adrian Kent leaves more to chance, and seems to get a more robust pleasure out of the substance of his pigment—his actual colour being kept down. Easily the most attractive of his pictures is "Elephant Ballet." It is a genuinely plastic invention, its humour being derived from bulk in movement, and not from any suggestion of conscious fun in the animals. "Bears," half-a-dozen of them in a wood, is not quite so good in composition, but like the other picture it suggests that Mr. Kent has discovered a new kind of artistic value in animal life. The beasts are made to appear entirely independent of humanity and one with their surroundings, distinguished from trees for artistic purposes by the power of movement. In some of his landscapes, in "The Front, Rapallo," for instance, Mr. Kent adventures into brighter colours, and it is clear from his treatment of the foreground in the picture named that he knows instinctively how to keep them in their place in the picture. "The Tent (1)," the better version of the two, "Riva Ogni Santi, Venice," and "The Canal, Regent's Park" are other paintings that promise well for the future.

GAME BIRDS

In his present exhibition of water-colours of British Game Birds at the galleries of Messrs. Vicars Brothers, 12, Old Bond-street, Mr. J. C. Harrison, who is very well known in this kind of work, seems to be adopting a more forcible style, particularly in landscape surroundings. There is a gain in support to the pattern of birds against the sky—most of the subjects are shown in flight—but some risk of crudeness in colour. Mr. Harrison makes the necessary compromises—between markings as known and as seen, and between actual and pictorial movement—very well indeed; but above all it is as a record of characteristic flight in different circumstances that his work is interesting. "The First Over. Partridges," "A Chance in a Life Time. Geese," and "White-fronted Geese pitching" strike us as three of his best drawings, but no doubt sportsmen and naturalists might prefer others. There are 55 drawings in the exhibition.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

A first word is due to the charming general effect of the exhibition of illuminated manuscripts, presentation addresses, and heraldic emblems, engrossed by Miss Dorothy Hutton, at the Three Shields Gallery, 8, Holland-street, Kensington. At once a special form of art is proclaimed, with a vitality and grace of its own, and examination of the work leaves no doubt that the form is justified at the present day. It is something quite distinct from fine printing, with a give and take—a sort of *tempo rubato* in the line—that belongs to writing alone, and, though Miss Hutton is evidently learned in the styles of the past, there is no effect of imitation in either script or decorations. Art, they say, is a criticism of life, and it is certainly true that fine writing is a criticism of literature even more severe than that of "cold print." It is extremely interesting to see how different qualities of literature have affected Miss Hutton's style of writing; compare for instance the gravity of "The Beatitudes" with the playfulness of "Sumer is I cumen in"; and "The Bird's Carol" breaks into song. "Presentation Address to H.R.H. Princess Louise" is a romp of children, and in "Wedding Service" there are many happy allusions. Keeping her balance in design, Miss Hutton seems to respond to every suggestion in the words she writes and in the occasion her work commemorates.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY

Everything in the exhibition of paintings of Spain and Morocco by Mr. James Kerr-Lawson at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, bears the mark of a cultivated mind, alive to the implications of the subjects, a reflective habit, and a fine taste in colour. Before he puts a scene or subject on canvas or paper Mr. Kerr-Lawson reduces it to its essentials in form and colour as they appeal to him, and if these essentials are expressed as simplified realism, rather than synthetically, his work is not likely to suffer in general esteem on that account. Almost inevitably from his method his designs, though they are well patterned, have a certain slackness, and occasionally—as in "Moorish Street Scene"—one feels that he put in a colour because it was there and he liked it rather than because it was relevant to the scheme. The small "Fonda," with a white mule against white walls, strikes us as the best of the oil paintings, but they are all well considered and refined in execution, and "Arch of Titus" and "Study of Devonshire Fishermen" are two out of several excellent water-colours.

The other exhibitor is Mr. Francis William Sargant, who carved the stone panels for the Oakham School Chapel War Memorial. Of his works here the best are probably the small decorative bronzes, such as "Girl on Tortoise" and "Lamia," and the "Design," of man and mermaid, in painted terra-cotta.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

Mr. Frederic Austin, general administrator of the Imperial League of Opera, writes that about 95 per cent. of those members of the league who have so far sent in their ballot cards are in favour of the proposed amalgamation with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. Replies have been received, however, from only a little over one-half of the members. He says that it is urgently necessary that the remainder should forward their cards at the earliest possible moment, as the scheme cannot be proceeded with unless a majority of the total number of members is obtained.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

THE DUVEEN SCHEME

EXHIBITION AT GUILDHALL

Prince George, in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, will to-day open at Guildhall Art Gallery an exhibition representing the results of three years' working of the British Artists Exhibitions, founded by Sir Joseph Duveen, and commonly known as "the Duveen Scheme." Or, rather, it represents a proportion of the results, for it is understood that the 394 works at Guildhall Art Gallery are about half those that were sold at the exhibitions held in the municipal art galleries of Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, Belfast, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow, and on board the Berengaria. Obviously it was impossible to obtain the loan of every work sold to a private purchaser.

What the exhibition shows, therefore, is the average taste of the provincial public to whom the exhibitions were specially addressed, in so far as the exhibitions themselves allowed a reasonably wide range of choice. A great deal depends, of course, on how far the exhibitions were selected with a particular taste in view. But making every allowance the results as shown at Guildhall Art Gallery may be called encouraging, and a proof of the utility of the scheme. It is not an adventurous exhibition, but it does suggest a general appreciation of good technical quality. There is no indication that pictures were bought either for "names" or because they would reflect credit upon the purchaser. So far as it is possible to judge, people in the provinces have bought what they liked.

A fair proportion of the works have been lent by municipal art galleries, the rest coming from private persons whose names convey nothing to the uninitiated. One gratifying feature is the number of works, whether in oil, water-colour, or black-and-white, which take their stand upon careful drawing. Otherwise, this is hardly the occasion for criticism or even for comparison, though one may be allowed to congratulate the purchasers of "Chudleigh and Dartmoor," by Mr. C. S. Cheston, "Countess Weir Bridge," by Miss Hester Frood, "Head of a Boy," by Mr. Robert Sivell, "The Black Shawl," by Mrs. Grace Henry, "Joan," by Miss N. L. M. Cundall, "Cobbs Road, Lyme Regis," by Mr. Herbert Buckley, and "On the Land's End Road," by Miss Billie Waters, because they are not everybody's pictures. The next exhibition under the scheme is to be held early in 1931 at the City Art Gallery, Birmingham.

MOTHERS' UNION PAGEANT

Owing to the great success of the Mothers' Union pageant, "The Golden Ring," when it was produced by Mr. Henry Millar, its author, last July, two further performances will be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, November 5. Four hundred people will take part, and the choir will number over 200. The Children's Ballet will be repeated, and Miss Rosabel Watson, of Stratford-on-Avon, will again be responsible for the orchestra. Large parties are travelling by special train from all parts of the country to witness the performances, and the demand for tickets has been very great. There are still a few seats left, however, and those wishing to attend should apply immediately to the Pageant Secretary, The Mothers' Union, Tufton-street, S.W.1.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
TO-MORROW, at 8.15.
SIR THOMAS BEECHAM
in a
MOZART PROGRAMME
with
ISOLDE MENGES. LIONEL TERTIS.
MYRA HESS.
Remaining Concerts:
THURSDAY EVENINGS at 8.15 p.m.
Nov. 13, 27; Jan. 15, 29; Feb. 19; Mar. 12, 26.
Serial tickets, £4 4s., £3 3s., £2 10s. Single tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s., at Hall and KEITH PROWSE and Co., Ltd., 159, New Bond-street, W.1.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL
Presents
LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
ANIA DORFMANN
SOLO PIANO.
CONDUCTOR:
DR. MENGELBERG.

Bolero	Ravel
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra	
No. 2 in G minor	Saint-Saëns
Overture, "Der Freischutz"	Weber
Symphony No. 3 in F	Brahms

Blüthner Piano.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Tickets, 8s. 8d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 1s. 9d.
Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, usual agents, and CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1.
No Booking Fee.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees: Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
SECOND CONCERT—MON. NEXT, Oct. 27, at 8.15.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Les Preludes	Liszt
Symphony No. 1	Beethoven
Gothic Chaconne	Dopper.
Piano Concerto, No. 3	Rachmaninoff

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THESE CONCERTS
HOROWITZ.
Conductor—MENGELBERG.
Tickets, 17s., 14s., 12s., 8s., 6d., 5s., 9d., 4s. 9d., at the Box-office, Queen's Hall, usual agents, and at CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1.
No Booking Fee.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
MICHAELMAS HALF-TERM
BEGINS MONDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.
CHAMBER CONCERT.
Mon., 3rd November, and Mon., 1st December, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
Friday, 5th December, at 3.
Conductor: SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
PRACTICE CONCERTS.
WEDNESDAYS at 3, THROUGHOUT THE TERM.
Tickets on application to Secretary.
(Enclose stamped envelope.)
MACFARREN SCHOLARSHIP
for Composition. Three years' free tuition. Entry forms can be obtained on application.
L.R.A.M.
Last Day of entry for Christmas Exam., 31st October.
PROSPECTUSES, SYLLABUSES, Calendar, Entry Forms, and further information from A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. "A DAY FULL OF DELIGHT." Daily, 10-10. Sunday, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other Days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

DAIRY SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. This day. Admission 10 to 6, 2s.; 6 to 10, 1s. Cattle, Produce, Poultry, Pigeons.

EXHIBITION AND AUCTION SALE of Furnishing Fabrics, Old Masters and Fine Old English Furniture at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, off Bond-street, W.1. On View to-day and to-morrow, 2s. 6d. 10th October. Auctions—Officer and Officer, Ltd., 14, Bruton-street, W.1; Topsh and Harding and Russell, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

MODERN TENDENCIES
IN FURNISHINGS AND DECORATION.
An Exhibition of recent work by present-day artists and craftsmen. October. Admission Free.—Heal's MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd., W.1.

TITANIA'S PALACE at Marshall Roberts, Ltd., Caledonian Town, until 1st November (early closing Thursdays).

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "A leaps into fame."—*Mr. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.15. Thu., Sat., 2.30
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
TO-MORROW, at 8.15. Subsequently at 8.30.
1st mat. Tues., Oct. 28, 2.30. Subs. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
LUCKY DIP.
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Caine, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A light Comedy by Lennox Robinson. (Last Week.)

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD, DONALD MATHER, OSCAR ASCHE, JERRY VERNO, MAI BACON, MARK DALY.

DRURY LANE. (Tem. 7171.) Last Week.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Temple Bar 5122.)
TO-DAY, 2.15, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
Elijah Bateman, Margery Binner, Jack Hobbs, Ellen Pollock, Henry Hewitt.
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
THE WILD DUCK.
"Wise, witty, and very beautiful."—*Vide Press.*

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF, MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE,
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"A VERY BEAUTIFUL PLAY."—*Morning Post.*

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays. Opera. Sketches. Ballets. Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0643.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor:

Imperial and Foreign News

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

CELEBRATING THE CENTENARY

The centenary celebrations of the Royal Geographical Society, which will occupy three days, began yesterday. In the presence of a large gathering, including delegates of geographical societies and other scientific institutions in almost every country of the world, who brought with them illuminated addresses of congratulation, the Duke of York, representing the King, who is the Society's patron, formally opened the new lecture theatre, where the ceremonies took place, and the library and other rooms that have been added to the Society's house. The Society was founded in the reign of King William IV., who was the first patron, and its work has been followed with interest ever since by successive Sovereigns and other members of the Royal Family. The following telegram from the King of the Belgians was read:—

"On the occasion of the centenary of the Royal Geographical Society I address to the Fellows of your illustrious society my congratulations and good wishes as well as an expression of my admiration for the scientific labours which, during the course of 100 years, have marked its activities."

The PRESIDENT (Sir Charles Close) asked the Duke of York to transmit to the King the assurance of the society's devotion to him and of their gratitude to the Royal House for the beneficent patronage extended to the society. With the approval of the King (he proceeded) it was decided that the centenary celebrations should be signalized by the opening of the new hall in which they were assembled, and of the new library, map room, and council room. The building of those important additions to the society's house has been rendered possible by the subscriptions of many hundreds of their Fellows; but the scheme was brought into existence by the foresight and energy of the late Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who, when president, obtained from generous benefactors the means to purchase the original house and grounds. It was Lord Curzon who proposed the building of the hall and suggested the sale of the surplus land, in order to provide much of the money required, in the manner actually carried out. Major Darwin, an earlier President, had inaugurated a building fund and had urged the importance of erecting a hall for their meetings, dedicated to the memory of British explorers. It was to the late Dr. D. G. Hogarth that they owed the suggestion, made when he was President, of the building of a library worthy of the society. To carry the whole matter to completion the society appealed to the benevolence of their present Fellows, and they thanked all who had contributed, especially bringing to notice the munificence of Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Rice, Mr. S. A. Courtauld, Mr. A. S. Vernay, Sir Otto Beit, Mr. W. A. Cadbury, Mrs. Cuthbert, and Mrs. Patrick Ness, and the anonymous donor of a gift in memory of Mr. Yates Thompson.

The society was the third of the great geographical societies of the world to celebrate its centenary. In 1921 the Société de Géographie of Paris and in 1928 the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde of Berlin completed their first hundred years.

VISITING DELEGATES

The delegates of foreign geographical societies were then presented to the Duke of York. First among these were Dr. Charcot, General Perrier, and M. Grandidier, representing the Société de Géographie, and Dr. A. Penck, Dr. N. Krebs, and Dr. A. Haushofer, representing the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Berlin. Dr. Charcot and Dr. Penck read addresses congratulating the British society on its centenary. The other delegates of foreign geographical societies were then presented and formally handed their addresses to the Duke of York. They were as follows:—

The Hon. Francisco Leon de la Barra, Mexico City; Professor A. F. Bridgman and F. Stuart Hotchkiss, New York City; Hofrat Professor Dr. Eugen Oberhummer, Vienna; Cav. Filippo De Filippi and Professor G. Almagia, Rome; Dr. Ivan Dryagalski, Munich; Professor Dr. E. Chodnicky and Count Paul Teleki, Budapest; Major Hauns Visscher, Berne; Mr. R. John Voûte, Amsterdam; Dr. Y. M. Goblet, Paris; Professor Dr. R. Schulz, Hamburg; M. C. M. Lepter, Bucharest; Dr. W. F. Hume, Cairo; M. Maury, Brussels; Professor M. Vahl, Copenhagen; Maître Maurice de Cock, Antwerp; Professor Axel Wallen, Stockholm; Mr. Y. Hori, Tokyo; Professor Ch. Biermann, Neuchatel; the American Ambassador, Washington; Señor Carlos A. Mackehenie, Lima (Peru); Dr. Anton Mohr, Oslo; Ing. Dr. Don Arthur Posnansky, La Paz (Bolivia); Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, Philadelphia; Major W. Stormont, Milan; Mr. Carveth Wells, Chicago; Mr. Alan Ogilvie, Nashville; Professor Subotić, Belgrade; Señor Agustin Edwards, Santiago; Professor Jerzy Loth and Professor Stanislas Nowakowski, Warsaw; M. Emmanuel de Margerie, Paris; the Argentine Ambassador, Buenos Aires; and Mr. T. T. Chang, Peking.

The following delegates of State Geographical Institutes were then presented:—

Argentina, Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Casares; Chile, Dr. Tomás de la Barra; Czechoslovakia, Professor Dr. V. Švambera; France, Colonel de Lavalette du Coetlosquet; Poland, Professor Kasimjuss Romer; Portugal, Director-General Senhor Mimoso Guerra; Spain, Professor Odón de Buen; Sweden, the Swedish Minister.

The following, who won in different years the Patron's medal, were presented:—Dr. Hamilton Rice, General Bourgeois, Dr. Lauge Koch, Mr. Carsten Borchgrevink. Among the other members of the gathering who were presented to the Duke of York were the following:—

Delegates of British Dominion and Colonial Geographical Societies and Survey Departments:—Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch, Brisbane, the Archbishop of Brisbane; Himalayan Club, Simla, Sir Geoffrey Corbett; Canadian Geographical Society, Ottawa, Dr. Charles Camsell; Survey of India, Calcutta, Major W. J. Norman; the Survey Department of Ceylon, Colombo, Mr. J. K. Clegg; Survey Department, Accra, Captain S. C. Seward; Survey Department, Lagos, Mr. F. E. Tavener; Survey Department, Livingstone, Mr. R. T. Hocker.

Delegates of British Kindred Societies and Institutions:—University of Oxford, Professor J. L. Myres; University of Cambridge, Mr. F. Debenham; Royal Society, Colonel Sir Henry Lyons; Society of Antiquaries, Mr. R. E. Peers; British Museum, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Prain; Royal Society of Edinburgh, Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson; Linnean Society, Sir Sidney Harmer; Royal Institution, Dr. G. C. Simpson; Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. Gerald Loder; Geological Society and University of London, Professor E. J. Garwood; School of Military Engineering, Chatham, Major P. K. Boulnois; Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. W. W. Grierson; Royal Astronomical Society, Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin; Royal Asiatic Society, Lord Zetland; Zoological Society, Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell; British Association, Mr. O. E. Howarth; Royal Meteorological Society, Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert; Victoria and Albert Museum, Mr. Eric Maclagan; Alpine Club, Dr. Claude Wilson; Institution of Electrical Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Edgcumbe; Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Lord Elphinstone; Manchester Geographical Society, Colonel H. T. Crook; Imperial Institute, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse; Geographical Association, Mr. Beatham Dickinson; British Academy, Professor Sir Charles Oman; Imperial College of Science and Technology, Mr. H. T. Tizard.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S SPEECH

The DUKE of YORK, who was heartily cheered when he rose to address the gathering, said:—

My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to come here to-day on behalf of the King, my father, to inaugurate the celebration of the centenary of the Royal Geographical Society, and I will not fail to convey to his Majesty your expressions of loyalty and gratitude. I have been especially pleased to have this opportunity of receiving the delegates of those kindred societies who have so kindly come to London to express their congratulations and good wishes on this great occasion. These delegates include representatives of those two important geographical societies in Paris and in Berlin, which are senior to our own.

I cordially thank these gentlemen and the other delegates for the addresses they have delivered, and which so worthily express the sentiments animating all who are gathered here to-day. In the name of the King, I thank all those who have come here to do honour to the society. He will, I know, be especially interested to learn of the presence here to-day of so many foreign recipients of the Royal medals given annually by the patron to mark the society's appreciation of distinguished work. It is a matter of deep and universal regret that death has deprived us of the presence of one great man whom we had hoped to have with us—Dr. Nansen.

We are in the happy position of now celebrating the first hundred years of successful activity and of inaugurating another century by opening the fine buildings erected through the generosity of two generations of benefactors. I hope that others will be stimulated by this achievement, and that further gifts will provide the means to pursue in all the fields of exploration and research that work which is a society's duty to its Fellows and to the country. I now declare the hall and other new buildings open.

ADMIRAL Sir WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, president-elect of the society, then formally expressed to the Duke of York the thanks of the 6,400 Fellows of the society.

Among those present, in addition to the delegates mentioned, were:—

Lord Zetland, Lord Edward Gleichen, Lord Biddulph, Lord Allenby, Lord Lamington, Sir Matthew Nathan, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Harmood Butler, Sir Percy Cox, Colonel H. L. Crosthwait, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Brigadier R. H. Jack, Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Mr. J. R. Ellis, the Rev. Walter Weston, Mr. J. M. Wordie, and Mr. A. E. Hinks (secretary).

ILLEGAL CONGRESS BODIES

SENTENCES IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 21

Although to-day is a public holiday for the Hindu New Year, the special magistrate who is trying cases under the Viceroy's latest Ordinance in Bombay sat throughout the day. The president (a Moslem) and the secretary of the eleventh "War Council" were convicted. The president was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs.500 [£37 10s.], and, in default of paying the fine, to three extra months' imprisonment; and the secretary was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs.300 [£22 10s.]. The commander of the Congress volunteers and a number of others were also sentenced to imprisonment.

In obedience to a decision at a meeting last night to prolong the *hartal*, foreign piece-goods dealers formally opened their shops to-day for the performance of religious ceremonies, but did not do business. It may be remembered that their recent attempt to defy the Congress ban by opening their shops resulted in hostile demonstrations by a Congress crowd, which compelled them to close down again. It is generally expected that a revolt of the dealers against Congress dictation is bound to come.

Pursuing the policy of suppressing meetings and processions organized by the Congress, the police last night broke up a public meeting on the foreshore, arrested the leaders, and forcibly dispersed the platform party. There were several casualties. A procession of *prabhat feris* [street singers] and a procession of millworkers were dispersed in the mill area this morning.

NEW ACTING PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 21

Mr. Sen Gupta (who, with Pandit Motilal Nehru, is the only member of the original Congress Working Committee not in prison) has been nominated Acting President of the Congress pending the release of Mr. Vallabhai Patel. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, was rearrested last week after serving a sentence of six months' simple imprisonment for breach of the Salt Law. Notice was served on Mr. Sen Gupta to-day prohibiting him from making speeches in the Allahabad district for two months.

BOMB DISCOVERY IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21

Police this morning raided a house in Nawabpur, in the Dacca district, and found a small bomb manufactory and four live bombs. Three young men were arrested.

MEMORIES OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPZIG

R.H.A. DELEGATION'S WREATHS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 21

Two British officers, Mr. D. S. Hamilton and Mr. A. G. Matthew, of "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, accompanied by a trumpeter, visited the battlefield of Leipzig yesterday and laid wreaths on the grave at Taucha of Captain R. Bogue, who died on October 20, 1813, of wounds received in the action while in command of the Rocket Troop, R.H.A., which made a mounted attack on the village of Paunsdorf, captured it from the French on October 18, and then joined the advance on Sellerhausen.

The two officers and the trumpeter wore uniform. They were accompanied by Captain Baron von Bechtolsheim, of the Reichswehr Ministry, who spent June and July of this year attached to British artillery and infantry units in England and deposited a wreath yesterday on behalf of the German Army. They were cordially entertained by the staff of the 4th (Saxon) Division.

Last November the local Heimat-Museum at Leipzig drew the attention of the British diplomatic authorities to the fact that the monument erected over Captain Bogue's grave at Taucha by British merchants on a visit to the Leipzig Fair in 1814 was falling into disrepair, and that the inscription was no longer legible. The museum authorities, who felt this was regrettable, had endeavoured to raise subscriptions locally and had succeeded, but not to a sufficient extent. The Royal Artillery Memorials Society undertook to provide the necessary funds for the monument to be put in order.

"O" Battery carries on the traditions of the Royal Horse Artillery Rocket Troop, the only British unit which took part in the battle of Leipzig and received the privilege of wearing the word "Leipzig" on helmets and saddle-cloths.

AGRARIAN STATES' CONFERENCE

BUCHAREST DECISIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, OCT. 21

The conference of representatives of the Agrarian States, which closed to-day, agreed to a series of measures to enable these States to co-ordinate their economic policies about agriculture.

The most important was the recommendation that a permanent committee of studies should be set up to enable the Governments concerned to keep contact on questions of agricultural policy and help them to form a united front. It was further decided that those countries which did not already possess State institutions, such as exist in Poland and Yugoslavia, for the organization and control of agricultural exports, should establish them as soon as possible in order to facilitate cooperation between them in this field. As a corollary to this direct negotiations between the States to arrange for the elimination of competition was recommended.

A resolution was passed favouring the joint study of the best means of securing preferential treatment for agricultural exports in the European market. The fixing of quotas for industrial imports was recommended as the most practical means for obtaining such treatment. The Czechoslovak, Latvian, and Estonian delegates did not sign this resolution, and the Bulgarians made certain reserves.

On this point, therefore, the ring of agricultural countries is reduced to Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, which, apparently, are preparing to adopt the quota system as the most practical means of helping themselves in view of the impossibility of obtaining preferential tariffs for their produce.

MISSIONARIES CAPTURED BY CHINESE REDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, OCT. 21

Official telegrams received here to-day state that Communists have captured Mgr. Mignani, Roman Catholic Coadjutor Bishop, and a number of priests and sisters at Kianfu, Central Kiangsi, and killed two priests. The Bishop and one priest have been released, presumably to arrange for a ransom.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PALESTINE

LORD MELCHETT'S LETTER

Lord Melchett has sent the following letter to Dr. Weizmann, who resigned from the presidency of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization in a letter to Lord Passfield, which was published yesterday:—

My dear Weizmann,—I am, unfortunately, laid up at the present time and have been unable to take any part in recent developments in regard to Palestine.

I gather from the newspapers that you have felt compelled to resign your position as president of the Jewish Agency in view of the statement of policy regarding Palestine which has just been issued by the Government. While your decision is of the gravest import, I cannot express surprise at the action you have felt bound to take. During our cooperation since 1921 in the upbuilding of the National Home in Palestine we have endeavoured to advise successive Governments and Administrations in a friendly spirit of cooperation with an earnest and sincere endeavour to pursue our work along moderate lines. On you has fallen the burden of reconciling many actions of the Mandatory Administration with the policy of a National Home, and of defending the Government on many occasions against large bodies of our community who have accused you, as well as myself, times without number, of a continual subordination to Government for the sake of peace.

We have been invited to conference after conference by the Prime Minister; we have made numerous suggestions of a practical character; we have shown ourselves prepared in every way to facilitate cooperation with the Arabs if the Government would only play their part. Our counsel was sought, but our recommendations were studiously ignored. When Sir John Hope Simpson, who had never before been to Palestine, was dispatched on a secret mission, the Government, without the consultation to which we are entitled under Article 4 of the Mandate, has entirely reversed the obvious intentions of that document. The grotesque travesty of the purpose of the Mandate given in the Government paper can only be described as an insult to the intelligence of Jewry and a deliberate affront to the Mandates Commission.

It is obviously impossible in the course of this letter to enter into any lengthy argument as to the interpretation of the Mandate. It is, however, clearly defined by the Mandates Commission as meaning the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the establishment of self-governing institutions. Every line of the Government Paper breathes a spirit of censure and hostility, and, while ironically quoting Mr. Winston Churchill's White Paper that it is essential that the Jewish community should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance, it is impossible to discover what right Jewry in or out of Palestine is to be allowed to have in the future, or in what way it is made to feel that it has any rights there at all. One cannot but be amazed at the effrontery of the Government quoting the approval of the Mandates Commission, especially after the terrible censure which was meted out on their conduct of affairs in Palestine and the abject apology rendered by the Foreign Secretary on the attempts made to meet this censure.

The reckless manner in which this Government has wrecked the loyal support of Jews throughout the Empire and throughout the world appears incredible—a support which stood Great Britain and her Allies in good stead at a great crisis which evoked the Balfour Declaration of 1917. How many thousands of Jewish volunteers came forward to fight with the British forces at a critical moment in the Palestinian campaign? How many have given up their lives for what they foolishly thought was a genuine offer to establish a national home for Jewry? It is an act of almost unparalleled ingratitude and treachery committed by a Government—and I am certain not supported by the nation—towards a credulous and harassed people who believed they had found a haven under the broad aegis of the British flag and the guaranteed word of British statesmen.

In view of the proposed interference of the Government policy in the right of disposition by citizens of Palestine of their property on such terms and conditions as they may think advantageous to themselves, I think it is important that our Arab friends should know that it is not due to any action on our part that apparently they will no longer be able, either individually or collectively, to sell land which they wish to dispose of and which up to now they have been only too anxious to sell.

I must now say a word about my own personal position. When the Jewish Agency was formed I accepted the joint chairmanship of the council and the chairmanship of the political committee. In the present circumstances I feel that I cannot usefully continue to occupy these offices and I therefore have no alternative except to resign them, which I now formally beg to do.—Yours sincerely, MELCHETT.

35, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, Oct. 21.

THE ENGLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION

The Executive Council of the English Zionist Federation last night, after hearing Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who has resigned the presidency of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, passed a resolution strongly supporting Dr. Weizmann's protest.

In this resolution the Council "notes with consternation . . ." that the British Government has "declared itself opposed to the further development of the Jewish People in its National Home . . ." and "deplores, from the British as well as the Jewish standpoint, that the Government of this country has not only failed to carry out the solemn undertaking it gave to the Jewish people . . . but that it has considered it right and proper now to manifest before the world that it is no longer prepared to carry this undertaking into practical effect. . . ."

FINNISH POLITICAL SITUATION

TASKS OF NEW DIET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, OCT. 21

Political interest throughout Finland is excited by the surrender yesterday of 404 adherents of the Lapua (anti-Communist) movement, who have been guilty of abductions and other unlawful acts, and the newly-elected Diet assembled to-day without attracting much attention.

The Press draws attention to the fact that the Diet is perhaps the most important that has assembled since Finland became independent, as its task is not only to pass important anti-Communist legislation but also to devise measures for securing respect for Constitutional usage, and for the restoration of normal conditions of government which have recently been disturbed. The prevailing economic depression also requires the Diet's careful attention. The Government has prepared a number of Bills dealing with urgent problems, including taxation and the revision of the criminal law.

M. Svinhufvud, the Prime Minister, as the oldest member, expressed the regret and indignation of the Diet at the brutal abduction of ex-President Ståhlberg, the members standing. The Government has decided to bring to the cognizance of the Diet the recent political occurrences and to demand an indemnity for its measures. This step is expected greatly to clear the political atmosphere, as giving the Opposition an opportunity to air its grievances.

KINGSFORD-SMITH'S FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, OCT. 21

Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day, the thirteenth day of his flight from London. He flew the 1,000 miles from Cloncurry to Brisbane in 10 hours.

At a civic reception at the Town Hall speeches of welcome were made by the Lord Mayor, the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin, and the Premier, Mr. Moore, who said that the city was proud of the airman's wonderful achievement.

CONSTITUTION OF EGYPT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, OCT. 21

According to information from sources which appear to be well informed the Government intends to submit the following amendments to the Constitution and the Electoral Law to the King:—

The numbers of the Senate and Chamber are fixed at 100 and 150 respectively instead of 132 and 235 respectively. It is believed that three-fifths of the new Senate will be nominated by the King and the remainder elected, as the Chamber of Deputies will also be, by indirect suffrage. The reduction in the number of deputies will have the effect that each member of the Chamber will represent roughly 92,000 persons, or 18,400 electors. The view is held that Egypt is so homogeneous a country in every respect, its interests being almost exclusively agricultural, that there is no necessity for a multiplication of representatives.

The proposed Senate will be composed of members satisfying certain conditions—*e.g.*, high officials and religious dignitaries (who are likely to be nominated) and representatives of the landowning and commercial classes possessing relatively high property qualifications. It is not expected that candidates for election to the Chamber will be required to show any particular qualifications, on the ground that, if they are elected by the secondary electors, who must possess school certificates and will each represent 50 primary electors, they will be sufficiently qualified to represent the nation. The proposals regarding the qualifications of primary and secondary electors are understood to resemble those promulgated by Decree in 1925. Manhood suffrage remains, but the two-degree system will be substituted for direct election. The covering Note attached to the Government's proposals affirms that parliamentary government remains the most suitable form of government for Egypt, and that the fundamental principles of Ministerial responsibility and of the King's prerogative to dissolve the Chamber must be retained.

It is believed to defend the proposed amendments on the ground that they strengthen the position of the Cabinet, and stabilize the Parliamentary system. With this object it is proposed that a vote of want of confidence (or of confidence) will require one vote more than half the total membership of either House—*i.e.*, 76 in the Chamber and 51 in the Senate. In the past the Government could be defeated by an adverse vote of 25 per cent. of the Chamber plus one vote. It is believed that Article 101 of the Constitution will be strengthened by making it necessary for a request for a vote of want of confidence to be first presented in the form of a petition addressed to the President of the Chamber by 30 members. The question of the penalties inflicted upon Ministers found guilty of breaches of the Constitution is discussed in the covering Note, and it is expected that it will be recommended that such penalties will take the form of disfranchisement or loss of all civil rights instead of the draconic sentences of hard labour and the fines which the Wafd had proposed. The term fixed for the Royal consideration of Bills is likely to be extended from one to two months.

Numerous minor amendments in the Constitution have been discussed, some of which will figure in the Government's proposals. They are prompted by the desire to increase the efficiency of the Cabinet. Such is the proposal that the session should be reduced from six months to five, as the present practice of meeting in mid-November gives the Government little time to prepare and discuss its programme after the summer vacation. In another category is the proposal that the King should again appoint the Dean of the University of Al-Azhar and other Moslem religious dignitaries, a right which devolved upon the Prime Minister in 1927. It is felt that since future Prime Ministers will not necessarily be Moslems the restoration of this prerogative to the King is only fitting. It is believed that Article XV. of the Constitution is likely to be amended so as to empower the administrative authorities to appeal to the Courts for the immediate suspension of any offending Egyptian newspaper. The value of such a measure is likely to depend upon the independence of the Judges.

Such is the gist of unofficial but seemingly trustworthy accounts of the Government's intentions.

The Constitutional Liberal Party, at a special meeting this evening, decided that it could not support Ismail Sidky Pasha's amendments to the Constitution, as he had declined to accept the modifications it had proposed. I understand, however, that the Cabinet intends to put its programme into effect in spite of the absence of Liberal support.

QUESTION OF GERMAN MORATORIUM

FRENCH INTEREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 21

In response to inquiries I was informed to-day that the French Government had no official knowledge of any conversations in Washington or elsewhere on the question of a moratorium arising out of the Young Plan. No statement therefore could be made on the subject. Throughout the negotiations which led to the Plan and The Hague Agreements the policy of France had been perfectly consistent, and it was content to await the development of events. Should an offer on the lines suggested in the Washington dispatch be made it would be considered in an equally open spirit. I gather that no such offer is expected in the near future.

The report has naturally aroused very great interest in financial circles here, in spite of the fact that no official confirmation is expected for the time being. It has provoked a further discussion of the influence exercised by the Reparation payments on the economic crisis which is being felt by France, notwithstanding her privileged position. In spite of various denials, it is generally believed that some such step will follow, if only because its imperative necessity is steadily becoming more plain. It is considered a good sign that the attention of the American business world should be directed to the consequences of a blind insistence on the Reparation payments by Great Britain and France, and consequently by Germany, to which in great part the present world economic crisis is to be ascribed. It is assumed that the suggestions refer only to the conditional part of the German schedule of Reparation payments.

In some quarters the old anxieties with regard to the non-existence of a direct legal link between the Allied debts to the United States and Germany's debt to the Allies are revived, while another aspect of the question is the relation between Germany's payments and the French internal debt, due to the advances made for restoring the devastated areas.

THE NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS

SOCIALIST DEFEAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, OCT. 21

By an early hour this morning the counting of the votes in the General Election for the Storting yesterday showed a decisive victory for the bourgeois parties, who had increased their poll by about 117,000 to 464,000, the Labour and Communist poll falling by 1,300 to 213,000. According to reports from all parts of the country the total poll was heavy, amounting in Oslo to over 83 per cent. There will be four Conservative and three Labour representatives from Oslo in the new Storting, the Conservatives having gained one seat and the Labour Party having lost one.

This evening the state of the parties was:—41 Conservatives, 25 Peasant Party, 28 Radical Left, and 43 Labour Party—a total of 137. The Conservatives have thus so far gained 10 seats. It is expected that six results will remain to be announced to-morrow.

The Oslo morning newspapers, which are all bourgeois, express great satisfaction at the result, for, although the majority of the returns are not yet complete, there can be no doubt of the state of public opinion revealed through the elections. The success of the bourgeois parties is regarded as the reply of the country to threats of revolution and to an ideal of the State alien alike to the democratic temper of the peasants and to a town population trained by a century of self-government.

Within the bourgeois parties a remarkable advance was made by the Radical Left Wing, perhaps an indication of a turnover from the Right Wing of the Labour Party. Another reason is thought to lie in the administrative reputation of M. Mowinckel's Government, whose leader, incidentally, becomes 60 years of age to-morrow. The Agricultural Party also made a substantial advance. The least advance so far has been made by the Conservatives proper and the Liberal Left. At Trondhjem, however, where the renaming of the city as Nidaros in the last Storting had aroused great indignation, the Conservatives and Liberal Left made heavy gains from the Radical Left and the Labour Parties, winning two seats from the Labour Party and reducing the Radical Left vote to 1,000, as against 14,800 for themselves. Altogether the Conservatives have won 14 seats and the Labour Party have lost 13.

The Oslo Exchange has been favourably influenced by the election results. Government bonds and banking and industrial shares were especially lively.

NATIONAL WELCOME FOR FRENCH AIRMEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 21

The Government has decided to accord a national welcome to the airmen, MM. Costes and Bellonte, who recently flew from Paris to New York and are returning by steamer.

They will be received by members of the Cabinet at Le Bourget at 1 p.m. on Saturday, and will attend a reception given in their honour by President Doumergue at the Elysée. Later in the afternoon they will be received by the Municipality of Paris at the Hôtel de Ville. The Government will give a banquet on October 29 in celebration of their flight. The schools will be given a half-holiday on October 25.

IRAQ OIL PIPE LINE

A FRANCO-BRITISH COMPROMISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 21

From inquiries made in competent quarters here to-day it would appear that a provisional settlement has been reached with regard to the proposed pipe line to convey the product of the Iraq oil field to the Mediterranean coast.

While no details are forthcoming, I gather that the settlement gives satisfaction both to the French claim by which the

line should terminate at the Syrian port of Tripolis, and the British desire that it should terminate at Haifa, in the mandated territory of Palestine. Some time ago the proposal was put forward that the line should bifurcate at the point where the frontiers of Syria, Palestine, and Iraq meet, with a terminal at each port. It would seem that a solution on these lines has been favoured.

The British and French Governments have been for some time in negotiation as to the direction in which the oil pipe line from Mosul to the Mediterranean should be laid. The Iraqi Government favoured a line straight across the desert along the projected railway through Transjordan to Haifa. Objections were made to this scheme because of the increased cost, and also because the French desired to have their share of the oil (23 per cent.) delivered at the port of Tripolis. The experts of the Iraq Petroleum Company then drew up a scheme for the pipe line through Abu-Kemal (at the junction of the Iraqi, Syrian, and Wahabi frontiers) to Tripolis, as the nearest port, with a branch to Haifa. To equalize the chances of both ports it is suggested that the charges for pumping the oil to each of them should be the same.

DORNIER FLYING-SHIP

PLANS FOR TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 21

The big Dornier flying-ship Do.X., which on a trial flight carried 169 passengers, is now nearly ready for her flight across the Atlantic, on which, according to present arrangements, she will start from Lisbon at the beginning of November. The actual date of the start depends on the weather, but it is expected to be about November 3.

The postal authorities have announced that letters and postcards for transmission by the Do.X. should reach Friedrichshafen post office by 11 p.m. on October 30. Letters should not weigh more than 20 grammes. The total postage is 6m. for a letter and 4m. for a postcard. They will be stamped "First overseas flight Europe-America of the flying-ship Do.X."

Before the Transatlantic flight it is intended that the Do.X. should make a few more flights near Lake Constance. Next week she will fly to Amsterdam and thence, probably, to Calshot, before proceeding to Lisbon.

Telegrams in Brief

Colonel Lopez Vidal has been appointed Minister of War in URUGUAY.—*Reuter.*

The funeral of Captain-General Weyler, Duque del Rubi, took place in MADRID yesterday.

Members of the Sheffield Industrial Mission which is touring South America have arrived in Santiago de CHILE.

A revised estimate by the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN Government statistician puts the harvest in the State at 32,800,000 bushels.

M. Flandin, the French Minister of Commerce, who is paying a visit to Turkey, has arrived at CONSTANTINOPLE.

Yugoslav delegates to the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for the liquidation of properties in the frontier zone have arrived in SOFIA.

Mr. Robert Taschereau, son of the Premier of QUEBEC, has been elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province by the County of Bellechasse.

Three Belgian officials, under the instructions of M. Clavier, Director-General of TAXES, have left for PERSIA, where they will be entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State finances.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces during the War and now Principal of McGill University, is to represent CANADA at the inauguration of New Delhi as the capital of British India in February, 1931.

At its meeting yesterday the FRENCH Cabinet considered arrangements for the session of Parliament which opens on November 4. M. Briand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was not present, being still confined to his room with a chill.

A cable giving direct connexion between La Panne, on the BELGIAN coast, South America, and the States of the Latin Union was opened yesterday. The cable was constructed by an Italian company. Telegrams were exchanged between the King of the Belgians and the King of Italy and the heads of States interested, and between Ministers and the Burgomasters of Brussels and Antwerp with the authorities of the other capitals concerned.

President Doumergue arrived at CASABLANCA yesterday from Marrakesh, and therewith completed the last stage of his tour through French Morocco. After a brief visit to the port and town of Fedala he rejoined the cruiser Colbert which then left for France, with M. Dumesnil, the Minister of Marine. M. Maginot, the Minister of War, who had accompanied the President on the tour, remained behind.

KING OF SPAIN IN ZAMORA

NEW DAM OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 21

King Alfonso, who is travelling in the Province of Zamora, unattended by any ministers, made two speeches yesterday, both of which contained interesting statements which are published generally in the Press.

His Majesty was given a rousing reception on arriving at Zamora, where he proceeded to the Cathedral and a *Te Deum* was sung. He then visited the barracks of the Toledo Infantry Regiment which he inspected, expressing himself highly satisfied with the discipline of the troops. In the officers' mess the King made a speech telling the officers that, although there were some clouds on the horizon, there was no need to be depressed because they would soon be dispersed, and that it comforted him to be among such loyal officers as those present.

Later in the day the King opened a dam on the Esla River nearly 300 feet high, the first of a series in the Duero river basin which Spain and Portugal are jointly building, the total cost of which will reach 500,000,000 pesetas (about £10,000,000). The chairman of the Spanish company executing the work is Don Horacio Echevarrieta, a well-known Republican. Speaking at the luncheon at the works, the King praised the work being done by Spanish hydraulic engineers, whose skill he described as being second to none in the world. He remarked that what was necessary above all was to work for Spain, whether one's ideals were Republican or Monarchist.

Other Foreign News on following page

ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY Development Co. Ltd.

ANNOUNCE

THAT all records for a flight from England to Australia have been beaten by WING-COMMANDER KINGSFORD SMITH on an AVRO-AVIAN designed and built by A. V. ROE & CO., LTD., a branch of their organisation. At the end of the flight Wing-Commander Kingsford Smith described the Avro-Avian as the best in the world for its size and the kind of work required. —Vide *The Times*.

THAT a FOKKER D.XVI. SINGLE SEATER FIGHTER fitted with an ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY UNGEARED SUPER-CHARGED AIR-COOLED JAGUAR ENGINE has beaten all comers in a military competition organised by the Roumanian Government. This aircraft has attained a speed of 205 miles per hour at 14,734 feet with an engine which is a development of the type used for nearly six years by the Royal Air Force. The JAGUAR was the FIRST SUPERCHARGED ENGINE to be standardised and produced in quantities.

THAT a JUNKERS JUNIOR light aeroplane fitted with an ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY AIR-COOLED GENET ENGINE was flown from Berlin to Tokyo in 10 days by the Japanese pilot Yoshihara.

THAT at a military demonstration of mechanised transport before the delegates of the Imperial Conference on Saturday last, the outstanding performance proved to be that of the 16-TON TANK fitted with SELF-CHANGING GEAR-BOX AND AIR-COOLED ENGINE OF ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE.

AND lastly that at the Olympia Motor Show the ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY SELF-CHANGING GEAR has revolutionised all preconceived ideas of motor-car transmission and control and is generally accepted as the most important improvement of the last decade.

ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
Parkside Coventry England

UNEMPLOYED IN U.S.A.

3,500,000 OUT OF WORK

CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF

THE WAR DEBTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21

This morning brought from an official source the admission that a colligation of the census and other available returns indicated that 3,500,000 persons were unemployed in the United States to-day. It is President Hoover's immediate purpose to create an agency for the co-ordination of local, municipal, State, and Federal measures of relief, and he has selected as director of this agency Colonel Arthur Woods, once head of the New York Police Force, whose experience in 1919 in the work of re-establishing Service men in civil life should be valuable. Mr. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and other members of the Cabinet, with Mr. Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will assist Colonel Woods in an advisory capacity.

There is some natural anxiety in Government circles lest the admission that there are 3,500,000 unemployed should be misunderstood. Even in normal times there are 1,000,000 Americans out of work, largely, it is suggested, because of the shift from one occupation to another of an extremely mobile labour force. Moreover, it is calculated that the average American family includes 1¼ breadwinners, from which it is deduced that the number of families actually without a breadwinner to-day is much smaller than has been loosely assumed. Even so, the situation is admittedly serious. Among other measures contemplated is resort to Congress in December for the removal of the statutory limitations on public works expenditures.

SUPPORT FOR PRICES

A frontal attack on the unemployment problem is, therefore, in preparation, and there are signs that Mr. Eugene Meyer—whose appointment as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board is, perhaps, the best and most important Mr. Hoover has made—is moving the forces of the system he heads up to the support of cotton and other commodity prices. Neither in the one direction nor the other, of course, is there hope of any such early alleviation of the conditions as would affect the election in November, and the possibility of a serious Republican defeat, even of the loss of control of the House of Representatives, is as clear as ever. The Democrats are making the most of their opportunity. They are calling Mr. Hoover's new agency the "starvation committee"; they are having great sport with what they call the "whimpering campaign" of Republican orators; and their slogan for Mr. Hoover—"He kept us out of work"—is everywhere in use and echoed.

The President and his assistants, however, are active enough in the domestic field, though the success they seek will, if it comes, be too late to help them politically. In that larger field in which the troubles of the United States are seen as an unescapable part of the depression from which the whole world is suffering there are as yet no such signs of American movement. Mr. Hoover is understood to find difficulty in making the country as a whole understand its relation to the general economic scheme of things, and this is probably true. The average campaign speaker, at least on the Republican side, is just now endeavouring to persuade the American voter, not only that he is the only pebble on the beach, but that he is the only pebble on the only beach, and there were passages in Mr. Hoover's speeches this month which are susceptible of the same interpretation. If the American Government has, or will have, anything helpful to offer in the shape of world "leadership" the men who must be chiefly concerned are painfully discreet about it.

DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

There was, for instance, a curious mixture of eagerness and caution in the official denials which followed the telegraphed repetition here of my report to you two days ago that a draft plan was in existence for a moratorium on Allied debt annuities which might be necessary if Germany should be forced to forgo her conditional Reparation payments. It is not categorically asserted that a plan has not been drawn up, but only that representatives of the Treasury know nothing about it, and the Press is reminded once again that this country does not recognize, and has never recognized, any connexion between the Reparation payments of the German Reich and the War debt obligations of the Allied countries to the United States. I have no hesitation in repeating the assertion that the plan to which I referred does exist, to which it may be added that, whatever the public and politicians may or may not know about it, the situation which would make resort to such a plan necessary is a commonplace of discussion in the financial circles with which the Treasury is in such intimate and necessary contact.

However, Mr. George Harrison, the head of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, spent the week-end in Washington, but, apparently, did nothing but play golf. Dr. Schacht, the former President of the Reichsbank, had luncheon with Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, where he met Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the conversation turned upon mountain climbing in Switzerland. Dr. Schacht also saw the President, but the interview lasted only five minutes, and had no international importance. Nothing, in fact, has happened in the last few days which would imply that any representative of the Government had discussed the financial inter-relationship of the great nations, or had considered in advance possible developments of to-morrow, and with this the public must be satisfied.

As for the suggestion that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York might have prepared, and that the Treasury might now find available for consideration, a plan involving American consent to a possible moratorium on Allied debt payments, it may suffice to select from among many such passages one newspaper report written after inquiry had been made at the Treasury. "No official has authority," says the reporter, "to change the War debt settlements, the most that can be done by Government Departments being the recommendation of action by Congress. That in itself would hardly be done on the eve of the elections."

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

TO BE OPENED BY THE KING

The India Office issued the following *communiqué* last night:—

"The India Office is authorized to announce that his Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to express his intention to inaugurate the proceedings of the Indian Round-Table Conference. The inaugural meeting of the Conference will take place at noon on Wednesday, November 12, in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords."

This announcement, which will give great satisfaction to the delegates, many of whom have expressed an earnest hope that the King-Emperor would inaugurate the Conference, has been delayed until some definite term could be put to the duration of the Imperial Conference. The Dominion Prime Ministers, some of whom have come to London at much public inconvenience, have fixed their passages for dates which necessitate the completion of the more important work of the Conference by the date now fixed for the ceremony in the Royal Gallery.

It is expected that after the ceremonial opening the Conference will adjourn for a few days, and that the first meeting at St. James's Palace will be on Monday, November 17. The plenary sittings of the Conference will be held in Queen Anne's Room, and the committees which will do the detailed work of the Conference will meet in the drawing room, the throne room, and the tapestry room.

100 DELEGATES

If not strictly "round," the table in Queen Anne's Room will be elliptical, and has been specially made for the occasion. The difficulty has been to make it large enough for the delegates, nearly 100 in number, without being inconvenient, and this has been partly met by arranging an inner table to accommodate a proportion of the delegates. Provision is also being made for the accommodation of advisers and secretariat officers.

The allocation of rooms has made a large draft upon the available space at the Palace. The Secretary-General has his office in the Boudoir, and the other secretaries are in the Council Chamber. The British India Delegation office is in the Guard Room, and provision is made for the Indian States Delegation offices in the Picture Gallery.

The delegates who have arrived are much occupied in exchanging views with each other and with leaders of opinion in London. Efforts are being made, informally, to arrive at provisional understandings as between the varying interests represented, and in particular to explore the possibilities of Hindu and Moslem agreement. The Aga Khan took part in such conversations yesterday.

Several Ruling Princes who have been on the Continent are now arriving in London. The Maharajahs of Kashmir, Alwar, and Dholpur are expected this evening. The Prince of Wales has invited the Rulers attending the Conference to dine informally with him at York House on Friday. On the following day the Indian States Delegation will hold a first meeting for private interchange of views at St. James's Palace.

BRAZILIAN CIVIL WAR

"BANKING HOLIDAY" PROLONGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 21

The "national banking holiday" has been prolonged until November 30. The banks have been permitted to resume operations, except the buying of export bills, which remains exclusively in the hands of the Bank of Brazil. The Bank of Brazil can give cover to the other banks up to £1,000 daily for each bank, fixing the exchange on the respective remittances. Withdrawals from deposit and current accounts are permitted up to the equivalent of 25 per cent. a fortnight. From bankers' deposits and contracts among banks withdrawals are limited to 25 per cent. Industries, commercial houses and farmers are permitted to withdraw the full amounts required for the payment of wages, and to draw amounts up to the average of the previous month for the purchase of raw materials and for transport charges. Taxes must be paid in full. The Caixas Economicas [savings banks] are to renew their operations, following closely the rules and regulations of the Administrative Council.

Prisoners state that agitation against the revolution is increasing daily in Rio Grande do Sul, and that a large number of the rebel troops were obliged by violence to take up arms and others were deceived by the statement that São Paulo was in rebel hands. The insurgents in Minas Geraes, according to the *Brazil Journal*, are issuing unbacked paper money bearing portraits of revolutionary leaders.

INSURGENT LEADER'S ASSURANCES

We have received a telegram from Dr. José Americo de Almeida, who, as Chief of the Provisional Central Government for the North of Brazil, announces that his Administration undertakes duly to honour and maintain "all the external compromises and responsibilities assumed by our country before October 4."

THE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF OVER 12,000 IN A WEEK

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that on October 13, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,498,155 wholly unemployed, 585,156 temporarily stopped, and 105,361 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,188,672. This was 12,481 more than a week before, and 973,823 more than a year before. Details are given in the following table:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Oct. 13, 1930				
Men ..	1,068,754	385,663	102,748	1,571,565
Boys ..	47,540	11,710	282	59,532
Women ..	325,886	177,850	2,308	505,934
Girls ..	41,195	10,527	23	51,744
Total ..	1,498,155	585,156	105,361	2,188,672
Oct. 6, 1930				
Men ..	1,084,355	390,308	100,489	1,555,242
Boys ..	47,623	11,910	277	59,712
Women ..	320,919	184,886	2,253	508,058
Girls ..	41,774	11,376	29	53,179
Total ..	1,474,670	598,479	103,048	2,176,191
Oct. 14, 1929				
Men ..	887,109	174,167	74,699	935,909
Boys ..	50,500	4,375	131	55,009
Women ..	198,539	75,196	1,149	212,884
Girls ..	27,518	5,852	15	31,385
Total ..	981,966	297,592	75,994	1,315,049

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TARIFFS AND QUOTA

MR. SNOWDEN'S FREE TRADE SPEECH

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The present indications are that the Heads of the Delegations to the Imperial Conference will not meet again until next week. They have suspended their sittings until the committees which have been instructed to examine the various proposals on the Conference agenda have presented their reports, and it does not look as if any of the committees will be in a position to do this before the end of the present week at the earliest. The Conference opened three weeks ago to-day, and it is now evident that the work cannot possibly be completed in less than another three weeks.

The Committee on Economic Cooperation, of which Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, is chairman, was at work yesterday morning and afternoon. In the morning it considered the possibility of applying such systems as the quota, bulk purchase, and import boards to commodities other than wheat, and the general character of the work before the committee was also reviewed in outline. In the afternoon the various questions which have been referred to it were further considered. The committee is meeting again to-day and to-morrow, and on Friday it hopes to be in a position to consider in rough outline its report to the Heads of Delegations.

DOMINION PRODUCTS

When the committee was considering the question of the import of wheat on Monday it dealt only with the quota system. Bulk purchase and import boards were not under review. For some reason a different procedure was adopted yesterday, when such Dominion products as butter, canned fruits, and canned fish were considered, and the quota, bulk purchase, and import boards were all discussed without any definite results being arrived at. For the moment the committee is concerned solely with imported products, and the question of a quota for the products of this country is not being examined. The members of the committee are apparently finding it difficult to discuss these matters without also going into the question of tariffs, in spite of the fact that the proposals made by the Dominions were expressly excluded from their terms of reference. The task of the committee is to examine the proposals which were placed on the Conference agenda by the United Kingdom Government, which suggested forms of preference other than tariff preferences.

There was much comment in Conference circles on Mr. Snowden's speech at the free-trade demonstration at Manchester on Monday evening, which gave the impression that the United Kingdom delegation has definitely rejected the proposals for an extension of Empire preference which were made by the representatives of the Dominions at the second plenary session of the Conference. The members of the Conference are under no illusion as to Mr. Snowden's personal views, for he has expressed them with as much force in the Conference room as on the public platform. But at the Conference the Prime Minister made it clear that Mr. Snowden's statements did not commit the Government.

BRITISH VIEW

The attitude of the United Kingdom delegation was explained at a very early meeting of the Heads of Delegations. It was to the effect that, until arguments could be produced to lead it to take a different view, the United Kingdom Cabinet was opposed to any system of tariffs, on the ground that it would increase the cost of living in this country. It accordingly invited the representatives of the Dominions to produce all the facts and figures at their disposal which might refute this contention. At the same time the United Kingdom delegation indicated that it desired to put forward other proposals, such as the quota, bulk purchase, and import boards, which the Dominions were invited to examine with the same care which the Home Government proposed to give to the tariff preference suggestions. The process of examination is now being undertaken by all the delegations, but there was a strong feeling yesterday that, after Mr. Snowden's Manchester speech, any gesture by the United Kingdom Cabinet in favour of an extension of Imperial preference must be definitely ruled out. In political circles it is said that Mr. MacDonald could not make such a gesture without losing the services of at least three of his leading Ministers—Mr. Snowden, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Alexander.

Lord Sankey's Committee on certain aspects of Imperial relations held its eighth meeting yesterday and continued its examination of the proposals relating to the possible repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act which are contained in the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation. There was also a brief exchange of views on the subject of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This subject will be gone into again at the next meeting on Friday. With this exception, the committee has now completed its preliminary discussion on all the subjects referred to it, and a draft report is being prepared. The Committee on Arbitration and Disarmament completed its discussion on the proposed amendment to the Covenant in view of the signing of the Kellogg Pact. An official statement issued after the meeting said that "general agreement was reached, both on the principle of the amendments and on the texts under discussion."

SOVIET MONEY FOR GERMAN STRIKERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Oct. 21

The Communist authorities in the chief centres of the U.S.S.R. have organized a "German Metal Workers' Aid Fund," and during the week-end began collecting money for dispatching to the metal workers now on strike in Germany.

The procedure is similar to that followed at the time of the general strike in Great Britain and other strikes. The Communist "cells" summon the workers of each factory to a "flying meeting," and then pass a resolution promising the German strikers support from the U.S.S.R., and instructing the factory management to deduct a certain percentage from the men's wages monthly for the strike fund until further notice.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-South American Bank.
Buenos Ayres Western Railway.
Central Uruguay Railway of Monte Video.
Erinoid, Limited.
Ferranti, Limited.
Raphael Tuck and Sons.

PADDINGTON

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

FOUR CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

Candidates:
- Sir Herbert Lidiard (U.).
- Miss Dorothy Evans (Lab.).
- Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson (United Empire).
- Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade).

Polling: Thursday, Oct. 30.

Last Election.—Commodore H. D. King (U.), unopposed.

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Nominations for the South Paddington by-election took place yesterday. As had been expected, four candidates—Sir Herbert Lidiard (Conservative), Miss Dorothy Evans (Labour), Mrs. Stewart-Richardson (United Empire), and Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade)—will go to the poll.

Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, in spite of Lord Rothermere's eleventh-hour appeal that the "Empire vote" should not be split, was the first to present her nomination papers. She went through the usual formalities and had left the Paddington Town Hall before any of the other three candidates had arrived. She expressed her determination not only to fight but to win, and declared that the events of the last few days had in no way disheartened her. There was a good deal of comment among her supporters at the fact that, although the local branch of the "United Empire Party" had endorsed her candidature, "headquarters" had decided not to assist her. In the circumstances, it is probable that she will poll a number of votes which otherwise would have been given to Vice-Admiral Taylor and will thus improve the prospects of the official Conservative candidate, Sir Herbert Lidiard.

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER

Last evening Mr. Baldwin issued the following letter in reply to Lord Beaverbrook's "offer," made on Monday night:—

10, Upper Brook-street, S.W.,
October 21, 1930.

Dear Lord Beaverbrook,

I have read the offer which you made to me in your speech at South Paddington yesterday. May I remind you that in February last you declared categorically that if I returned to Downing-street with free hands, free to carry out the Imperial policy in which a large majority of the Conservative Party believed, you would welcome my return? You added: "Let Mr. Baldwin withdraw the pledge in regard to food taxes which drove me out, withdraw it, and I will go back."

In the recent statement of policy which I issued I declared categorically that in our negotiations with the Dominions with the object of developing Empire economic unity, no method which offered a favourable prospect of achieving our purpose ought to be ruled out beforehand. Those words can bear only one meaning, and that is, that the Conservative Party should be free to negotiate with the Dominions on an unrestricted basis free to adopt any method, whether it be tariffs on foreign foodstuffs or any other plan which would seem to us, and to the Dominion representatives, to be best calculated to achieve our object. I indicated in regard to wheat that the quota system, as the result of our detailed and elaborate investigations, seemed to be the method best calculated to achieve our purpose, and one of the reasons which I gave was that it would provide us with a more effective weapon than tariffs to help the home farmer and to deal with the dumping of Russian wheat. I also stated, what is an ascertained fact, that this system could be worked through the ordinary trade channels and would not, therefore, result in hordes of officials or interference with trade. It has, in fact, received the warm approval of the milling trade, which would have to work it.

At the same time, I made it clear that I would rule nothing out. If the Dominion representatives on examining our quota system find that there are any objections which prevent them from adopting it, we are ready to discuss any other scheme that may be put up. It is, however, for the Dominion representatives in the first instance to decide whether they regard the quota system as a practical expedient calculated to give their wheat-growers the guaranteed market which they desire.

As regards the offer which you made to me yesterday when you asked whether I would leave the interpretation of Mr. Bennett's offer to the Dominion Prime Ministers themselves, I can only say that it would be impossible for the leader of a party in this country which may soon come into power to delegate to the Dominions the decision in regard to matters which involve domestic taxation. A matter of this kind must be decided by the Government of this country, which would necessarily have to consult the Dominions in forming its policy.

My one desire is that the Conservative Party should be returned to power as soon as possible in order that there may be no delay in embarking on those negotiations.

Furthermore, I take this opportunity of declaring on behalf of the Conservative Party that if we are in office we will gladly accept Mr. Bennett's proposal that we should attend another conference at Ottawa next year, subject to the concurrence of the other Dominion Governments, in order that definite plans for giving effect to the principle of Empire economic unity may be worked out in co-operation with them.

You will see from what I have said that I am asking the country to give me a completely free hand to discuss with the Dominions all the alternative methods, including taxes on foreign foodstuffs, by which our common object may be achieved, and I ask you whether you are prepared in these circumstances to stand by your declaration which you made a few months ago.—Yours faithfully, Stanley Baldwin.

The "offer" to which Mr. Baldwin refers was made in a speech by Lord Beaverbrook (reported in *The Times* yesterday) on Monday evening at Paddington Baths, and was in the following terms:—

To-night I am prepared to make Mr. Baldwin an offer. This offer will give him an opportunity of restoring unity to the Conservative Party and of closing up the divisions in its ranks. On behalf of the Empire Crusade, and after discussing it with Admiral Taylor, I accept the offer of the Dominion Prime Ministers in the identical terms of the acceptance of Mr. Baldwin. I am prepared, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to leave the interpretation of the offer to the Dominion Prime Ministers. Will Mr. Baldwin do the same?

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Oct. 21

The latest reports from Dr. Adams, the Dominion astronomer, who is leading the New Zealand eclipse on the little island of Niuafo'ou, indicate that the prospects of obtaining a clear view of the eclipse to-day are favourable. A full report will be sent by wireless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SUVA, Oct. 21

Although the sky was greatly overcast, the eclipse of the sun was clearly visible this morning during several brief intervals when there was a break in the clouds. Only three-quarters of the sun was eclipsed at Suva.

ANGLO-SOVIET DEBTS

The Foreign Office announces that the Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee held its fourth meeting yesterday. The distribution of the various categories of claims among the respective sub-committees was further discussed.

GERMAN MINE DISASTER

PIT WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Oct. 21

Many lives were lost in an explosion followed by fire at a coalpit near Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) about 7.30 this morning. So far 60 bodies have been recovered, and 60 or 70 more dead are known to be still in the mine. The pit belonged to the Eschweier Bergwerksverein, and was situated at Alsdorf, on the branch railway line from Jülich to Aachen, close to the Dutch frontier. A great many men were injured, and there are still a number unaccounted for who were in the pit at the time of the accident.

The explosion is believed to have had its origin in a dynamite store deposited about 1,000ft. below the surface close to the winding shaft. Its force was mainly upwards, so that it is assumed that the damage done on the lower levels of the mine has not been great. The winding engine, a massive iron structure 150ft. in height at the head of the shaft, the administrative and technical offices, the machine buildings, and the miners' dwelling-houses near the entrance of the pit have been completely wrecked and present one mass of ruins. A petrol store kept immediately below the office buildings likewise blew up and increased the force of the explosion. Many of the victims are members of the technical and office staff who had just begun their daily work. These were discovered buried underneath the débris.

At the time of the explosion some 2,000 men were working in the mine, which extends underground for about 1½ mile, so that it was at first feared that a large number of them had been killed outright or were entombed without hope of escape. Ultimately, however, a large party of these men succeeded in making their way out by other pits belonging to the mine. According to their reports they heard a great explosion, after which the whole mine was filled with smoke. The first thought of each of them was for himself, and all fled in different directions without knowing the fate of their fellows. Others are still coming in in batches with torn clothes and injuries, but are still in a dazed and stunned condition, and unable to give detailed accounts.

DEVASTATED VILLAGE

The main street in Alsdorf resembles a War-time scene. Many houses have been wrecked, their roofs blown off, and the windows smashed for miles around. Several inhabitants have also been killed by collapsing houses and falling débris. The population in the vicinity, where nearly every family has one or two members engaged in the mine, were panic-stricken. Large numbers, on every means of transport obtainable, rushed to find their relatives at the place of the disaster. Help was forthcoming immediately from the fire brigades, Red Cross authorities, relief forces, and doctors of the whole district of Aachen, including the main salvage party from Essen and relief parties from the Saar Basin. A Dutch flying officer also arrived by aeroplane this morning on behalf of the Dutch Government with offers of assistance.

According to an official report issued late to-night there are still about 150 miners entombed at a depth of 1,400ft. on the fourth level, which is not connected with any other part of the mine. Adjoining the shaft where the explosion occurred is the Nordstern mine, which was acquired by a Berlin company several months ago and closed down, its pumps also being removed for use in another pit. From this mine water to the extent of nearly 100 cubic feet a minute is pouring through into the fourth level, and as the pumps there are believed to have been damaged by the explosion, there is great fear for the safety of the entombed miners.

Relief parties are working from all sides with feverish haste at the risk of their lives, but are making slow progress. The work is facilitated by the fact that the ventilation of the various pits is in order, for the explosion was not caused by fire-damp.

R 101

PROPOSED FRENCH MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Oct. 21

The French Government has authorized M. Laurent-Eynac, Minister for Air, to apply for Parliamentary sanction for the erection of a memorial on the spot where the airship R 101 was destroyed. A short Bill will be laid before the Chamber of Deputies at the first opportunity.

The place where R 101 fell is on the slope of a small fold in the plateau which forms the crown of the Beauvais ridge. A monument, whether set on the exact place of the wreck, or placed above it on the sky line, would be a conspicuous landmark and an impressive memorial. From the summit of the plateau it would look down on the spot where the airship fell on the one hand, and on the friendly village of Allonne on the other. To British travellers flying overhead and to the French peasants tilling the surrounding fields it would be a reminder of great suffering, in a great cause, mitigated by great sympathy.

INVALIDS

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who was to have attended the opening of the new Ontario Government building in the Strand yesterday, was stated to be indisposed. His illness is not serious, and he is expected to be about again in the course of a few days.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. H. Goaling, M.P., who is very ill, again had a bad night. Otherwise there was little change in his condition.

Miss Joan MacDonald, the Prime Minister's second daughter, was operated on on Monday for appendicitis in an Edinburgh nursing home. The operation was quite successful, and it was stated yesterday that Miss MacDonald had a fairly comfortable night and was going on satisfactorily.

B.B.C. AND ARMISTICE DAY

The B.B.C. announces that the Prince of Wales will broadcast the "Poppy Day" appeal on November 10. In addition to the Armistice Day Service at the Cenotaph the National programme on November 11 will include the British Legion Festival of Remembrance from the Albert Hall and a special "In Memoriam" programme from the studio, which will end with a relay from the Menin Gate of the sounding of the Last Post.

THE PALESTINE STATEMENT

COMPLAINTS ON BOTH SIDES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21

The publication of Sir John Hope Simpson's Report and the British Government's White Paper on its policy in Palestine has stirred American Jewry to a pitch of resentment and bitterness against the British Government scarcely reached even at the time of the Jerusalem riots last year. There is, indeed, reason to believe that the opposition of the multifarious Jewish organizations in the United States to the British Government's policy will prove more coherent, vigorous, and uncompromising than it has ever been before.

The British Government's decision apparently came as a complete surprise to the Jewish leaders here, most of whom were assembled at the final session of the American Jewish Congress in Washington. When the news of the Report and the Declaration of Policy reached Washington many of the delegates to the Congress broke down in tears, speeches prepared for the afternoon session were torn up, and the session resolved itself into a meeting of protest against the British Government's statement, which, in a long resolution, was condemned as a "repudiation of the solemn pledge given by the British Government to the Jewish people, and a violation and breach of the Mandate which was ratified and sanctioned by the League of Nations, and approved by the Government of the United States."

The lines along which further action is to be taken were being worked out to-day by representatives of the various Jewish organizations and factions, working in a degree of unanimity rare among the Jews of this country. The determination to resist by every possible means the declared policy of the British Government has closed, for the time being at least, the ranks of the Zionists themselves, with the result that those who formerly were a feeble opposition supporting the views represented by Mr. Jabotinsky, the leader of the Revisionists, against those represented by Dr. Weizmann, find the rival and stronger faction suddenly working in almost complete agreement with them. The voices of those who counsel delay and circumspection are now few. The majority are inclined to aspire to the position and political influence in this country which was occupied by the Irish Nationalist organizations before the foundation of the Irish Free State. "We can and will create in this country," one leader declared to-day, "an anti-British movement among the Jews of America which will be more widespread, more powerful, and more dangerous to Great Britain than Sinn Fein ever was at the height of its political power."

It is proposed to send a delegation composed of all shades of Jewish opinion—Zionist and non-Zionist—to confer with President Hoover as soon as possible, with the object of having instructions sent to the United States Ambassador in London to approach the British Government on the subject. Failing such action by the United States Government, or perhaps simultaneously with the visit to the President, an appeal to the League of Nations is also proposed.

This afternoon Mr. Felix Warburg, by way of protest against the British Government's Declaration of Policy, resigned his position as Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Harry Snell, M.P., a member of the Shaw Commission which sat in Jerusalem last year, who is here as the guest of the American Jewish Congress and was to have spoken at various Jewish meetings, has been advised by the Jewish leaders that it would be unwise for anyone closely connected with the British Government to appear at any Jewish gatherings at the present time. Mr. Snell has accordingly cancelled his engagements and is expected to return home almost immediately. A large protest meeting of Jews is being held in the Mecca Temple here to-night.

VIEWS IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21

As only cabled summaries of the British Government's new statement of policy are as yet available here, opinion about it is still uncrystallized; but, so far, both Arabs and Jews express acute dissatisfaction.

The Arabs had confidently expected the immediate stoppage of Jewish immigration and land purchases, and also the creation of a Legislative Council with a large majority of Arab members. Some rumours had gone so far as to specify 16 Moslems, four Christians, and four Jews. Instead, the statement is taken to imply that at least 100,000 more Jews are to be encouraged to enter the country, that there is to be only a slight reform in land purchase legislation, while the Council offered is on the same scale as that which the Arabs rejected in 1922. During the last few days the ground had been prepared in Arab circles for the rejection of any proposals not based on a preliminary agreement with the Arabs.

The Jews consider that their worst apprehensions have been exceeded, and there is full support for Dr. Weizmann's arguments and protests that the British Government fails to realize that the Jewish National Home does not solely concern the Palestinian Jews but world Jewry; and that Jewish efforts are directed towards making the Jewish settlements self-sufficing and self-contained, and are not in any way conditional on the bestowal of positive Jewish benefits on the Arabs.

Underlying most of the Jewish statements is a note of disgust that such crippling restrictions should have been imposed by Great Britain as the direct consequence of the Arab display of violence last year. To-night there is to be a meeting of the Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, to support Dr. Weizmann's protest, and I understand that it will advocate the acceleration of the Jewish economic programme of work in Palestine as the only correct retort to the present move of the Mandatory Power.

LORD MELCHETT

A letter from Lord Melchett to Dr. Weizmann, resigning the offices he holds in the Jewish Agency and strongly criticizing the Government's statement of policy in Palestine, appears on p. 15.

DEATH OF LORD BROTHERTON

Lord Brotherton died at his seat, Kirkham Abbey, near Malton, Yorkshire, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. He had been seriously ill for some weeks past, and underwent an operation last Thursday.

A memoir appears on page 18.

COTTON TRADE

MINISTERS' VISIT TO MANCHESTER

DISCUSSIONS TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Oct. 21

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, who was chairman of the recent Government Committee of Inquiry into the cotton trade, and Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, left London late to-night for Manchester to begin here to-morrow a series of discussions with the leaders of the cotton industry, both employers and operatives' representatives. The purpose of the visit, which will last for two days, is to ascertain the steps, if any, which the various sections of the cotton industry are prepared to take in response to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry, which was presented to them by Mr. Clynes at Manchester on July 7.

Mr. Clynes and Mr. Graham will meet first the representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. This meeting will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. At 11.30 they will meet the representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, which is the recognized organ of the manufacturing interest as distinct from the spinners. In the afternoon they will hear the spokesmen of the numerous branches of the finishing section of the cotton industry—dyers, bleachers, calico printers, and finishers—and will meet and discuss the situation with the legislative council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Associations.

These conferences will be continued on Thursday with a meeting between the Ministers and the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations. This body comprises the sections and other interests already named, but it is in a special position to deal with the financial aspects of cotton trade reorganization.

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the visits of his Government colleagues to Manchester in his speech this afternoon at Accrington, reported on page 13. He emphasizes, as in his speech at Manchester last night, his confidence in the future of the Lancashire cotton industry, but pointed to the need of reorganization and re-equipment to fit the industry for that revival which he prophesied on the passing of the present period of world depression.

The conferences here to-morrow and on Thursday will be conducted in private.

So far as amalgamations are concerned, the Ministers will hear of the remarkably successful operations of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation in the first 12 months of its existence. The corporation is now in possession of 51 companies controlling 5,000,000 spindles, and has concluded negotiations with 48 other companies which will soon pass under its control. This will bring the total plant controlled by the corporation to 9,250,000 spindles and 25,000 looms. Nineteen other mills, in addition to those already reconditioned, will undergo this process next year, and the corporation further intends to erect a central winding plant with high-speed machinery, and to undertake an extensive experiment by the installation of automatic looms and looms fitted with automatic attachments.

GROCERY STORE MERGER

SCHEME NOT TO PROCEED

The directors of the International Tea Company's Stores yesterday announced that, serious difficulties having arisen in regard to the merger with the Unilever group of store companies into a new company named Allied Stores, Limited, they have decided not to proceed with the proposed amalgamation without further authority from the shareholders. Shareholders will receive an explanatory letter in the course of the next few days.

Following this announcement the Unilever group of companies issued the correspondence which has taken place leading up to the decision by the directors of the International Company. The correspondence is published in full in our advertisement columns.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
New	TOPAZE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS LUISE WALKER	8.15
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS EFFIE RICHARDSON'S CHILDREN'S CONCERT	5.30
	CHAMBER CONCERT	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	MOTOR EXHIBITION	10 to 10
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Albambra	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Astoria	THE BIG FIGHT	1 to 11
Capitol	THREE FACES EAST	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 5, & 8.30
Dominion	NIGHT BIRDS	1 to 11
Empire	FORWARD MARCH	12 to 12
Kensington	SONG OF THE WEST	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ESCAPE	2 to 11
New Gallery	HOLIDAY	2 to 11
New Victoria	OLD ENGLISH	2 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WAR	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.45 & 8.15
Regal	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Rialto	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	ON THE LEVEL	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; variable amount of cloud; bright periods; local showers; moderate daytime temperature, cool early and late.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, especially in the west and north-west. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, chairman of the recent Government Committee of Inquiry into the cotton trade, and Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, will to-day begin a series of discussions at Manchester with leaders in the cotton industry. The object of the Ministers' visit is to ascertain what steps, if any, the various sections of the industry are prepared to take in response to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry. (p. 16)

On October 13 the number of unemployed registered at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,188,672—an increase of 12,481 over the figures recorded a week before. (p. 16)

The Prince of Wales visited Great Yarmouth yesterday to open the new Haven Bridge over the Yare. He also went on a trawler, attended a fish auction, and inspected the various processes of curing and packing herrings. (p. 13)

The Mines Department has approved the Central Coal Marketing Scheme required by the Coal Mines Act. The scheme is to come into operation immediately. (p. 18)

The fifty-second show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was opened yesterday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. (p. 8)

In a statement, which the National Farmers' Union issued yesterday, the Prime Minister's declaration as to the Government's policy on agriculture is described as an "unwarranted attack on the industry." (p. 18)

The virtual completion of the work undertaken for the preservation of the Dome area of St. Paul's Cathedral is recorded in the tenth report of the Works Committee, which, with a final report reviewing the operations during the last few years, was received on Monday at a meeting of the Representative Committee responsible for the preservation of the building. (p. 9)

Sir C. Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, replying to a deputation representing the Workers' Educational Association and other bodies yesterday, gave an assurance that the Government intended to carry the Bill for raising the school-leaving age before Christmas. (p. 18)

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at the inquest at East Sutton Park House, near Detling (Kent), yesterday, on the bodies of Miss Irene Burnside, daughter of Canon W. F. Burnside, headmaster of St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, and of Mr. E. D. W. Reid, physician, of Canterbury, who lost their lives when their aeroplane crashed on Sunday. (p. 8)

Successful experiments with a pocket wireless set for use by policemen were carried out at Brighton yesterday. (p. 18)

Speaking on "Cheering up the Country" at the opening of an extension of the Accrington Water Works yesterday, Mr. Snowden expressed hopes of a quick recovery of trade. (p. 13)

Sir Henry Lytton, the famous Savoyard, who has played in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas for 46 years, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr. Lloyd George presided and proposed the health of the guest. (p. 14)

Mr. MacDonald spoke on the need for thrift when proposing the toast of "The National Savings Movement," at a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday. (p. 13)

The official inquiry into the loss of the yacht Islander off the Cornish coast on August 20, when Commodore Douglas King, M.P., and five companions lost their lives, was opened yesterday at Fowey. (p. 9)

The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year ended June 30 states that during the period under review plans for 601 vessels of 2,061,610 tons were approved by the Committee. These figures were the highest reached since the record year of 1920. (p. 9)

The celebration of the Royal Geographical Society's centenary was begun yesterday, when the Duke of York, representing the King, opened the society's new lecture theatre and other buildings. (p. 15)

POLITICS

Four candidates were nominated yesterday for the by-election in South Paddington. Mr Baldwin has addressed a letter to Lord Beaverbrook, in reply to his speech on Monday. In his letter Mr. Baldwin states that it would be impossible for the leader of a party in this country which might soon come into power to delegate to the Dominions the decision in regard to matters which involved domestic taxation. He was asking the country to give him a completely free hand to discuss with the Dominions all alternative methods by which their common object could be achieved. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Many lives were lost in an explosion at a colliery near Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday. Many men are still entombed in the mine galleries and there are grave fears for their safety. (p. 16)

Our Washington Correspondent states that it is officially admitted that there are 3,500,000 unemployed in the United States. President Hoover is setting up an agency for the co-ordination of local, municipal, State, and Federal measures of relief. (p. 16)

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference have suspended their sittings until the committees examining various proposals shall have presented their reports. (p. 16)

The India Office announces that the King-Emperor will open the Round-Table Conference, the inaugural meeting of which will take place in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords at noon, on November 12. (p. 16)

Although the returns in the Norwegian General Election were not complete, it was clear yesterday that the bourgeois parties had made decisive gains over the Labour and Communist parties. (p. 15)

Our Paris Correspondent understands that provisional agreement has been reached on the question of the pipe line from the Iraq oil wells which meets both the French and British claims. (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Stabilization of the Peseta; Strength of British Funds; Floating Debt Position; Lower Prices in Latin America; the Buenos Ayres Western Meeting; Canadian Power Issue; Motor Company's Recovery; and the Report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loans were freely offered at 1½ per cent. for the day and discount rates showed a weakening tendency, the closing quotation for three months bills not being better than 2 1-16 per cent. Of the £453,000 gold in the open market, £360,000 was bought on French account, the balance being taken by India and the trade. Silver rallied to 16½d. per oz. (p. 24)

RUSSIAN DUMPING

Public concern over the great influx of Russian wheat, grown under what are indistinguishable from slave conditions and dumped in the British market to the detriment of British and Dominion growers, is at last moving the Co-Operative Wholesale Society to defend its part in the trade. That organization, which claims to have the largest flour-milling business in the country, purchased in the first fortnight of this month 65,750 tons of Russian wheat in addition to more than 42,000 tons bought earlier in the season. This was very nearly as much as the Society bought from Canada, where a large surplus from last season was awaiting sale, and more than five times as much as it bought from Australia; the total amount in fact is as much as one-third of its purchases from all sources. To the comment which these transactions have not unnaturally provoked the Society replies in effect that its policy in making them has been determined by ordinary business considerations, and that other buyers have followed the same course. The purchases of Russian wheat this season, important as they are, comprise, it is stated, less than one-tenth of the total bought in this country. Of all the grain coming into the British market from overseas no less than 60 per cent. has been Russian. At the same time, if in the actual buying of Russian wheat the Society has not done more than its private competitors, it does seem to have taken an exceptionally active part in promoting and financing the trade. It joined with Exporthleb—the Russian Government organization controlling the export of wheat—in founding the company known as Russo-British Grain which handles the trade in this country. In that organization it holds a one-fourth share, while the controlling interest is held by the Russian Government. The Society's own bank participates in financing the concern—all this, of course, in the ordinary way of business and in the interests of its shareholder-customers. It may cause some surprise to see so much attention given by the Society to the development of the Russian trade when home and Empire growers are finding difficulties in disposing of their stocks; but it is only fair to notice that it claims to be now, and to have been for a considerable time, the largest user of Empire-grown wheat.

What is really important, of course, in this controversy is not the action of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, but the fiscal policy which makes that action possible. So long as the British market is open without restriction to imports from every destination without regulation or discrimination, so long will traders buy to their greatest immediate profit without regard to any other consideration. Under the old political economy we were assured that, apparently by some immutable law of nature, this system of free and open competition must invariably work out to the advantage of everybody concerned. That assurance no longer carries its old weight, and the dislocation of the wheat and other markets, through dumping practised on an unprecedented scale by a foreign Government monopoly, is not regarded in these days with the equanimity of a generation ago. Canadian farmers, for instance, are suffering from the most depressed conditions they have ever known, and the disposal of their wheat surplus is causing the utmost anxiety not only to the grain growers of the prairie provinces but also to the whole country. In Australia recovery from the severe financial crisis depends largely on the remunerative sale of this season's crop. The solvency of our own agriculture is a national concern—of this season's home crop up to the present time only 600,000 quarters have been sold, less than half of what had been sold at the corresponding date last year—and we are scarcely less interested in the prosperity and the economic and financial stability of the Dominions. There may be a question about the extent to which the growers at home and in Canada and Australia are affected by the Russian dumping, but there can be no question at all that they are affected, and very seriously affected. Is it a sufficient compensation that British millers and British wholesale dealers are enabled for a time to buy at low prices, especially since the experience of the past few years seems to show that the fall in wholesale prices is only reflected in the retail prices to the consumer by slow and partial degrees? The question would be asked even if the dumping were taking place in the ordinary course of trade. It becomes insistent when the dumping is organized systematically by a huge Government monopoly, in absolute control of the resources and the labour and the trade, both internal and external, of a vast country, which it has turned into a great slave-farm, and when the avowed policy of that monopoly is to bring about a world-wide revolution by creating economic and consequent social unrest in all the countries not under its control. In circumstances like these it is rightly felt that there is no room for the old glib platitudes about the necessity of buying in the cheapest market and of leaving prices to find their own level. It is clearly no more to our interest than it is to that of the Dominions whose staple industries are at stake to permit a foreign Government to disorganize our markets.

For the time being it is the grain and the timber markets which are principally affected—the whole timber trade of North-Eastern Europe has been reduced to stagnation by a flood of Russian timber cut and hauled by unpaid convict labour. But there has been dumping of other products on a smaller scale both here and in other countries, and there is no knowing to what lengths it may be carried or with what objects it may be used. When the factories erected under the Five-Year Plan come into operation we may even see cotton goods dumped at prices with which Lancashire cannot compete, a development which even the shareholders of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, with their old-fashioned economic orthodoxy, would hardly be able to regard without concern. So long as we regard as sacrosanct the principle that our markets must be open without discrimination to every one, to sell in them what and how he pleases, just so long shall we be powerless to deal either with the present evil or with even greater evils to which we may be exposed by the actions of the Russian monopoly. That is clearly an intolerable state of affairs. Access to our markets will have to be controlled in our own public interest as other countries control access to theirs. No foreign Government can take exception to that policy—least of all the Soviet Government, which has made all trade a Government monopoly. No British-made goods can be imported into Russia except through Russian Government agencies. There is no need for us to go so far as that; but there is every need and every justification for so controlling our importations from Russia as to make sure that they shall not dislocate our markets to the detriment of our own producers. Belgium has now followed the example of France and instituted a system of import control; wheat, oats, barley, wines, and spelt of Russian origin are to be imported only under licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Other countries, particularly those situated on the Russian frontier from Estonia to Rumania, all of which are being seriously affected by the Russian dumping, are considering measures of self-defence. What action the British Government and the other Governments of the British Empire can take most usefully to cope with the evil is not the least important of the questions under discussion in the Imperial Conference. But some drastic measure of self-protection is clearly of very urgent necessity.

The Mine Disaster in Germany

Accidents on and under the earth being still far more numerous and destructive of life than tragedies in the air, the relative novelty of men being hurled to death through space, or burned in the falling wreckage of spars and fabric, does not blind us to the daily dangers in every country and on every sea to the workers who handle explosive minerals, or man the steamship and the trawler; and it does not lessen our sympathy for those who almost every day perish in the simple performance of these tasks. Yesterday there was a particularly grievous mine accident in Germany. Some blasting dynamite, stored a thousand feet below the surface, exploded in a colliery near Aachen. The ground is said to have rocked as from an earthquake for forty miles round. Surface buildings collapsed and hardly a window withstood the air-shock that struck the dwelling-houses of the neighbourhood. Many hundreds of miners were buried. Some have fortunately been able to escape through passages leading to adjacent mines and so to the surface; but the many more who are still entombed appear to be in great peril from water, which is said to be pouring in upon them from a neighbouring derelict pit. The deaths so far reported were almost all caused directly by the explosion, which killed about a hundred persons; these include many of the mine officials, for the pit-head buildings in which they dwelt were totally wrecked. In addition the number of injured is considerable. The sympathy of their fellows in all countries will go out to the relatives of those whose labour has been brought to this sudden untimely end; they probably in most cases provided the principal means of support for families struggling to make both ends meet in the unfavourable economic conditions of to-day. In this country and in France, where coalmining is also one of the predominant and most familiar occupations, especial sympathy will be felt, not the less sincere and widespread because it may not be an occasion for solemn ceremony.

Coal Control—the Central Scheme

The Coal Mines Act allowed an interval of four months between the Royal Assent and the reduction of the legal maximum hours of work to seven and a half a day. There was much to make ready meanwhile. The industry was given the unprecedented task of organizing itself throughout the length and breadth of the land according to the requirements of Parliament. Fortunately the plan of organization was one which, on the whole, had the good will of the majority of colliery owners, and, although Parliament made additions and changes which alienated a considerable amount of the support which the owners were at first willing to give, there finally emerged a scheme for regulating production and marketing which the owners are preparing to carry out with all the expedition that the circumstances allow. The Central Scheme has now received the approval of the Board of Trade and is ready for application. It is the keystone of the elaborate machinery which will control, according to a national arrangement, the output of every coalmine and immediately and directly affect the economic fortunes of every mine undertaking and every miner. Indeed, the consequences will extend much farther and will have an influence, for better or for worse, on every industry for which coal is the raw material of power and light.

The Central Scheme will be controlled by a Council, representative of the district Executive Boards, which, with the assistance of those Boards, will first estimate the probable demand for coal and then allocate to the districts their due proportion of the total quantity. Any such scheme, if it is to work smoothly, must not only contain within itself assurances of impartial dealing, but must also supply a means of putting that impartiality to the test. The test supplied by the Central Scheme is the reference of any grievance to the decision of independent arbitrators, none of whom will be actively engaged in the industry. It is probable that more difficulties have been encountered in framing the district schemes than in framing the Central Scheme. The Lancashire scheme has, however, been approved and several others are almost complete. But six weeks from now the reduction of working time in the mines that at present work an eight-hour day will have to be made. There will have been no time to see the results of the marketing schemes, and, entirely in the dark as to what those results will be, the colliery owners and the miners in the affected districts must make new wage agreements. The reduction of working time will necessarily increase working costs. That is certain. An improvement of markets, at any rate for some time to come, is extremely uncertain. It is the certainty against which the industry must first provide, and the miners will be wise if they take advantage of the option of a "spread-over" of working hours to ease the adjustments of wages which in some areas are inevitable.

A Burlesque Election

The nominations of candidates for the South Paddington Election yesterday show that that constituency is determined to run true to its form during the past few weeks as the *impresario* of a political burlesque. Three candidates are to air their conceptions of Imperial policy. The first, SIR HERBERT LIDIARD, after a brief appearance as the darling of the Empire Crusaders, has forfeited their affection by a return to party loyalty at the eleventh hour, and is now the official Conservative candidate. The second, VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR, has therefore stormed on to the stage to rally the loyalty of the disloyal; and when he secured not only LORD BEAVERBROOK to speak for him, but also LORD ROTHERMERE to bless him, he seemed likely to obtain the united support of the gallery gods. By a refinement of humour, however, the United Empire Party in the division have taken LORD ROTHERMERE'S teaching as to the fallibility of leaders so seriously that they have rejected his advice to support VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR, and are staging a turn of their own in the candidature of MRS. STEWART-RICHARDSON. An official of their party, MR. CHARLES HORTHEN, in a confused but spirited pronouncement, has announced their desire to be "free "from the control, while honouring the "patronage, of any Press Lord," and has the hardihood to appeal, not to his own troupe but to the Crusaders, to refuse to "demean themselves by lending their efforts "or their money to disrupt the Conservative "Party from within." When such a splendid scenario is available, it seems almost incredible that the Liberal Party should have added no candidate to the players, nor given its leader a chance to show that in one corner at least his followers are not the least united party in the land.

Well and Truly

On June 25, when St. Paul's Cathedral was reopened in the presence of the KING and the QUEEN, and the service was attended by the Archbishops and Bishops, more than one hundred and fifty in number, who had come together for the Lambeth Conference from all parts of the British Empire and from many a foreign country, men's thoughts turned naturally first to the ecclesiastical and the Imperial meanings of so great and so unusual a ceremony. To-day the publication of two reports, presented by the Works Committee to the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, directs attention to the other side of the story—to a very remarkable achievement in architecture and in engineering, of which it may be said that in no age but the present could it have been carried out. Of the two reports, one is the tenth and last in the series of occasional reports by which the Representative Committee, and through it the public, were from time to time informed of the progress of the work; and the other is the final report, which sums up the whole tale and takes a glimpse into the future. Nothing, perhaps, has been more reassuring than the proof by experience that the methods recommended by the Special Committee of 1921-1925 were the right methods. They have transformed the eight piers which support the dome from rickety shells into solid masses, and there is not a mark on the outside of any one of them to show how it was done. And, besides that, the dome (or rather the two domes and the brick cone which make up the stupendous whole) and the drums have been so encircled with metal and with concrete, and so made ready for yet further support of the same kind should it ever be needed, that even "sad "mortality" may find it hard to "o'ersway "their power."

All concerned in the great work—the members of the original Special Committee, of the Representative Committee, and of the Works Committee, the Cathedral staff, the architects and engineers, the clerks, the workmen—deserve the thanks and congratulations of the city and the Empire for which they have saved one of the world's most famous beauties. They deserve in particular the thanks and congratulations of this journal, which had the good fortune to be the means of collecting from a generous public the great sum of upwards of a quarter of a million pounds with which the work was done. They have successfully carried through a task as difficult and as delicate as it was great in scope and in mass. Let architects and engineers say what they will about each other (when, for instance, there are bridges to be built), and let critics say what they will about them both and about the use of steel and of concrete in building, here is a supremely beautiful work of art in brick and stone which must have perished unless architecture and engineering had put their heads and their hands together and worked in harmony to save it, with steel and concrete as their meek but mighty servants. One thing more has this present age done for St. Paul's Cathedral which no previous age could have done, or could have done half so well. The reports make it plain that during nearly a decade now the stability of the building has been subjected to ever finer and more scientifically severe scrutiny; and that the methods and appliances now at hand for testing its movement in whole or in part, in foundation or in fabric, are so subtle that not the slightest deviation will escape them. The authorities are not likely to neglect the advice that the regular application of these tests should be part of the normal care of the fabric; and, now that the danger of digging foundations close to the Cathedral has been so urgently pointed out, it is not probable that any indifference or greed will be allowed to imperil the work which the best brains of two crafts, backed by an enormous sum of money, have well and truly done.

CONSERVATIVES IN THE NORTH

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. BALDWIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Very few Conservatives in the North are paying serious attention to the attempts made by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere to split the Conservative Party by forcing Mr. Baldwin to relinquish the leadership.

In the first place, Lord Rothermere is not, and never has claimed to be, a Conservative, and his efforts to influence the choice of Leader of the Conservative Party is regarded as a piece of effrontery. Lord Beaverbrook is looked upon as a political Jack-in-the-Box; up with the referendum one day and down with it the next; to one thing constant never; a sort of Puck in politics. His attempt to found a new party on the slogan of Empire Free Trade is not regarded as a serious contribution to political thought.

Conservatives in the North stand for the widest possible extension of Imperial preference, but they realize that the Dominions are at present bent on protecting their own industries against competition from Great Britain or elsewhere, and that any plan of Imperial preference that will give British manufacturers a fair chance of selling their goods in Dominion markets in return for a preference granted to Dominion foodstuffs in the British market can come only from a process of negotiation that will take much time and patience to achieve.

Meanwhile the first task before the Conservatives is to obtain political power to be enabled to give the British manufacturer fair protection in his own market against being undersold by goods manufactured abroad in conditions far more favourable than those obtaining at home. Among the conditions that give the foreign manufacturer an overwhelming advantage are a protected home market and comparatively low taxation. Mr. Baldwin stands primarily for reasonable protection of the British manufacturer in the British market and lower taxation. These the Northern Conservative realizes are the prime needs of the situation. Bargaining for a fair share of the Dominion markets will come later. A definite undertaking to tax food (as Lord Beaverbrook demands) before any reciprocal advantages can be shown and assessed will result in the loss of thousands of votes to the Conservative Party. As realists we in the North say: "First things first."

Northern Conservatives trust Mr. Baldwin to lead the party to victory at the next election, and so far as we are concerned his chances of doing so will be increased by the extent to which he ignores the advice of the Press lords, who are obviously far more interested in their vendetta against him than in the health of the Conservative Party.

Yours, &c.,

Leeds, Oct. 21. ARTHUR MANN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence in your columns regarding the leadership of the Conservative Party has not convinced me that the writers can suggest any course or any name that would not increase the difficulties—in my opinion relatively small—of the present situation.

We have been told of hungry sheep and angry sheep, but neither hunger nor anger is a state of feeling likely to produce a sound judgment. The Conservative Party, in common with other parties, is composed of diverse elements, and I doubt if those who condemn the present leader could find any other man more capable of binding the party together. It would be easy to find an extreme man on the Right or the Left. Hungry sheep who were also angry would probably make such a choice to complete the history of the lost sheep. The party might be willing to try Press leadership, which it would probably find no more congenial than was the press gang of other days.

It might also be calming to the emotions of some of the perturbed members of the party if they regarded the domestic life of the other two parties. We seem to be condemned to wait for the heaven-sent leader and we can be comfortably certain that when he appears his claims will be promptly rejected.

The moderation in speech and action of the present leader was gratefully acknowledged at the time of the General Strike, when this country was never in greater danger. There may be a time when such moderation, strikingly English, can be thrown to the winds, but I submit that the time is not yet.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN H. DAVIDSON, M.P. for Fareham.

House of Commons, S.W.1, Oct. 21.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May one of the youngest voters in the constituency express his opinion on a matter of general policy embodied in the South Paddington by-election?

This is the first election in which I have had a vote, and I find myself unable to use it. South Paddington is one of the safest Conservative seats in the country; one is entitled to expect that it will be worthily represented in the House of Commons. But instead of offering the seat to one of the number of brilliant young Conservatives—so badly needed by the party in the House—who were defeated at the General Election, the local Association acts on the absurd slogan "A Paddington man for Paddington," and invites sixty-seven-year-old Sir Herbert Lidiard to stand. His only qualifications seem to be residence in Paddington and 20 years of eminent service to the Borough Council.

The Conservative Party needs re-energizing, and this hardly seems a satisfactory record for the purpose. Nor indeed does a man who publicly states that he will on occasion vote against the Party Whip, and then unequivocably goes back on his word, entirely command our confidence. One is forced to sympathize with, even while one laments, the presence of the newspaper candidates.

Yours obediently,

TWENTY-ONE.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I narrate a somewhat neater trick than your previous correspondents have described?

Venus, an ascending escalator at any Underground station moderately crowded. Just before the top the man in front of you stumbles. You instinctively hold out your right arm to help him, thus loosening your jacket, which may be buttoned. At the same moment the man behind you puts his left arm round your shoulder, unbuttons your jacket, removes the pocket-book from your inside right-hand pocket, and jolts you under the knees, the whole affair taking only one or two seconds. Your first desire is to get on to solid ground and recover your balance, and by that time the two men have disappeared.

The point of the trick is that you have not seen the man who picked your pocket and cannot identify him, and you cannot prove that the man who stumbled had anything to do with the matter. *Verb. sap.* Adopt Lord Knutsford's advice, and never carry your money or your watch where pickpockets expect to find them. In the case narrated above the only negotiable articles which the thieves obtained were—a few postage stamps.

Yours obediently,

PERCY E. MARSHALL.

Netley Cottage, The Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3, Oct. 21.

HOW TO SAY "NO"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be of interest to recall another instance in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned by Mr. Woodward acted *fortiter in modo* and *fortiter in re*.

He assented to the wish of a deputation to see him and they urged a large expenditure from public funds. Humiliated and crestfallen they retired after hearing his reply, and as they left the room Sir Michael Hicks Beach called out after them, "Well, you might have thanked me for receiving you."

Yours faithfully,

J. E. FERARD.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

The King will hold a Council on Monday next, October 27.

FARMING TO-DAY

II.—A TEST OF REMEDIES

THE REAL BASIS OF PROSPERITY

(By G. T. Hutchinson)

In the first article some features of the decline and present condition of British agriculture were briefly examined. The necessity for remedial measures is now generally admitted, and the precise nature of such measures has presumably been under discussion for some time at the Agricultural Conference, composed of representatives of all those directly concerned in the industry. It is, therefore, a matter for surprise, and perhaps for regret, that the report on the Government agricultural policy recently outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer should contain no mention of the recommendations of this Conference. On the evidence available it would appear that the root of the evil lies in the fact that most farmers have been, or are now, producing some of their produce at a loss, and that if remedies are to be effective they must ensure a reasonable profit for the producer, and so restore an economic basis to the industry. This is the crucial test to be applied to the Government proposals; but they must also be considered from the point of view of the taxpayer, who is profoundly conscious that limited funds only can be available for the amelioration of agriculture. Injudicious expenditure at this point would merely add to the evil reputation which agriculture already possesses.

The first of the Government proposals is plausible. In a period of declining agriculture, small holdings have held their own; therefore small holdings and allotments are to be encouraged and increased. But, apart from certain localities where special conditions prevail, the reason for the success of the small holding or of the small "family farm" is to be found in the readiness of the smallholder or the members of his family to do more work for less money than the agricultural labourer. In almost every other respect he is economically at a disadvantage compared with the large farmer. The number of persons who are prepared to accept such a position must always be limited, and this explains why, in spite of half a century of sympathetic legislation and the success of individual smallholders, the total of small holdings in the country has steadily declined. It is impossible to believe that potential smallholders, with the requisite capital and experience, are to be discovered in the ranks of the unemployed. No remedy for agricultural depression can be achieved by the mere multiplication of uneconomic holdings, and if the financial results of the Government subsidies to small holdings after the War are examined, no case can be made for any further expenditure of public money in this way. If suitable applicants for small holdings are forthcoming, they can be satisfied by the existing machinery. The same is true of allotments, and a cursory glance at the condition of the allotments in many of our villages should serve to satisfy the inquirer that the supply is often in excess of the demand.

WAR-TIME EXPERIMENTS

The second proposal is for the Government to conduct, by means of a Land Utilization Corporation (presumably subsidized), "large-scale farming managed on business principles, with the utmost possible application of improved methods and the best machinery, with the particular object of affording to agriculturists a practical training in business management; and additional demonstration farms of various types in different parts of the country, designed to secure the quicker and more general adoption of every agricultural improvement." But there is no necessity to expend public money in order to provide illustrations of large-scale farming managed on business principles with improved methods and the best machinery. Examples were available before the War, and since then farms of this nature have been undertaken in nearly every part of the country by private enterprise. Many of them have been abandoned as costly failures, having once more demonstrated that high farming is no remedy for low prices. A few continued in operation. Through the public spirit of those responsible for them, their financial and other results have frequently been made public. Their lessons have been personally expensive, but have not cost the State a penny. In the past 10 years countless innovations in every department of farming have been tested by individuals, by public bodies, and by the agricultural colleges: some have been widely adopted, others have been rejected. It is not too much to say that, if any farmer with new ideas contemplates a departure from the ordinary farming practice, it is his own fault if he cannot obtain helpful information, based on previous experience, as to the probable results. The best demonstration farm is the farm that pays, and it is an unfortunate fact that few of the so-called demonstration farms have succeeded in doing so. In the light of previous experiments it is most unlikely that State farms will succeed where private enterprise has failed.

The third group of the Government proposals deals with the marketing of agricultural produce. Any proposals designed to secure remunerative prices for the producer will have the sympathetic attention of the whole agricultural community. But the need is immediate, and it seems that definite proposals cannot be formulated until the decisions of the Imperial Conference are known. The system of bulk sales contemplated by the Agricultural Marketing Bill is regarded with some suspicion. At present, it may be said, the best farmers contrive to find the best markets, and their experience of selling in bulk through cooperative societies has not been very encouraging. No material is available for computing the probable expense to the country of the proposed marketing reforms.

UNAPPRECIATED RESEARCH

The last group of proposals includes the provision of abattoirs by public authorities, the elimination of scrub bulls, and the promise of further measures to assist the agricultural labourer. All of these will doubtless be considered on their merits, but it may be remarked that most of them involve fresh expenditure, and none offers immediate or direct relief to the farmer. It is also stated that the development of agricultural education and research will form an important part of the Government policy. Any development in this direction will be welcome; but surely it is the duty of any Government, before sanctioning fresh expenditure for such a purpose, to satisfy itself that the taxpayers are getting full value for money now expended on agricultural education and research. It is to be feared that they do not, and the results of previous expenditure are on the whole disappointing. Within recent years research and experiment have certainly made many valuable contributions to our agricultural knowledge. Our agricultural education also is in many cases admirable. But neither education nor the results of research, though accessible to the farmers, has been properly appreciated or adopted by them. It may be said that this is the fault of the farmers themselves, but that answer does not solve the problem. Yet the problem cannot be insoluble, and the striking progress already made in certain localities by agricultural organizers and advisers should serve to indicate the best means

of converting the results of education and research into terms of pounds, shillings and pence for the ordinary farmer.

The reception of the Government proposals by the agricultural community has not been enthusiastic. As the farmers say, "Like all Governments, they promise us everything except what we want, which is the chance to make a little more money." This is not captious criticism. It must be to the interest of taxpayers and farmers alike that the efforts of the Government, and any fresh expenditure, should be applied directly and immediately to enable the farmer to produce at a profit. And it is claimed that, of all the remedial measures which have been under consideration, a guaranteed price for wheat is a definite step in this direction which is most likely to obtain popular support.

The means of effecting this will naturally be a matter for the most careful consideration, and already valuable suggestions have been made in the columns of *The Times* and elsewhere. It has been said that by means of a system of licences a guaranteed price could, in effect, be provided without any cost to the taxpayer or the consumer. Even if a subsidy is necessary, the expenditure would be far more effective if applied in this way than it would be if frittered away on various schemes of indirect assistance to agriculture. The examples of milk or sugar beet in recent years serve to illustrate the stimulus to production and the help to the farmer which are afforded by the existence of a more or less certain price for a particular product.

INCOMPETENCE

Not that a guaranteed price for wheat will solve every agricultural problem. Nothing short of all-round protection could give immediate relief to every one of the many varied types of British agriculture. But if every farmer could rely on selling his wheat at no more than 50s. a quarter, the direct help to the wheat growers would be appreciable, and the indirect assistance to other branches of the industry would be far wider than might at first sight appear probable. Above all things, a definite step in the right direction would have been taken, and the measure could be modified or extended presently when it had been tested by results. For this reason one hopes that it may receive the support of all agriculturists, including those to whom it can offer no immediate assistance.

If the provision of a guaranteed price for wheat should necessitate some form of subsidy by the State, it would not be unreasonable to provide that this should not be abused. It is sometimes objected that any form of protection or subsidy may result in spoon-feeding the incompetent farmer. Incompetence should not be permitted. The general standard of competence in farming, in all probability, compares favourably with that in any other industry, or in any other country, but there is perhaps a wider division between the best and the worst in agriculture than elsewhere. This is partly because the bad farmer can struggle on longer than would be possible in another business before the final crash, and partly because no effective authority exists to insist on a proper standard of farming. Formerly this was done by the landlords, but their power has been effectively removed by the provisions of successive Agricultural Holdings Acts. Nominally their place has been taken by the agricultural committees of the county councils—a relic of the War period. If a landlord can obtain a certificate from the county council that his tenant is farming badly, he is entitled to terminate the tenancy without paying compensation for disturbance. In practice the difficulties involved are considerable, and such a certificate is seldom obtainable.

During the War the agricultural committees of the county councils were entrusted with special powers of supervision, which were rigorously exercised. Though the best farmers were unable to maintain their high standard of farming, the worst farmers improved out of all knowledge. It is clearly impossible to expect the members of a county council to show here the same activity as they did under the stress of a European War, and in many cases their authority is now virtually a dead letter.

Perhaps the difficulty might be met if cases of bad farming were dealt with by one representative of the county council and another of the Ministry of Agriculture, with an appeal to the Ministry if necessary. But the Government might be able, in conference with the Farmers' Union, the Central Landowners' Association, and the Land Agents' Society, to devise an effective system to ensure good husbandry, though it may be remarked that the best of all remedies for bad farming is provided by better prices.

(Concluded)

The first article appeared in *The Times* of October 20.

FARMERS' UNION AND THE PRIME MINISTER

The National Farmers' Union issued a statement yesterday on the Prime Minister's declaration as to the Government's policy on agriculture.

Instead of a considered reply from Dr. Addison when the Cabinet had taken their decision, the Union say:—"The Prime Minister has adopted the remarkable course of giving his reply to the industry through the medium of an interview reported in the *Daily Herald*. All who are concerned with the grave plight of cereal farming can hardly have failed to note the remarkable circumstance that Mr. MacDonald, who was too preoccupied to meet the farmers' representatives and to learn the truth about the situation at first hand, was not too preoccupied to meet a representative of the *Daily Herald* for the purpose of announcing his emphatic refusal to listen to the farmers' case."

On the observation of the Prime Minister that there could be "no prosperity so long as the organised farmers wanted subsidies for inefficient agriculture," the Union say:—"It proves conclusively that he is ignorant of agricultural conditions in this country, and that he has failed to make himself acquainted with the terms of the statement submitted to Dr. Addison or with the tributes to the efficiency of British farming contained in such reports as that of the Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation. He is also in disagreement with his own Minister of Agriculture, who admitted only a few days ago at a gathering of farmers in Leeds that his Marketing Bill would not touch the conditions with which cereal farmers are faced.

"The Marketing Bill would, and could, do nothing to save the impending disaster in the cereal-growing counties. The tone of the Prime Minister's statement differed so markedly from that adopted by the Minister of Agriculture when he received the Union's deputation that it will be interesting to note whether Dr. Addison will consent to remain in office in face of Mr. MacDonald's unwarranted attack on the industry."

THE TRAINING SHIP WARSPITE

The Quarterly Court of Governors of the Marine Society (1756), held in London yesterday, Trafalgar Day, was presided over by LORD ROMNEY. The report showed that 65 boys had been admitted during the quarter, 18 discharged to the Royal Navy, 17 to the Merchant Service, five to other services, and that 21 had been admitted that day by Vice-Admiral B. S. Thesiger, making a total of 230 on board. Among donations received was £18, subscribed by passengers on board the P. and O. ss. Viceroy of India. Among recent improvements, a new galley range had been installed during the summer leave. An old boy, Ernest Edward Jones, who entered the Royal Navy from the Warspite in 1919, attended and was presented with a sword on being promoted to gunner, Royal Navy. In moving the adoption of the report, CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, chairman of the committee, said that they were particularly glad to welcome Mr. Jones, who, he said, was the thirty-fifth old Warspite boy to receive the society's sword on promotion to warrant rank in the Royal Navy since the War.

Obituary

LORD BROTHERTON

PIONEER IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Lord Brotherton, who died last night at his seat, Kirkham Abbey, near Malton, Yorkshire, at the age of 74, had built up from small beginnings, by his enterprise, courage, and the force of his personality, one of the most successful chemical industries in the country. He was also a munificent donor to various public objects, especially to Leeds University.

The eldest son of Theophilus Brotherton, a Manchester cotton manufacturer, Edward Allen Brotherton was born on April 1, 1856. He was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and owed much to its first president, Sir Henry Roscoe, whose classes he attended at Owens College, Manchester. His original interest in chemistry was strengthened by Roscoe's impressive personality and teaching. At that time ammoniacal liquor was being produced at all gas works in the country in rather a perfunctory manner. With the assistance of his friends, the Dysons of Middlesbrough, he established his first works at Wakefield in 1878, where the manufacture of ammonia sulphate proved the starting point of his industrial career. The introduction of the ammonia soda process by the firm of Brunner Mond at Northwich created a demand for ammonia in the form of a concentrated liquor 15 to 18 per cent., and of this opportunity he also availed himself. Then there was a demand from the wool washiers for an ammonia which would replace other alkalis, but it was essential that the product should be free from sulphides and from tarry matters. Brotherton applied himself to the problem of producing pure ammonia direct from gas liquor, without the intervention of ammonia sulphate. He succeeded, and a pure solution of ammonia in water manufactured directly from the gas liquor became one of his company's standard products.

In 1893 an arrangement was made with the late Sir George Beilby by which the Cassel Gold Extracting Company acquired the rights to a process which he had worked out and patented for utilizing ammonia as the source of the nitrogen in cyanide by the interaction of ammonia, charcoal, and carbonate of potash. Brotherton became associated with the Cassel Company, and his firm began to supply the company with ammonia in 1895, and 14 years later, in 1909, the contract quantity had reached 10,000 tons of 25 per cent. ammonia liquor per annum. He was also concerned with products from crude coal tar, including creosote, pitch, carbolic crystals, and naphthalene and anthracene for the colour industry.

During the War he rendered valuable assistance in the production of high explosives. In 1917 the Board of Trade offered for sale the works of the Mersey Chemical Company, which had been established in this country by a combination of German colour-producing firms for the working of some of their patented processes. Those works Lord Brotherton's firm purchased, and there they have continued manufacturing to the present day, paying attention principally to sodium hydrosulphite, required in increasing quantities for the bright and fast vat colours. He was Lord Mayor of Leeds when the War broke out, and he raised and equipped the Leeds "Pals" Battalion (15th Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment), and paid the cost of feeding it while it was in training. He also returned to the Exchequer all the interest on his purchase of £500,000 War Loan. He was Mayor of Wakefield in 1902-3, and Conservative member for Wakefield from 1902 (when his opponent was Mr. Philip Snowden) to 1910, and again from 1918 to 1922. He was created a baronet in 1918, and was raised to the peerage in June, 1929.

Lord Brotherton had long taken an interest in public health, and was chairman of the Leeds University Advisory Sub-Committee of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. In October, 1921, he gave £20,000 to the University of Leeds for the development of bacteriological study and research, more particularly for public health. Another of his interests was the collection of valuable books, and in 1927 he gave the University of Leeds £100,000 to build a new library. He followed this by presenting last June his magnificent private collection, to be housed in the new library. It contains one of the few fine copies of the first folio of Shakespeare, with fine copies of the second, third, and fourth folios, a large number of medieval illuminated manuscripts, many early printed books, and examples of binding of every period. The foundation-stone of the new library was laid on June 24 last, and Lord Brotherton added a gift of £30,000 for maintenance and administration. In November, 1929, he gave £25,000 to the Prince of Wales's Fund for Toc H to endow it in Yorkshire, and undertook to provide a house in Leeds to be the Yorkshire headquarters. He was honorary LL.D. of Leeds, a Freeman of Leeds and Wakefield, J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding. Last July he was presented with the Messel Medal awarded by the Society of Chemical Industry. He leaves no heir.

DR. WHITEHEAD REID

A WELL-KNOWN OWNER-PILOT

Mr. Edward Douglas Whitehead Reid, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who died on Monday from the injuries he suffered in the aeroplane accident near Detling, Kent, was one of the earliest to take up flying as a recreation. He had owned light aeroplanes since 1919 and had flown continuously, attending all aviation meetings, taking part occasionally in competitions, using an aeroplane at times for visits to distant patients, and helping to prove the utility and reliability of the light aeroplane from the time when it first became available to the private owner.

He began his flying in an S.E.5, and next had a single-seater Widgeon which he converted into a two-seater. Later he flew an Avro and a Moth, and at one time he kept a string of machines which he used according to the needs of the occasion. He was known to everybody in aviation, and his work as a pioneer in proving the possibility of private ownership of aircraft is widely recognized. He had no spectacular feats to his credit nor did he seek notoriety. He had a reputation as a flying enthusiast and as one of the soundest and most careful pilots in the country. He served as a medical officer during the War, in France and with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and was a flight lieutenant in No. 601 County of London Bomber Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force.

He practised as physician and surgeon in Canterbury, where his father, Dr. Thomas Whitehead Reid, practised before him. During the recent illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury he attended him and signed the bulletins that were issued concerning the Archbishop's progress. Born at Canterbury in 1883, he was educated at Tonbridge School, where he was prefect, and shot in the Bisley VIIIL, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was president of the College Athletic Club, and took honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital he was captain of athletics and vice-president of the Abernethian Society. In the War he held the rank of captain in the R.A.M.C. and was for a time surgeon of the Duchess of Westminster Hospital in France. When he died he was senior surgeon and radiologist of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and an honorary physician of St. Bartholomew's.

SCHOOL LEAVING AGE

BILL TO BE PASSED BEFORE CHRISTMAS

A deputation urging the early passage of the Bill for the raising of the school-leaving age was received by Sir C. Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, yesterday. The deputation, which was introduced by Mrs. Leah Manning, president of the National Union of Teachers, consisted of representatives of the Workers' Educational Association, the Cooperative Movement, individual members of the Trades Union Council, the Educational Institute of Scotland, and the National Union of Teachers.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress had expressed itself in full agreement with the objects of the deputation, but was unfortunately unable to send representatives. The Secretary for Scotland was unable to be present. The speakers from the W.E.A. were Mr. J. Mallon, Mr. J. W. Bowen, M.P., member of the Trades Union Committee of the Workers' Educational Association, and Mr. Highton, of the Scottish W.E.A. Reference was made by them to the loss sustained by the adult education movement through the lower standard of education received by the children who leave school at 14 to that which would be assured if the age were raised. Mrs. Gasson, of the English Cooperative Movement, and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of the Scottish Cooperative Movement, drew attention to the strong demand by parents for better education and a later leaving age with which cooperators were constantly being met. The other organizations also emphasized the necessity for early consideration being given to the passing of the measure.

Sir C. Trevelyan, in his reply, said the Government was engaged to carry the Bill for raising the school age to 15 this year. It would be in the forefront of the programme for this Session, and they had every intention and expectation of carrying it before Christmas. The Bill would be necessarily short in order to pass in the short time. The clause dealing with voluntary schools would not appear in it, but that did not mean that he intended to abandon the efforts to come to an understanding. There was such a very widespread desire for agreement that it would have to be made much more plain than at present that some great interests were irreconcilable before the Government abandoned their attempt to secure national arrangement.

Secondly, they would find that the Government had modified the form of the maintenance grant. Such strong feeling had been exhibited against any process which might amount to an irritating inquisition into parental means that they would adopt a very simple form of declaration of income, checked by a penalty for a false declaration. They would also extend the range of the income limit, so that anyone who could reasonably be claimed to be in need of the grant would qualify. Thirdly, with comparatively few exceptions, the local education authorities had been preparing for and anticipating the extension of age. There should be no serious difficulty in coping with the extra year when the change took place in April. There would be no excuse for opposition to the Bill except by those who did not want to raise the school age. He hoped, therefore, that the deputation, who represented bodies with great influence, would insist that no minor objections or sectional motives should be allowed to hamper the passage of the Bill. He hoped they would help to resist any tampering with the date of the Bill. Unemployment was greatly more tragic than a year ago, and Parliament ought to be glad to pass a measure which would free perhaps 300,000 children from industry and substitute perhaps 150,000 older children. Parliament ought to be glad to spend on education where it now spent on unemployment benefit. This Bill would make the greatest educational advance of this period. He knew the deputation realized its implications, and he trusted to them to see that neither false economy, nor timidity, nor reaction was allowed in the next few weeks to cheat the children.

PRIME MINISTERS AT MOTOR SHOW

MANUFACTURERS AND THE DOMINIONS

Mr. MacDonald visited the Motor Show yesterday with four of the Dominion Prime Ministers—Mr. Scullin (Australia), General Hertzog (South Africa), Mr. Forbes (New Zealand), and Sir Richard Squires (Newfoundland). They arrived at Olympia at 9 o'clock—an hour before the Show opened to the public—and devoted most of their time to the British cars. They also displayed keen interest in the motor-boat section.

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, but the party included some of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Conference.

Later Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said that he was much impressed with the display of cars and motor-boats. Naturally he was looking more particularly for new features giving British cars greater adaptability for Dominion uses, and he was pleased to notice considerable advance in this direction in some makes. There was evidence in the standard-grade cars of a disposition to reduce price to meet foreign competition, and to incorporate features asked for by Dominion buyers. The manufacturers seemed quite alive to the value of the New Zealand and other Dominions' market. He was informed that two leading companies' representatives were almost immediately paying visits to the Dominion to push their trade, a very hopeful sign.

TUNNEL UNDER LAKELAND MOUNTAINS

NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR MANCHESTER

Mr. R. N. Barclay, Lord Mayor of Manchester, yesterday fired the first shot in the blasting operations connected with the construction of a tunnel nearly five miles long under the Lakeland mountains. The work is part of the Manchester Corporation's scheme for obtaining water from Hawes Water, in Westmorland.

Sir William Kay, who presided at a luncheon, said that the tunnel would be undoubtedly the longest in the world constructed for the purposes of a water supply. Manchester had acquired the finest watersheds in the country.

The Lord Mayor said that, as a result of the scheme, which would cost about £10,000,000, they expected to have no difficulty with their water supply for the next 80 or 100 years. The finance of the scheme had been so carefully arranged that they were confident of being able to carry out the work without adding one halfpenny to their water rates.

Mr. Meredands, who represented the contractors, said that during the work of excavating the tunnel between 350,000 and 400,000 tons of rock and earth would be removed. To line the tunnel, 90,000 tons of concrete would be required.

MAIL BAG'S ADVENTURE

HOOKED OFF BICYCLE BY PASSING MOTORIST

A mail bag which had been reported as lost at Hoddesdon, Herts, last night was restored to the authorities a few hours later with a remarkable explanation of its disappearance.

When the local postman was delivering the evening mails on his bicycle he discovered that a bag was missing. Inquiries were made and police stations informed of the supposed theft. Meanwhile Mr. George Edwin Budge, of Widford, Herts, who had been motoring to Enfield, called at Cheshunt Police Station, where he handed over a mail bag which he stated he had found suspended from the door-handle on the near side of his car. The bag was the one which had been reported missing. It appears that when passing the postman at Hoddesdon the door-handle of the car hooked the sack of letters from the handlebars of his bicycle, but neither the motorist nor the postman were aware of this at the time.

WREATHS AT NELSON'S COLUMN

In London wreaths were placed at the foot of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square on behalf of branches of the Navy League in all parts of the Empire and many ships of the Navy. There were, too, wreaths from the Governments and peoples of Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Malta, while the French and Spanish colours were displayed on others.

A wreath of white chrysanthemums, lilies, and roses was placed on Nelson's tomb in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by Lady Lloyd on behalf of the Navy League.

TRAFALGAR DAY

PRINCE GEORGE AND THE NAVY

WORK IN PEACE-TIME

Prince George was the guest of the Navy League at the annual "Nelson Day" dinner at the May Fair Hotel last night. Lord Lloyd, the president, was in the chair.

The King sent the following reply to a loyal message:—

"It is with much pleasure that the King has received once again a message of loyal greetings and good wishes from the members of the Navy League assembled together on Trafalgar Day. His Majesty sincerely thanks all members present, and trusts you will have a representative and successful gathering.—Private Secretary."

A large number of messages conveying greetings were received from oversea branches of the League.

Prince George, proposing "The Glorious and Immortal Memory of Nelson and his Comrades," said:—

The Navy, in which I have had the honour to serve, does not encourage anyone under the rank of a retired admiral to stand up in public and talk about it. When one breaks this sensible rule—as I am going to—one finds out that all the retired admirals who have spoken in the past have left very little new or true to be said. After all, the Navy is connected with nearly every detail of our national and personal lives in these islands and the Empire. If it had not existed we should not have existed; and when it does not exist we shall also cease to exist.

But I am speaking to men whose object is to make people understand this elementary condition of our lives, that, by force of circumstances, we differ from every other nation. It is curious that there should be any need of such action after the experiences of the past few years; but history shows us that the measure of the Navy's success at any given period was exactly proved by the indifference with which it was treated when the need for its exertions seemed to be over. You remember the sailor's rhyme in the Fleets of the old French wars:—

When Hawke did bang Monsieur Conflang
You sent us beef and beer.
But now he's beat, we've naught to eat,
For you have naught to fear.

Probably there was an Anglo-Saxon version of the same song after King Alfred's navy had beaten off the Danes, and everyone said, "We shall always be safe now." But there is no "always" at sea, except in the sense that there is always a watch on duty in case of anything happening.

A LUXURY TO BE RATIONED

What always happens on shore is that the Navy, having done what was required, reverts to its normal status of a luxury, to be rationed. Whatever the battleships of the future may be, I think it will be a long time before we can dispense with those smaller and less-considered craft, which do the dirty work of all the seas. For, when you come to think of it, the destroyer, the sloop, and river gun-boats take on most of that monotonous but important job of police and ambulance work in peace-time.

Take police work first. Piracy is the oldest and most exciting of aquatic sports. But the memory and tradition of the game still linger in out-of-the-way places, where the sight of a disabled steamer off their coasts might invite the inhabitants to loot and murder. But they nobly resist temptation, because they know that some sort of naval war-canoe may call in at any moment. All this has no more to do with war than a policeman patrolling a street in the suburbs. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred nothing happens. On the hundredth the policeman's duty (and the gunboat's) is to stop trouble before it begins. The professional pirate generally operates from mud-flats and waterways where he has to be followed by a special type of ship, such as river gunboats built to navigate these tricky waters. Consequently, they are in need of constant repairs, but not more than the value of the services that they render.

As to the ambulance and first-aid work, this covers those unpleasant things which insurance companies term acts of God; for example, earthquakes, hurricanes, and riots. Any one of these catastrophes may mean a sudden call for help, such as protecting human life in a disturbed area. None of this help can be given if there are not enough ships at the station. The number of ships must not be cut down, as this service has been given for generations, and would cause distress to our own people in foreign lands if discontinued. So I suggest that the Navy League might bring before the public the necessity of maintaining sufficient small ships to carry out these duties.

Our age-long dependence on the sea has always been a necessity on account of our being an island kingdom, and you have shown that we are now even more dependent upon it as a people than we were at the dawn of the last century. We are not unable to realize what burdens were laid on our fathers then, for our own days have taught us. We do not know what burdens the future may impose on those who shall come after, but we have a multitude of witnesses to show us in what spirit any burden should be met.

Gentlemen, I give you, and I ask you to honour it in silence, the memory of the man and his scarcely less great brethren, whose names stand first among those witnesses.

The toast was honoured in silence.

THE SINGAPORE BASE

Lord Lloyd proposed "The Dominions Overseas." He said that if the rumour that the Singapore base was to be proceeded with forthwith was true, it would cause great satisfaction to the whole Empire, and not least to Australasia and the Federated Malay States. So long as he was connected with the Navy League, he added, he would press for freedom from all foreign entanglements as regarded the Navy. (Cheers.)

Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, replying, said that if the Singapore base was not proceeded with the people in Australia would feel they had been left in an awkward predicament. They would be left up in the air if any trouble happened in the Pacific.

Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, said that if Britain did not want Singapore, Japan did. The plateau overlooking the large naval base was occupied by Japanese capitalists. New Zealand looked on Singapore as a base which would ensure our safety in the Pacific. If this or any other Government did not proceed with the base New Zealanders would consider that they had been abandoned.

Lord Bridgeman, proposing "The Imperial Forces of the Crown," said he had never subscribed to the idea that reduction of the Navy was a factor towards the peace of the world. As to the Singapore base, that project was very near his heart during the five years he presided over the Admiralty. With a reduced fleet mobility was all the more essential, and the Singapore base became all the more necessary to this country.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field, General Sir Philip Chetwode, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Oliver Swann replied.

The guests included:—

Lady Lloyd, Lady Field, Lord and Lady Stanhope, Lord Inchcape, Lady Bridgeman, Lady Helena Acland-Hood, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Lord Camrose, Lady Carson, the Maharaj-Kumari Lahtarani Deir, Lord Lamington.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Waddison, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Anstruther, Sir Alan Anderson and Lady Aspinall, Vice-Admiral R. R. Backhouse, Sir Abe Bailey, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Major Humphrey P. Butler, Vice-Admiral F. Wade Caulfield, Sir Cyril S. Cobb, Lady Cunnynghame, Baroness de Goldsmid da Palmeira, Baroness de Knoop, Captain Cosmo Douglas, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Dreyer, Captain and Mrs. H. Fitzherbert, Mr. A. Flint, Sir Henry Floyd, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller, Mr. and Lady Constance Milnes Gaskell, Colonel Gretton, M.P., Colonel Grimston, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Lady Hepburn, Sir Henry Holt, Brigadier R. H. G. Howard-Vyse, the Rev. F. E. Hughes, Sir Thomas and Lady Lennard, Sir Amberson and Lady Marten, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, Sir Henry Kelloch, Archdeacon and Mrs. Beresford Potter, Miss Dighton Probyn, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, Field-Marshal Sir William and Lady Robertson, Colonel J. Rodwell, Lady Eyrie, Mr. Samuel, M.P., Sir Albert Seymour, Sir Henry Sharp, Lady Swaan, Lady Sydenham of Combe, Rear-Admiral C. V. and Mrs. Usborne, Admiral Sir Richard Webb, and Sir Thomas and Lady Willord.

CELEBRATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH

Last night in celebration of Trafalgar Day Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, entertained officers of flag rank serving under him at dinner in Nelson's dining cabin in H.M.S. Victory, which is the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Old ship's lanterns were used for illumination, and the cabin was made to look much as it did in Nelson's day. The dinner was the first of its kind held in the Victory since she has been flagship of the port, and in the course of it the memory of Nelson was honoured by the company at the call of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Roger Keyes's guests were:—

Vice-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, Admiral Superintendent; Vice-Admiral Frank Larken, commanding the Reserve Fleet; Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Baird, commanding the King's Yacht Victoria and Albert; Rear-Admiral M. E. Dumbar-Nasmith, V.C.; Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Reginald Plunkett, Chief of Staff to Admiral Sir Roger Keyes; Rear-Admiral (Retired) H. C. Whitehead, C.B., M.V.O., Admiral Superintendent, Haslar Hospital; Engineer Rear-Admiral H. S. Garwood, and Lieutenant P. C. Organ, commanding H.M.S. Victory.

COAL MARKETING SCHEME

APPROVAL OF MINES DEPARTMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Mines Department has approved the Central Coal Marketing Scheme required by the Coal Mines Act. It is officially described as "The Central (Coal Mines) Scheme, 1930, submitted to the Board of Trade by the representatives of the majority of the owners of coal mines situated in Great Britain under the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930." The scheme is to come into force immediately.

It is required by the Act that the Central Scheme shall be administered by a Central Council whose principal business will be the allocation to each coal-mining district, after consultation with the Executive Board for the district, of a maximum output for the district. The Act also requires that provision shall be made for arbitration if any executive board is aggrieved by any act or omission of the Central Council or of any other executive board, or of any other person in respect of their functions under a scheme in force under the Act. Monetary penalties for contravening or failing to comply with the scheme are also authorized. The way in which these requirements are satisfied will be indicated in the following description of the scheme.

The Council will consist of "one representative of the owners in each of the districts and one additional representative of the owners in each of the districts for each 7,500,000 tons of annual output of the district." Representation on the Council will therefore be in proportion to output. The representatives will be appointed in accordance with the district schemes, and each may have a substitute to attend meetings of the Council and vote in his absence. The sole representative of a small district may always be accompanied at meetings of the Council by a substitute who, however, on such occasions, will have no right to vote or speak. "Annual output" is defined as "the output allocated to the district under the Scheme in respect of the last completed period of four quarters immediately preceding each meeting of the Council," but to begin with, when there will not be a period for which allocations have been made, "the output actually produced in the district shall be substituted for the allocated output."

As soon as conveniently possible the first meeting of the Council is to be held for the election of officers and any other business that may be necessary. The Council shall have power to do all such things as are necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Council under the Scheme or as are incidental to or consequential on the provisions of the Scheme or necessary for giving effect thereto." There is provision for payment to be made to any members of the Council who may be called upon to perform any special services, including a chairman or deputy chairman. Three trustees will be appointed, and the central fund will be vested in them. The trustees may sue and be sued for and on behalf of the Council, but they may not open any proceedings until they are required to do so by the Council. Voting at Council meetings will be by show of hands, but a poll may be demanded by any member, and in that event each district executive board represented at the meeting will be entitled to one vote for every ton of annual output. It is provided, moreover, that the representatives of any executive board dissenting at any meeting from a decision of that meeting may claim that the matter be referred to arbitration.

DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

From time to time the Council will allocate to each district a maximum output for the district—the "district allocation." The allocation will be at such times and for such periods as the Council thinks fit, but with a view to facilitating the making of contracts for the sale of coal over long periods "the Council shall, whenever the period of allocation is less than 12 months, fix and intimate to each Executive Board . . . a figure of output below which the district allocation in respect of the remainder of the period of 12 months . . . shall not be fixed." This figure will, however, be substantially below the output necessary to meet the estimated demand during the remainder of the period. Before the beginning of each allocation period each Executive Board will be requested to submit to the Council its own estimate of the tonnage of coal which the owners in its district will be able to dispose of during the period and the output corresponding thereto. In addition, the Council may require from any Executive Board, from time to time, such further information as may be necessary. The Council will forward the estimates of each Executive Board to each of the other Executive Boards as soon as practicable.

It is provided, further, that:—

"In determining the district allocation the Council shall on every occasion have regard to all relevant circumstances affecting the several districts, not excluding the relative position of such districts prior to the War.

"If the representatives of any Executive Board on the Council exercise the right of appealing to arbitration from a decision of the Council as to the allocation of any district, the matter or matters in dispute shall forthwith be referred to arbitration accordingly.

"The district allocations made by the Council or by arbitration, as the case may be, shall be communicated by the Council to the Executive Boards as soon as practicable, and in no case less than four weeks before the commencement of the period to which they relate.

"In any period of allocation any Executive Board may at any time apply to the Council to have its district allocation increased for the remainder of such period on the ground that such increase is necessary in order to meet an increased demand for coal or any class of coal. The Council shall meet within seven days of the receipt of any such application to consider the same. . . ."

The Council may grant the application wholly or in part or refuse it and the representatives of the Executive Board may, if they choose, appeal to arbitration.

EXCESSIVE OUTPUT PENALIZED

Each Executive Board is required to regulate the output of its district so as not to exceed the district allocation, and the penalty for exceeding the allocation is 2s. 6d. for each ton of excess. An Executive Board may not transfer to another district any part of the output allocated to it and if a district fails to produce the whole of its allocated tonnage in one period it may not produce more than its allocation in any subsequent period.

Should any Executive Board be aggrieved by any act or omission of the Council or of any other Executive Board, or of any other person in respect of their functions under a scheme in force under the Act, the Council shall consider the matter and make such recommendations in relation thereto as it may determine. Any Executive Board aggrieved by the Council's decision or by the failure of any other Executive Board or of any other person to act in accordance with the Council's recommendations may appeal to arbitration forthwith.

All references to arbitration will be (unless the parties agree otherwise) to three arbitrators, and the decision of the majority of them will be final and binding. There is to be a Panel of not less than seven arbitrators, none of whom shall be actively engaged in the coal-mining industry. The arbitrators to act in a particular case will be chosen by lot. "The names of all the Panel shall be written on pieces of paper and placed in a box or other vessel, and the three whose names are first drawn out . . . shall be the arbitrators to act in the matter." By agreement between the Council and the complaining Executive Board any matter in dispute may be referred to a single arbitrator or to three arbitrators not on the Panel, but in such case the same rules shall apply. The rules provide for expeditious hearing and decision, and all arbitrations are to be held in London unless the Council decides otherwise.

In Manchester yesterday Lancashire and Cheshire colliery proprietors representing nearly the whole of the collieries in the two counties unanimously gave final and formal approval to the terms of the District Coal Marketing Scheme as amended to agree with the views of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES

Correspondence has passed between the Prime Minister and Sir Henry Page Croft, Chairman of the Empire Industries Association, with regard to a request from a recent conference of representatives of industries to which safeguarding procedure now applies, or has applied, that Mr. MacDonald should receive a deputation to submit to him "the perilous position of the workpeople in the trades affected if the present policy of his Majesty's Government continues to be rigidly pursued." The safeguarded industries concerned were the lace, cutlery, leather and fabric gloves, gas mantle, packing and wrapping paper, translucent and vitrified pottery, button, and wrought enamelled hollow-ware industries. Mr. MacDonald declined to receive a deputation.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS AND BRIGHT PERIODS

Meteorological Office, Oct. 21

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A depression centred over Southern Scotland is becoming less intense and moving east-south-east. Another depression south of Greenland is advancing eastwards. Cloudy weather and occasional rain are probable in the North-East, local showers and bright periods in most other districts. Temperature will be moderate or rather low.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; variable amount of cloud; bright periods; local showers; moderate day-time temperature, cool early and late.

England, S.W., N.W., Midlands, W., Wales.—Wind north-west or west, backing later, fresh, strong locally, variable amount of cloud; bright periods; local showers; moderate day-time temperature; cool early and late.

England, N.E., Midlands, N.—Wind south-west, veering, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain; rather cool.

Scotland, S.W., W., N.W., Isle of Man.—Wind north-westerly, fresh, or strong locally, backing; cloudy; showers; moderate or rather low temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, especially in the West and North-West.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind south-west or west, fresh, squally; showers; sea rather rough.

Straits of Dover, Southern North Sea (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind south-westerly, fresh, squally; showers; sea moderate or rather rough.

Irish Sea.—Wind north-west or west, strong, squally; backing, decreasing; showers; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds south-west to west, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount, squally showers of rain or hail. Visibility 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 6.36 a.m.; sets, 4.52 p.m.
Moon rises, 7.16 a.m.; sets, 4.56 p.m.
First Quarter October 29.
Lighting-up time, 5.22 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.43 a.m. and 1.57 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Oct. 21, 6 p.m.—Bar., 1,005.1mb. (29.68in.), steady; temp., 48.6deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, fine.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 42deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 56deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 6.7hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 3; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 1.

POCKET WIRELESS SETS FOR POLICEMEN

SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENTS AT BRIGHTON

A pocket wireless set for use by policemen, invented by two wireless operators working under the direction of the Chief Constable of Brighton, Mr. Charles Griffin, was tested by experts from Scotland Yard yesterday. It is understood that the experiments were completely successful and that messages were picked up by the set in a Flying Squad car while travelling on the outskirts of the town.

Further tests will be carried out at Scotland Yard, and the pocket set may be issued to the police generally within the next few months. The set has been made to fit the pocket of a policeman's tunic, and messages in Morse have been received by it at a range of 100 miles.

It is expected that a broadcasting station will be erected at the Brighton police headquarters before Christmas. The Brighton Watch Committee have made a grant towards the cost of the experiments.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-o.-T.	3·5	—	41	50	Fair.
Scarborough	5·8	—	38	52	Fair.
Bridlington	6·3	—	42	56	Fair.
Cleethorpes	7·0	—	38	52	Fine.
Mablethorpe	7·5	—	35	54	Fine.
Skegness	5·7	—	36	54	Fine.
Hunstanton	7·5	—	48	61	Fair.
Cromer	7·5	—	40	54	Fine.
Yarmouth	7·9	—	38	58	Fine.
Lowestoft	8·0	0·2	41	56	Bright.
Felixstowe	8·5	—	41	55	Bright.
Dovercourt	7·9	0·3	44	55	Bright periods.
Walton-o.-N.	6·4	—	42	—	Fine.
Clacton	6·9

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

A Real Blessing

Time spent in plotting and planning an evening dress is never wasted. The most successful toilettes are those in which each detail has been studied in relation to the whole. But this does not necessarily imply the expenditure of a vast sum of money. To the woman with a limited income who wants variety the 98/6 GOWN DEPARTMENT is a real blessing. There she may find gowns in accord with the very latest ideas. With the addition of good shoes and a decorative evening bag, such accessories that femininity knows are correct, she is equipped with taste and discretion for an evening's pleasure.

ATTRACTIVE TWO PIECE ENSEMBLE; sleeveless evening gown in georgette, cut with the long lines of to-day's mode; chic coatee of black velvet, or in various types of tinsel brocade to harmonise with dress.

Price **98/6**

Large sizes extra.

Chintz Restaurant

We would remind our customers that they can obtain dainty luncheons and teas, after shopping, upstairs in our Restaurant at very moderate prices.

MORNING COFFEE—
from 10 o'clock upwards.
LUNCHEONS—
from 12.0 to 3.0 p.m.
TEAS—
from 3.0 to 6.0 p.m.

Sent on Approval

EVENING GOWN in perfect fit with the new ankle length skirt and attractive hip frills, centre of multi-coloured tinsel brocade or black velvet.

Price **98/6**

Large sizes extra.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 21

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, visited Great Yarmouth to-day.

145, PICCADILLY, OCT. 21

The Duke and Duchess of York, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, returned to 145, Piccadilly from Scotland this morning.

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, opened the Hall and new buildings of the Royal Geographical Society this afternoon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OCT. 21

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, was present at the Navy League Nelson Day Dinner at the May Fair Hotel this evening.

The Earl of Powis expects to return to 45, Berkeley-square next week from Powis Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Onslow have returned to London from Clandon Park.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough have arrived in London from Yorkshire, and are staying at 8, Upper Belgrave-street with Lady Mary Savile.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie will arrive at Liverpool from Montreal in the Duchess of Richmond on Friday.

Earl Winterton, M.P., returned from South Africa last Monday.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will return to London at the end of next week from Gosford, Aberlady, East Lothian.

Viscountess Milner will return to 14, Manchester-square next week from Great Wigsell, Bodiam, Sussex.

Lady Margaret Cholmondeley and Miss M. Cholmondeley have arrived at 47, Thurloe-square, S.W.7, which will in future be their permanent address. (Telephone, Kens. 6572.)

Lady Elizabeth Fremantle gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 7, Westbourne-street, W.2.

The Rev. Lord Thurlow has left Liverpool, and is now residing at Sedgefield Rectory, Stockton-on-Tees, where he will be joined by Lady Thurlow early in November.

Lord Ebbisham is progressing favourably after his recent operation and has now returned to Fairmile Hatch, Cobham, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Ernle have returned to 3, Chwyne-walk, Chelsea, from Ginge Manor, Wantage.

Lady Elphinstone, who returned to London yesterday from Scotland, left again for Maryland, Worplesdon, Surrey. She was accompanied by Lord Elphinstone.

Lady Rayleigh will return to 69, Cadogan-square to-day from Beaufort Castle. Lord Rayleigh will arrive in London on Monday from Terling Place. They will leave London on Tuesday for Terling Place, Essex.

The Hon. Bede and Mrs. Clifford are returning to Capetown in the Winchester Castle on Friday, October 24.

The Hon. Mrs. Critchley-Waring and Lord and Lady Waring wish to thank all those who have sent such kindly messages of sympathy and beautiful flowers in their great bereavement. A little later they hope to send personal thanks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote returned to 18, Lowndes-square yesterday from Bighton Wood, Alresford.

Sir Basil and Lady Peto will arrive at 99, Eaton-square on Monday from Tawstock Court, Barnstaple.

Sir John and Lady Milbanke expect to return to 19, Talbot-square to-morrow from Paris.

Lady Warrender is progressing well after her fall while out hunting. She has not broken her collar-bone, as previously reported.

Sir Hesketh Bell has returned to London.

Sir Cecil Hurst left London on Monday for The Hague, to attend the autumn Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The First Secretary to the Rumanian Legation, M. Constantinesco, returned to London on Monday from the Continent.

Captain and Mrs. Piers Plowden have arrived at 7, Somers-place, W.2, for the winter. (Telephone, Padd. 5610.)

The Southdown Hunt ball will take place at the Town Hall, Lewes, on Friday, January 2—Marius B. Winter's band.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., will be the guest of honour at a political house dinner to be held at the Ladies' Carlton Club, 5, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, on Friday, October 31. Viscountess FitzAlan will preside.

Lady Brittain, chairman of the Women's Section of the London Municipal Society, is holding a Mannequin Competition at Londonderry House on October 30, where only British material is to be used. Only amateurs will compete, and the competitors will be drawn from various London constituencies. Among the judges will be Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Lady Lavery, Lady Moira Combe, Lady Melchett, and Lady George Cholmondeley.

Major T. Clarence E. Goff, D.L., J.P., will preside at the seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, which will be held in the Great Hall at the Cannon Street Hotel on Friday, November 28.

The first afternoon lecture of the autumn session of the Ladies' Imperial Club, 29, Dover-street, W.1, will take place at 3.15 p.m. to-morrow, when Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, M.P., will speak on "Transportation, Past, Present, and Future." Lady Lawrence, chairman of the club, will preside. The autumn programme may be obtained from Mrs. William Phillips, honorary political secretary.

LUNCHEON

THE SIAMESE MINISTER

The Siamese Minister entertained the following guests at luncheon at Claridge's yesterday:—

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Greek Minister, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Mr. Humbert Wolfe, the Marquis de Pallavicini, Mr. G. Cattaui, Mme. Prakong Luang and Mme. Bahiddha.

SAILORS' MEMORIAL HOSTEL ICE CARNIVAL

Lady Patricia Ramsay has consented to become a patron of the Ice Carnival, which is being arranged by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton at Grosvenor House on December 1, on behalf of the Sailors' Memorial Hostel Extension Fund. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, have already consented to become patrons of this carnival.

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond held a committee meeting yesterday at 56, Upper Brook-street in aid of the dinner that they are organising on November 25 at the Savoy Hotel for the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. It was announced that 130 tickets had been sold for the dinner. Among those present were:—

Miss Edith Dawkins, Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney, Miss Vyvyan Holford, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Tennyson Cole, Mrs. Wellesley-Colley, Miss Wellesley-Colley, Miss Whipham, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Lady Rothschild, Lady St. John of Bletso, Viscountess Hambleden, Mrs. Max Mayer, Lady Moore, Viscountess Hambleden, Mrs. Max Mayer, Lady Moore, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Bruce-Dick, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Cripps, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Johnstone, and Mrs. Salisbury.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. A. NEUMANN AND THE HON. JEAN LOCH

The engagement is announced between Guy Arthur Neumann, younger son of the late Sir Sigmund Neumann, Bt., and of Anna Lady Neumann, of 146, Piccadilly, W.1, and Jean, the second daughter of Major-General Lord Loch and Lady Loch, of Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk.

MR. F. F. G. WARMAN AND MISS PHILLIPS

The engagement is announced between Francis Frederic Guy, elder son of the Bishop of Manchester and Mrs. Warman, and Kathleen Olive, only daughter of the late Oliver and Mrs. Phillips, of Coventry.

MR. F. L. BOYD AND MISS PALMER

The engagement is announced between Mr. Frederick Lewis Boyd, The Seventh Rajput Regiment, second son of Major John Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, of Bushey, Herts, and Helen Marie, only daughter of the late Mr. C. Lucey Palmer, of Newmarket, and Mrs. Palmer, of Bushey, Herts.

MR. H. BABINGTON HILL AND MISS SPEAKE

The engagement is announced between Harold Babington, eldest son of Mr. H. Babington Hill, of Lloyd's, and of Mrs. Babington Hill, of Talmead, near Herne Bay, and Betty, only daughter of Mr. F. H. Speake and the late Mrs. Speake, and granddaughter of Mrs. J. John Masters, of Abergeldie, Beltinge, near Herne Bay, Kent.

MR. H. J. N. HADDEN AND MISS BOUTH

The engagement is announced between Humphry James Noyes Hadden, of Little Farmcote, Winchcombe, Glos, only son of Mr. James Hadden and the late Mrs. Hadden, Park-place, Cheltenham, and Irene Delamere, only daughter of the Rev. R. H. M. Bouth, M.A., J.P., and Mrs. Bouth, Battledown Court, Cheltenham.

MR. J. C. THOMAS AND MISS CLARK

The engagement is announced between Jack Clifford, youngest son of Major and Mrs. F. D. Thomas, of Loose Court, Maidstone, and Joyce Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Barton Clark, of Popiars, Maidstone.

MR. J. N. B. ALEXANDER AND MISS J. HASLERIGG

The marriage between Mr. J. N. B. Alexander and Miss Joan Haslerigg will take place in Colombo, Ceylon, on Saturday, October 25, at 11 a.m. The reception will be held at the Galle Face Hotel.

MR. J. C. BRASHAW AND MISS PURNELL

The engagement is announced between John Cripps, second son of the Rev. T. L. and late Mrs. Brashaw, of Wortley, Sheffield, and Olive Eugenie, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Purnell, of Southfield-road, Oxford.

MR. H. D. E. BARTON AND MISS J. GUTCH

The engagement is announced between Humphrey Douglas Elliott, eldest son of the late Dr. P. F. Barton, of 98, Portland-place, London, and Mrs. Barton, of Thornhaugh, East Horsley, and Jessie, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gutch, of Ipswich.

The marriage arranged between Mr. David Arbuthnot and Miss Myra Drummond will not take place.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. SNOWDEN

Mrs. Snowden gave an afternoon party at 11, Downing-street yesterday. Tea was followed by a musical programme provided by the Chancellor's cousins, Miss Marion Keighley Snowden, who played the piano, and Mr. John Snowden, who played the 'cello. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Colonial Secretary and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Miss Thomas, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Hailsham, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. W. Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander.

From Canada:—The Prime Minister and Miss Bennett, the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Miss Guthrie, the Minister of Commerce and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Miss Stevens, the Solicitor-General and Mrs. Dupré.

From Australia:—The Prime Minister and Mrs. Scullin, the Attorney-General and Mrs. F. Brennan, Miss Brennan, the Minister for Markets and Transport and Mrs. Parker J. Moloney, the High Commissioner and Lady Eyrie.

From New Zealand:—The Prime Minister and Mrs. G. W. Forbes, the Attorney-General and Lady Ward, the High Commissioner and Mrs. Wilford, Miss Wilford.

From South Africa:—The Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Mrs. C. Havenga, the High Commissioner and Mrs. Ivo Water, Mr. A. P. Peirce.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Lady Squires.

From India:—The Maharajah of Bikanir, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, the High Commissioner and Lady Chatterjee.

From the Irish Free State:—The Minister for External Affairs and Mrs. P. McGilligan, the Minister for Defence, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, the Minister for Agriculture and Mrs. P. Hogan, the Attorney-General and Mrs. F. Costello, the High Commissioner and Mrs. Smiddy, the Misses Smiddy.

Miss Miles Wynn Kenrick, Sir Thomas and Lady Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell-James, Mr. M. Russell-James, Mrs. Hector Macdonald, Mrs. Burden Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrow, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Kommer, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Harris, Miss Florence Nelson, Mr. Clarence Graff, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Miss May Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan, Mrs. J. T. Barkby, Mrs. Bosevs, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham, Miss Margot Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb, Miss E. Montizambert, Mrs. Huth Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Stoddart, Miss Horner, Mr. and Mrs Goldfinch Bate, Miss Lindsay Smith, Miss E. Gibson, Sir James and Lady Purves-Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wright, Lady Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pyffe, Miss Effie Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Skyrme, Mr. and Mrs. Adrianseli, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keighley Snowden, Mr. W. Snowden, Miss Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Priestley, Miss Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hoil, Miss A. Smith, Miss Carrie Cobb, Miss M. Stuart-Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tilbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Everton Cowser, Mrs. Montague Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. van Thal, Mr. Denis van Thal, Mrs. Weston Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collins, Colonel Gavois, Miss Thea Phillips, Miss Baker, Mrs. Sturgis, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

LADY ERSKINE

Sir James and Lady Erskine were at home yesterday afternoon at the Eccleston Hotel, and among those who accepted invitations were:—

Lord and Lady Monkswell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred and Lady Webbe and Miss Webbe, Mrs. Ismay, the Dowager Lady Ragian, Lady Cecilia Rose, Sir Wilfrid Sueten, Captain and Mrs. Fairfax, Sir Sidney and Lady Low, Sir Robert and Lady Cowper and Miss Gower, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Lady Honywood, Sir John and Lady Henry, Jordan Harington and Mrs. Harington, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Dowager Lady Decies, Lady Testerden, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Viscountess Pirrie and Miss Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan-Chesser, Lady Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. Mrs. Berens Whiddle, Sir George and Lady Forbes, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Sir Forster and Lady Goring, Lord and Lady Headley, Lady Watts, Lady Hemphill, Lady Alexander, General Dempsey, Lady Swinfen, Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Lady Dunbar, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Lady Wolston, Mrs. Lionel Harris, Lady Hart, Lady Erskine, Sir John and Lady Aird, Lady Aird, the Hon. Forrester-Paton, Mrs. M. Makgill-Crichton, Lady Arnold, Mrs. Inglefield, Major Maurice Caillard, the Hon. Mrs. Horsley-Carr, Mr. W. Streeter, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Montgomery.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

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A memorial service for Sir Guy Stephenson was held at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, yesterday morning. Bishop Talbot officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Maurice Relton, vicar of All Saints'. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Keppel Stephenson, Miss Stephenson, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Talbot, Mrs. Hamilton Stephenson, the Hon. Mrs. Allington, the Hon. Mrs. Randolph Allcock, the Rev. the Hon. Robert Dalrymple, Lady Ruth Balfour, Countess Buxton, Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, the Dowager Viscountess Ebbisham, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, Mr. Leslie Bowker (representing the Attorney-General), Lady Mary Scott, the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, Sir William Graham-Harrison, Mr. Owen Owen (representing the Solicitor to the Treasury and the Treasury Solicitors' Department), Mr. James Waterlow (representing the Lord Mayor), Sir George Bettsworth Pigott, Lady (Alexander) Laurence, Sir Bernard Mallet, Sir David Kyd, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Wenman Coke, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, Mr. and Lady Maude Roundell.

Lord Hirsham, Sir William Lesse, Lady Della Peel, the Hon. James Mansfield, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitbread, Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Hon. Mrs. Darling, Sir George Barnes, Sir Almeric and Lady Fitzroy, Sir Leonard Kershaw (Master of the Crown Office), Sir Edward Troup, Sir Francis Gore, Miss Gore, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Lady (Audmanan) Riddell, the Hon. Mrs. Buxton, Miss Buxton, the Earl of Ancaster, Viscount Bridgeman, Sir Alfred Dennis, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Countess of Chichester, Lady Emmott, Lady Crutchley, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Sir Walter and the Hon. Lady Riddell, Sir Walter Schroder, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Sir Edmund and Lady Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bridgeman, Lady Moore, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Lady Savory, Viscount Duncan, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, Lady Nina Balfour, Lady Evelyn McDonnell, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Belfield.

Lady Gascoigne, Viscountess Hampden, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Mr. T. O. Lawrance (representing the Staff of the Court of Criminal Appeal), Mr. Edward Grenfell, Mr. Meade-Waldo, Miss Wand Grenfell, the Rev. F. C. Landin Cruce, Mrs. S. H. Whitbread, Miss Ruth Whitbread, Miss Christian Mary Stoddart, Miss Horner, Mr. and Mrs Goldfinch Bate, Miss Lindsay Smith, Miss E. Gibson, Sir James and Lady Purves-Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wright, Lady Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Kelsey, Mr. M. Pyffe, Miss Effie Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Skyrme, Mr. and Mrs. Adrianseli, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keighley Snowden, Mr. W. Snowden, Miss Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Priestley, Miss Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hoil, Miss A. Smith, Miss Carrie Cobb, Miss M. Stuart-Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tilbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Everton Cowser, Mrs. Montague Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. van Thal, Mr. Denis van Thal, Mrs. Weston Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collins, Colonel Gavois, Miss Thea Phillips, Miss Baker, Mrs. Sturgis, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

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Lord Hirsham, Sir William Lesse, Lady Della Peel, the Hon. James Mansfield, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitbread, Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Hon. Mrs. Darling, Sir George Barnes, Sir Almeric and Lady Fitzroy, Sir Leonard Kershaw (Master of the Crown Office), Sir Edward Troup, Sir Francis Gore, Miss Gore, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Lady (Audmanan) Riddell, the Hon. Mrs. Buxton, Miss Buxton, the Earl of Ancaster, Viscount Bridgeman, Sir Alfred Dennis, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Countess of Chichester, Lady Emmott, Lady Crutchley, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Sir Walter and the Hon. Lady Riddell, Sir Walter Schroder, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Sir Edmund and Lady Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bridgeman, Lady Moore, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Lady Savory, Viscount Dunluce, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, Lady Nina Balfour, Lady Evelyn McDonnell, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Belfield.

Lady Gascoigne, Viscountess Hampden, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Mr. T. O. Lawrance (representing the Staff of the Court of Criminal Appeal), Mr. Edward Grenfell, Mr. Meade-Waldo, Miss Wand Grenfell, the Rev. F. C. Landin Cruce, Mrs. S. H. Whitbread, Miss Ruth Whitbread, Miss Christian Mary Stoddart, Miss Horner, Mr. and Mrs Goldfinch Bate, Miss Lindsay Smith, Miss E. Gibson, Sir James and Lady Purves-Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wright, Lady Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Kelsey, Mr. M. Pyffe, Miss Effie Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Skyrme, Mr. and Mrs. Adrianseli, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keighley Snowden, Mr. W. Snowden, Miss Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Priestley, Miss Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hoil, Miss A. Smith, Miss Carrie Cobb, Miss M. Stuart-Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tilbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Everton Cowser, Mrs. Montague Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. van Thal, Mr. Denis van Thal, Mrs. Weston Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collins, Colonel Gavois, Miss Thea Phillips, Miss Baker, Mrs. Sturgis, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

MARRIAGES

MR. G. H. NICHOLSON AND MISS HANBURY

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, of Mr. Gerald Hugh Nicholson, eldest son of Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Nicholson, of Bereleigh, East Meon, Hants, and of 31, Pont-street, S.W., and Miss Margaret Evelyn (Peggy) Hanbury, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, of Green End House, Ware, Herts. The Bishop of St. Albans officiated, assisted by the Rev. Francis Clark, Dean of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and the Rev. C. Cheshire, vicar of Holy Trinity.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a picture gown of shell-pink satin with long sleeves, and a close-fitting, square-necked bodice. Her train of the same material fell from the shoulders and was embroidered at the hem with diamanté and pearls. Her Brussels lace veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations and white heather. Miss Marigold Bridgeman (cousin of the bride) and Miss Jill Mackintosh (cousin of the bridegroom) were the trainbearers, and they wore short frocks of golden yellow chiffon, with frilled skirts and puff sleeves. The bride was also attended by three other children, Miss Rosemary McNaile and Miss Andalusia Riley, her cousins, and Miss Lucinda Baker, and by four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Joan Bovill, Miss Joan Nicholson (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Elizabeth White, and Miss Ursula Robins. They all wore dresses of golden yellow chiffon with full panelled skirts and bolero bodices. They had wreaths of shaded autumn leaves in their hair and carried large bouquets of yellow and bronze chrysanthemums tied with gold tulle.

Mr. Quintin Hoare was best man, and Rangers and Guides from Ware formed a guard of honour as the bride and bridegroom left the church. A reception was held at 13, Grosvenor-place (lent by the Hon. Mrs. Gough, cousin of the bride), and among the guests were:—

Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Nicholson, Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, Countess Waldegrave, Miss Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Hugh Nicholson, Lady Mary Bevan, Colonel Nicholson, Mrs. W. Nicholson, Mr. D. Nicholson, Mr. W. Nicholson, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Hon. Lewis Palmer, Countess Grey, Viscountess Wolmer, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, Mr. Christopher Hanbury, Mr. Richard Hanbury, Mr. Peter Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. G. N. Waldegrave, Mr. and Mrs. Hew Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. Otho Nicholson, the Rev. H. N. and Mrs. Waldegrave, the Misses Waldegrave, Mr. and Mrs. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Miss Dorothy Arbuthnot, Mrs. John Mackenzie Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Hanbury, Lady Arbuthnot, Mr. Arbuthnot, Miss Katherine Bevan, Edith Lady Bradford, Mrs. Harold Arbuthnot, Miss T. Arbuthnot, Mrs. R. B. Arbuthnot, the Misses Arbuthnot, Colonel and Mrs. A. Nicholson, Miss Ruth Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arbuthnot, Miss Violet Hanbury, Mr. R. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Captain G. Nicholson, Mrs. Lionel Hanbury, Mrs. James Arbuthnot, Mrs. Humphrey Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Van Oss, Miss Talbot Ponsonby, Major Arthur Talbot Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Randolph, Mrs. George Randolph, Mrs. Prideaux, Miss Prideaux, Mrs. Talbot Ponsonby, Mr. J. Prideaux.

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Mrs. Detmar Blow, Lady Glenconner, the Hon. Mrs. Whitbread, Mrs. Reginald Abel Smith, the Dowager Lady Floyd, the Hon. Mrs. Durant, Lady Helen Murray, Lady (Howard) Vincent, Viscountess Plumer, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Mary Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Anna Lawrence, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Gibbs, Lady Cohen, Lady Nugent, the Hon. Violet Biddulph, Lady Madden, Miss Madden, Major-General Sir Richard and Lady Lee, Lady Bradford, the Hon. Mrs. Lygon, Lady Le Marchant, Sir Thomas and Lady Devitt, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolmson, Lady Wilkinson, Lady (Brodie) Henderson, Miss Henderson, Lady Pigott Brown, Miss Pigott Brown, Lady Burghley, Viscountess Gough, Major and Mrs. Amcotts, Captain and Mrs. G. S. Clifton Brown, Mrs. Edward Clifton Brown, Lady Child, Miss A. Child, Mrs. Bidley, Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Gibson, the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Portal, Miss M. Portal, Colonel Mackintosh, Miss Mary Grenfell, Bishop and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, Colonel L. Hanbury.

Caroline Lady Paget, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Mrs. Christopher Chancellor, Mrs. Piers Debenham, Mr. John Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hanbury, Mrs. Ernest Loel, Mrs. William Maule, Miss McNeile, Colonel and Mrs. Gilliatt, Mrs. Frank Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Miss Harrington, Miss Breyfton, Mrs. McNeile, Mrs. Reginald Cooper, Mrs. Reginald Cayzer, Miss Brice, Mrs. Spencer Langton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bovill, Miss Peggy Bovill, Mrs. Lionel Clay, Miss Endicott, Mrs. George Turner, Miss Turner, Mr. Donald Turner, Mrs. Gordon Green, Mr. R. W. Gladow, the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Macmillan, Miss Coates Deacon, Captain and Mrs. Fitz-Herbert, Miss Diana Laing, Miss J. Hoddern, Mrs. F. E. Grey, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Inigo Triggs, Miss Triggs, Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. A. F. Proctor Mackinlay, Mrs. Graham Campbell, Miss Graham Campbell, Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. V. Hoare, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Miss Shuttleworth, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dawkins, Miss Shenstone, Mrs. W. Baird, Miss Baird, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. G. Ferrant, Miss Ethel Buxton, Mrs. Lucas, Captain and Mrs. Heimiger, Mrs. Seymour Mellor, Miss M. Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. John Coote, Captain and Mrs. Maule, Mr. and Mrs. Thoburn, Mrs. George Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Clifton Brown, Miss Pole Carew, Colonel and Mrs. Fremantle, Mr. David Fremantle.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER T. S. L. FOX-PITT, R.N. (RETD.) AND MISS BARTON

The marriage took place at All Saints, Ennismore-gardens, yesterday, of Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Stanley Lane Fox-Pitt, R.N. (Retd.), second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Fox-Pitt, of Preseaddfed, Bodedern, Anglesey, and Miss Marjory Florence Hope Barton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hope Barton, of Saxby Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire. Canon A. A. Markham and the Rev. H. Maurice Relton officiated.

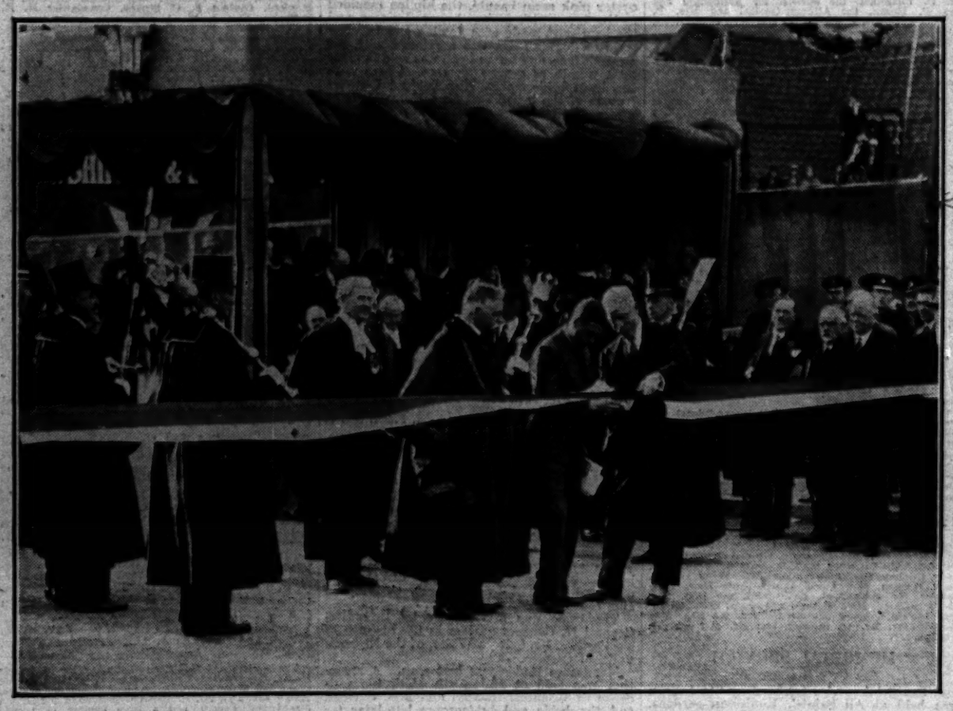
The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. John Barton, wore a gown of oyster pink satin beauté, the hipline moulded to the figure with diamond-shaped pieces, and the long skirt made with flowing godets. Her train of double satin was appliquéd with old Brussels lace, and her net veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom. There were two little bridesmaids, Miss Bridget Lowther (cousin of the bride) and Miss Helen Douglas (niece of the bridegroom). They wore long dresses of pale rose pink spotted net, with little puffed sleeves, and sashes of deeper rose pink. They wore wreaths of rosebuds on their hair, and carried baskets of roses and wild flowers.

Major William Fox-Pitt, Welsh Guards, was best man. A reception was held at 24, Egerton-gardens (lent by Admiral and Mrs. Hickley), and among the guests were:—

Miss Diana Barton, Miss Alice Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel Fox-Pitt, Lady Aveybury, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pelham and Miss Joan Pelham, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Lubbock, the Hon. Mrs. Grant-Duff, Miss Jean Grant-Duff, Miss Sheila Grant-Duff, Mr. Neil Grant-Duff, Mrs. Marion Lowther and Miss Lowther, Lady (Hugh) Blackett, Mr. R. H. Blackett, Mr. C. W. S. Blackett, Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Hickley, Mrs. C. Scott, Miss Marcia Scott, Mrs. Heigham, Miss P. and Miss B. Heigham, Colonel J. Lowther, Mrs. Duncan Robertson, Mr. R. W. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Fox-Pitt, Mrs. Lyster and Miss Joan Lyster, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyster, Miss K. Browne Clayton, Miss M. Browne Clayton, Colonel and Mrs. Williams-Wynn and Miss Williams-Wynn, Mrs. Owen Williams-Wynn, Mr. R. Williams-Wynn, the Hon. Mrs. Pease, Miss Margaret Brunner, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Cooke, the Hon. Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, Mrs. Langdale and Miss Langdale, Mr. John Watson, Miss Pretyman, Miss Rosemary Peel, Miss Abb

THE RESTORATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

FROM THE ROUND TOWER.—An unusual view of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, taken from the Round Tower, and showing the roof of the nave, which has now been restored. The Chapel will be reopened on November 4. Surmounting the pinnacles outside the Chapel will be noticed the "King's Beasts." These are copies of the heraldic beasts which were removed on the advice of Wren. Time showed that they actually strengthened the pinnacles.



NEW YARMOUTH BRIDGE.—The Prince of Wales opening the new Haven Bridge at Great Yarmouth yesterday. The bridge has been erected at a cost of £200,000 on the site of the bridge which was built in 1427. His Royal Highness received a great welcome from the fish workers assembled on the quays.

THE DUKE OF YORK declaring the new buildings of the Royal Geographical Society open to its use yesterday at the inauguration of the centenary celebrations of the Society.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN HIGH CLASS SECONDHAND

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THE PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace).
SIR FREDERICK CHARLES HOLIDAY (decd.).
MARY ANNA, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.).
THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

THE MAGNIFICENT BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS comprise:—500 Complete Suites, in English Walnut, Finely Figured Mahogany, Green, Green and Black Lacquer, Painted and Figured Satinwood, Fine Oak, ranging in price from £4 10s. to 250 Guineas per suite, many of which originally cost over double; including a special offer of 36 only Club Bed-room Suites in Solid Oak with bedsteads complete, £4 10s. set.

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS, Tallboy and shaped-front Chests, Sofas, Tables, Corner and other Washstands, Toilet Mirrors, and numerous Dressing Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes, &c. Several fitted Gent.'s Wardrobes offered at £4 each.

5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkey, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese and Ashtusca, including a large salvage stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet, at 2s. 9d. per yard, together with a large number of Seamless Squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

750 SETTEES AND LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, some covered Morocco Leather, Tapestry, Rich Silk Hide, &c., removed from a large West End Club and Hotel. A large quantity covered Plain Art Repp, all being of excellent quality and in all cases equal to new. Small Lounge Easy Chairs offered at 21s. each, several in Real Hide £3 3s. each. Large Club Lounge Chairs £4 17s. 6d. to 12 Gns. Well-made softly sprung Chesterfield Settees 2 Gns., and a large quantity of Chesterfield Settees, with Loose Pillow Backs and Seats, ranging from £7 15s. to 25 Gns.

THE MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOMS, LOUNGES, LIBRARIES AND HALLS comprise a wonderful collection of all periods, Early Tudor, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adams, and Sheraton in Oak, Mahogany, and Walnut; Complete Dining-room Suites, comprising Side-board, Set of Chairs and Dining Table, being offered for 10 Guinea set; whilst the more elaborate suites range from 25 Guineas to 500 Guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over treble the price now asked to clear. Special attention is called to a quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs offered at 6s. 9d. each.

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Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.

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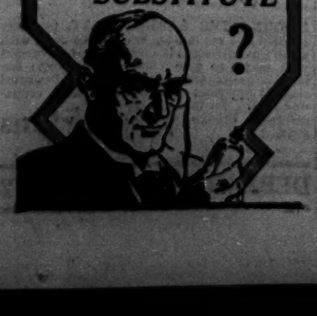
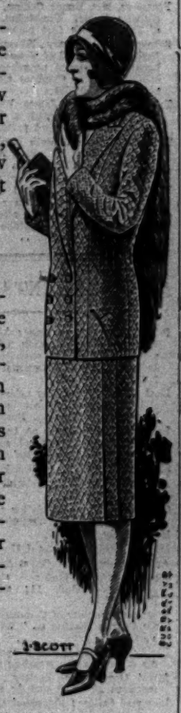


Two Beautifully Tailored Autumn Costumes



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whilst they attune with the latest fashions, are readily distinguished from the general run of tailor-mades by the rich quality of their materials, the elegant simplicity of their design, and perfect workmanship.

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for Autumn and Winter costumes—pure wool fabrics in which beautiful colourings are cunningly woven into patterns that are delightfully smart and utterly exclusive.

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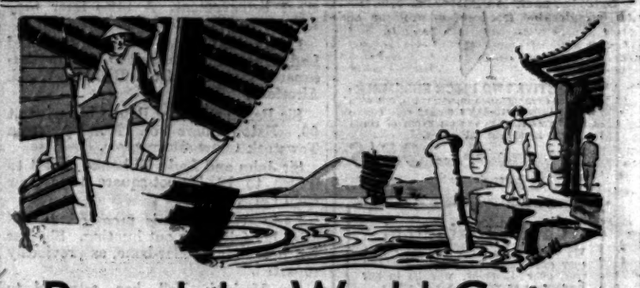

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GROCERY MERGER

The following correspondence has been issued for publication by The Home & Colonial Stores Limited, Meadow Dairy Company Limited, Maypole Dairy Company Limited, Pearks Dairies Limited and Lipton Limited.

MEMORANDUM dated 23rd September, 1930, from the Board of The International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, submitted to the Board of Allied Stores, Limited.

In view of statements made to Directors of the International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, that steps will be taken by dissenting Shareholders, on the hearing of the application to the Court, to prevent the schemes being sanctioned, on the ground that prices of commodities in which Unilever are interested will eventually be put up to prices higher than those to be secured in the open market, and that pressure will be brought upon the Allied Stores to give special favour in buying to Unilever, or concerns in which Unilever are directly or indirectly interested, and that the Allied Stores will become a Tied House of Unilever, and as certain of the Directors have already intimated that Unilever are opposed, on principle, to manufacture by retailers, it is essential to remove all possible doubt. All the amalgamating Companies should therefore make the sanction of the Court conditional upon the following safeguards being incorporated in the schemes :—

(a) All purchases should be available to open competition, and no purchases or agreements shall be made from or with Unilever or from or with any of the concerns in which Unilever are directly or indirectly interested, unless such purchases or agreements have been passed by a three-quarters majority of the members of the Board.

(b) That all questions of policy of the Allied Stores be approved before adoption by a three-quarters majority of the Board.

(c) That all Managing Directors and Directors other than the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, be whole-time servants of the Allied Stores, and entirely independent of Unilever.

(d) That the number of Directors of the Allied Stores now appointed is not to be increased or reduced without an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

It is also essential that the Board of Allied Stores agree :—

1. That the manufacture of the various commodities which the International is now carrying on, for supply to its shops and wholesale trade, and which policy has proved so profitable in the past, shall be continued, and the same policy shall be extended to the whole of the Allied Stores, so as to secure for the Allied Stores the manufacturing profits.

2. That Kearley and Tonge shall be the buying source of all the supplies of the Allied Stores using their existing departmentalised organisation, with buyers on various markets, and that the buying for Allied Stores shall be incorporated in this system.

3. That no information concerning the business of the Allied Stores shall be communicated to any person or Company, or to any Shareholder, other than a Director or authorised official of the Allied Stores, without the authority of a Resolution passed by a majority of three-quarters of the members of the Board.

Reply, dated 1st October, 1930, to the International Tea Company's Stores' memorandum :—

The Memorandum, dated 23rd September, handed to the undersigned by their colleagues on the Board of Allied Stores Limited has been considered by them and by the Boards of the other constituent Companies of Allied Stores Limited, and has occasioned great astonishment.

Had it not actually occurred, it would have been thought inconceivable—considering that agreements have already been signed, shareholders' meetings held and discussion and negotiations carried on, in which all the parties engaged met and continued to meet up to the date of the Memorandum on the frankest and most friendly terms—that a document of this kind should now come forward like a bolt from the blue.

It is obviously based on a complete misunderstanding of the position and of the undersigned's conception of their duties as Directors of Allied Stores, Ltd., and is in fact a grave and unjustifiable reflection upon them as well as upon certain shareholders who together with the undersigned are presumed by the Memorandum to have the intention of pursuing a policy in the conduct of the business which in fact would be a gross fraud upon the shareholders.

It cannot be believed that those gentlemen who submitted the Memorandum had actually formulated this thought in their minds ; but it must be a matter of the deepest regret that they persuaded themselves to launch a Memorandum of this kind before they had taken the elementary and obvious step of placing before their colleagues, upon whom they were proposing to cast serious reflections, their misgivings and their reasons for them. Had they done so they would have realised that their misgivings are entirely without foundation.

It ought to be unnecessary to say, but in view of the surprising statements in the Memorandum it must be said, in the plainest and most emphatic way possible, that the undersigned would not be privy now or at any time to the business of Allied Stores, Ltd., being conducted on any basis other than that all purchases should be available to open competition and that the interests of the Company and of the shareholders as a whole should always be the paramount consideration of the Board and the decisive factor in their deliberations. The undersigned would be astonished if any person connected with the merger had any other object.

Since the name of Unilever has been used in the Memorandum with considerable freedom, it may be added that the undersigned have shown the Memorandum to the Unilever directors who expressed great surprise at it. But for the formalities which attended the presentation of the document, the Unilever directors would have found it difficult to take seriously suggestions emanating out of such a fantastic conception as that they were entrusting a very large investment belonging to their shareholders to a Company whose business policy was not to be based on the fundamental principle of freedom to buy in open competition. In their opinion—which all sensible men must share—that is the only way to ensure success and to meet the ever-growing and powerful competition which the grocery trade experiences to-day and, it is feared, must continue to experience in ever increasing intensity.

The undersigned consequently have the assurance of Unilever—if such assurance be really needed—that they at all times will use their influence to ensure that the business of Allied Stores Ltd. will be conducted on the basis of freedom to buy in open competition, and that no other consideration can or will deflect their aim or intention to secure the greatest possible measure of prosperity for Allied Stores Ltd. in which they will be so deeply concerned. They are quite unable to apprehend any point of view which ingores the importance to them of their large financial investment in Allied Stores Ltd. and of the returns thereon in the form of dividend.

The undersigned desire to urge particularly at this juncture the importance, both now and at all times, of mutual confidence, mutual trust and a true team spirit. No "safeguards" (to use the curious expression of the Memorandum) can take their place. The undersigned would view with something approaching dismay the prospect of the business of Allied Stores, Ltd., being carried on by a body of directors who distrusted each other, either individually or in groups, or who were looking for ulterior motives which did not exist. Such a Board divided against itself would surely fall. Hence the importance of a united Board and of mutual trust and confidence. Co-operation, not "safeguards," should be the ruling spirit of the enterprise. To endeavour now to import, as permanent rules of procedure and of carrying on the business, preconceived ideas which have their origin in unfounded and unworthy suspicion and distrust would be not only weak and foolish, but would also be derogatory of the rights of shareholders, contemptuous of the Board of Directors, and hamper the proper carrying on of the business of the Company.

The undersigned prefer to believe that the gentlemen who submitted the Memorandum have not fully realised the affront to the undersigned which its implications convey—implications as they are of bad faith and betrayal of trust—and Unilever equally believe that the sponsors of the Memorandum had not the deliberate intention of implying that Unilever could not be trusted to exercise their rights in a legitimate manner, but by some means wholly unknown to them and contrary to their great interests in Allied Stores Ltd., would seek to injure the Company or to derive some benefit at its expense and in gross fraud of the shareholders.

Surely the mere recital of these implications is sufficient to ensure their immediate withdrawal.

The undersigned, and the constituent Companies they represent, would not have embarked upon the negotiations for the merger had not the basis of it been mutual confidence and entire availability of open competition in buying and freedom of decision in action, wholly unrelated to any interest other than that of Allied Stores Ltd.

Unilever authorise the same statement to be made on their behalf, and in this connection they point out that, in the event of any matter in which they or any Subsidiary Company were concerned being considered by the Board of Allied Stores Ltd., no director of Allied Stores Ltd. who might be connected with Unilever or its Subsidiaries would be entitled to vote or would seek to vote—a prohibition the sense of which should be applicable to all the Directors.

It only remains to be added that following the course which was adopted of submitting the Memorandum in question at a meeting of the directors of Allied Stores Ltd., this reply will be submitted at a similar meeting.

(Signed) JAMES MARTIN.
WM. MAY.
A. GREIG.
A. PURVES.
A. HOSKINS.
W. T. BRADBURY.
J. B. WAKEFIELD.
D. HARDWICK.

Letter to Roney and Co. (Solicitors to The International Tea Company's Stores Limited) from Freshfields, Leese and Munns (Solicitors to the other amalgamating companies).

3rd October, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

Re Allied Stores Limited.

We have had a communication from Sir James Martin to the effect that your Clients, The International Tea Company's Stores Limited, desire that all further communications between them and the other amalgamating companies should be made through ourselves and yourselves, and accordingly we write this letter to you.

On the 23rd September last, at a meeting of the Board of Allied Stores, convened at the request of your Clients, a Memorandum prepared by them was put before the meeting. This Memorandum was subsequently considered by the other Directors of Allied Stores and the Boards of the other amalgamating companies, and a reply drafted (which had the approval, so far as it was concerned, of Unilever Limited), a copy of which reply was handed by Sir James Martin to Mr. Collier on Wednesday last, the intention being that the reply should be presented at a Board Meeting of Allied Stores which was being convened for next Monday.

The result of the interview with Mr. Collier left the impression on Sir James Martin that there were still some doubts in the minds of your Clients as to the position of Allied Stores, Ltd., its Board and its business. In consequence of this, our Clients further considered the matter and decided to agree to incorporate in the scheme the provisions which are described in your Clients' memorandum as safeguards, viz. : the paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d). As regards the further points raised in paragraphs (1) and (2) of your memorandum, our Clients agree with the statement made by Mr. Collier, when he presented the memorandum on the 23rd ultimo, that these are questions of policy which will have to be decided by the Board of Allied Stores, Ltd., in due course in accordance with the safeguards which it is proposed should be introduced into the scheme.

The existing organisations which are being taken over by the new Company have proved very successful and obviously no changes should be made therein without very careful consideration, after full information is available on all sides.

With regard to paragraph (3) of the memorandum, our Clients agree to your suggestion.

These decisions were to be, and will be, put forward at the meeting on Monday, but as your Clients have intimated to Sir James Martin that they have no intention of attending such meeting, we are instructed to put them forward in this letter, and at the same time, send to you a copy of our Clients' reply to your Clients' memorandum, which will be put before the Board of Allied Stores on Monday next.

Our Clients, of course, fully and unreservedly accept the position that in no branch of its trade ought the interests of Allied Stores to be sacrificed or subordinated to those of Unilever, and they hoped that the reputation of the Board would have been sufficient guarantee that this principle would be honoured in practice. It is only because your Clients feel that all possible doubts on the point should be removed that we are instructed to write as above.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) FRESHFIELDS LEESE & MUNNS.

Messrs. Roney & Co., Orient House, 42, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

Letter from Roney & Co. to Freshfields, Leese & Munns.

Orient House,
42-45, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
15th October, 1930.

Messrs. Freshfields, Leese & Munns,
New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.

Dear Sirs,—The International Tea Company's Stores Ltd.
The Home & Colonial Stores Ltd.
Meadow Dairy Co., Ltd.
Maypole Dairy Company Ltd.
Pearks' Dairies Ltd., and
Lipton Limited.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, which in due course we communicated to our clients, The International Tea Company's Stores Limited we are now instructed to state that it is somewhat difficult for our clients to know on whose behalf your letter was written.

It is headed "re Allied Stores Ltd.," but our clients are not altogether clear whether it is intended to have been written on behalf of that Company, which is at present so little advanced in its career that it is not yet entitled to commence business, and they find a difficulty in believing that the letter was written on behalf of the Companies mentioned above (other than our clients), or that the signatories to the Memorandum of 1st October can have so completely changed their views within two days and brushed away the whole of their objections to what they were pleased to call a "fantastic conception" on the part of our clients.

As to the interview of Sir James Martin with Mr. Collier and Mr. Cooper on the 1st instant, we are instructed to say that Mr. Collier told Sir James Martin quite categorically that the Memorandum of the 1st October which Sir James had read out not only failed to remove their anxieties as to the future of the business but it confirmed what had been said in regard to the future management and control of Allied Stores Ltd., and at the same time increased the difficulties which they could foresee in regard to the exercise of the power and influence of Unilever Limited over the constitution of the Board and the conduct of the affairs of the New Company.

It has also become evident to our clients after consideration of your letter of the 3rd instant that the safeguards which were outlined in their Memorandum of 23rd ultimo did not go nearly far enough.

Having regard therefore to what has occurred and come to the knowledge of our clients' Board since the meetings of their shareholders on 28th July last, they have decided to report the position to their shareholders and not to proceed with the proposed amalgamation without further authority from them.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) RONEY & CO.

Letter from Freshfields, Leese and Munns to Roney and Co.

31, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
17th October, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

Re ALLIED STORES LIMITED.
The Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd.
Meadow Dairy Co., Ltd.
Maypole Dairy Company, Ltd.
Pearks Dairies, Limited.
Lipton, Limited, and
The International Tea Company's Stores, Ltd.

We are in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant upon which we have seen our clients.

We regret any doubt in your clients' minds as to the identity of the clients on whose behalf we wrote our letter of the 3rd instant ; having regard to the wording of the first paragraph it was obviously written on behalf of the parties to the Agreement of the 24th June last other than the International Tea Company's Stores, Ltd.

There has been no change of views whatever either in object or intention on the part of our clients. They have consistently endeavoured to meet your clients' wishes. They were greatly surprised when Sir James Martin reported that the Memorandum of the 1st October still left some doubts in the minds of your clients, and so as to obviate the possibility of any further misunderstanding they accepted your clients' requirements literally, even though they knew they were uncalled for, and had endeavoured to make this plain in their Memorandum of 1st October.

Now you say that those requirements did not go nearly far enough, but you do not say how and why. This compels us once again to express regret that your clients have refused to meet our clients. Our clients feel sure that had the personal discussions between those who were intended to carry on the business been allowed to continue, any doubts which your clients may have had would long since have been removed. As co-signatories with your clients of the agreement of 24th June last our clients are entitled to be told, to quote your letter, "what has occurred and come to the knowledge of our clients' Board since the meetings of their shareholders on the 28th July last," and to have an opportunity of dealing with the matter.

Our clients therefore instruct us to urge, even at this late hour and having regard to the unprecedented position which has arisen and the magnitude of the interests involved, that a meeting be held between our clients and your clients in the presence of a third party, and our clients suggest Sir William Plender or some person to be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange or by the Chairman of one of the principal banks.

Will you be good enough to let us have your clients' answer to the foregoing invitation at the earliest possible moment?

We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) FRESHFIELDS LEESE & MUNNS.

Messrs. Roney and Co., Orient House,
42-45, New Broad Street, E.C.2.

Letter from Roney and Co. to Freshfields, Leese and Munns.

Orient House, 42-45, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
21st October, 1930.

By Hand.

Messrs. Freshfields, Leese and Munns,
New Bank Buildings,
31, Old Jewry, E.C.

Dear Sirs,

International Tea Company's Stores, Ltd.
Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd., and other Companies.

We thank you for your letter of the 17th instant, which we have submitted to our clients, and it has now received the consideration of their Board.

We are instructed to say that if your clients had fully informed you as to the terms and method of dealing between them and Unilever, Limited, and its associated Companies you would agree that the scheme of merger in its present form could not proceed without a report being made by our clients to their shareholders and further authority being obtained from them.

Furthermore in view of what has recently occurred our clients are amazed at your clients' assertion that they knew our clients' requirements were uncalled for and that the doubts left in the minds of our clients by the Memorandum of 1st October had caused your clients great surprise.

Recalling the views expressed to our clients' Directors and the actions of your clients and the representatives of Unilever Limited since July last the Board of our clients consider that so far as they are concerned the interest of the shareholders must come first and further discussion between the individuals who are after all only the representatives of the shareholders could not lead to any other decision than that which we have indicated in our letter of the 15th instant. The suggested meetings and mediation such as your clients have proposed would not therefore be justified.

At the same time we are asked to make clear in this letter that it is through no want of respect to the individuals you suggest as mediators or to any of your clients' Directors personally that our clients' decision has been come to.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RONEY and Co.

Letter from Freshfields Leese and Munns to Roney and Co.

New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
21st October, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

RE ALLIED STORES LIMITED.
The Home and Colonial Stores Ltd. and Others.

We are in receipt of your letter of to-day's date upon which we have seen our clients.

It is perfectly obvious to them from this letter and your previous communications that your clients, for some reason not disclosed in the correspondence and known only to themselves, have deliberately set out to evade their contract.

Our clients are sending the correspondence to the Press.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) FRESHFIELDS LEESE and MUNNS.

Messrs. Roney and Co.,
Orient House,
42-45, New Broad-st., London, E.C.2.

[*Advt.*

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE : 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE : MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

STABILIZATION OF THE PESETA

BUOYANCY OF GILT-EDGED STOCKS

We learn that the Governor of the Bank of Spain and his colleagues, accompanied by the President of the Bank for International Settlements, have paid a visit to London for the purpose of establishing friendly contact with the Bank of England and discussing the principles of currency stabilization, which is contemplated by the Spanish Government. They have assured themselves of the willingness both of the Bank for International Settlements and of the Bank of England to cooperate in the matter with the Bank of Spain. It is understood that the Governor of the Bank of Spain has already paid a visit to the Bank of France. Every one will welcome the news that a serious effort is at last to be made to stabilize the peseta, the wild fluctuations of which have not only been a disturbing factor in international commerce but a source of embarrassment to Spain herself. No country can maintain its financial prestige if it allows its currency to fall to a substantial discount and takes no effective steps to stop the decline. Since Thursday last, when the Madrid rate touched 51.20p., there has been a considerable improvement, the rate yesterday closing at 46.50p. This rapid rise in the peseta has been due simply to the knowledge that the Bank of Spain was contemplating stabilization. This indicates that, given the determination to stabilize, the Spanish authorities would have little difficulty in achieving their object, for Spain, unlike many other countries which have been faced with the problem of stabilization, has no lack of means. On the contrary, she might be said to be suffering from a surfeit of means, and is, therefore, not in need of credits.

Ample Gold Reserves

At the present exchange value of the peseta, the gold reserves of the country represent 95 per cent. of the note circulation, and even if it were intended to restore the pre-War gold value of the peseta Spain would not find it an impossible task financially, since her gold reserves are large enough to bring about a very considerable contraction of the circulation. A return to the pre-War parity would, however, involve very drastic deflation, which could not be effected except after the lapse of a considerable period because of the important readjustments that would be necessary. Stabilization at an early date is what the country needs most, and this would be possible if a new parity were established. The principles of stabilization are fairly simple—namely, economy, retrenchment, and a resumption of gold shipments whenever they are required to be made in accordance with the rules of the gold standard. Although Spain is the last of the European countries to deal with the problem of currency instability, which it appears was aggravated by excessive expenditure during the Dictatorship, there will be no lack of co-operation on the part of the Bank of England, which has always shown the utmost willingness to give other central banks whatever assistance was within its power. The financial history of the Continent in the past decade proves that.

Strength of British Funds

The market for gilt-edged stocks yesterday was very active and buoyant. Mr. Snowden's statement last week that he intends to carry out a large conversion operation when the time is favourable has caused a number of holders of the Five per Cent. War Loan, who do not wish to have their investment disturbed, to exchange this security, which is liable to be repaid at any time, for Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which cannot be repaid before 1944. As a result, the Five per Cent. War Loan was the only gilt-edged security to fall yesterday. On the other hand, the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was very strong and touched 106, the highest point it has ever reached. Very heavy buying of the Four per Cent. Funding Loan also took place, and the price advanced ¼ to 93¾. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose ½ to 80½, and Four per Cent. Consols ¼ to 91¼. German bonds were very firm, reflecting the buoyant tone of the Berlin Bourse, following the victory of Dr. Bruning's Government in the Reichstag, and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Young Loan yesterday rose 1¼ to 78.

Floating Debt Position

Treasury receipts for the week to Saturday last amounted to £15,685,749, and exceeded disbursements by £455,913. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £6,285,000, and the Treasury reduced by £6,950,000 Ways and Means Advances previously obtained from Public Departments. The floating debt, as the following table shows, was reduced on the week by £665,000 :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Oct. 18, 1930	Oct. 11, 1930	Oct. 19, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances :			
By Public Departments	28,750	35,700	32,626
Treasury Bills outstanding	861,835	855,550	792,835
Total	890,585	891,250	825,361

Compared with a year ago the debt shows a reduction of £135,676,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £53,170,000.

Lower Prices in Latin America

Mr. R. J. Hose, chairman of the Anglo-South American Bank, who presided at yesterday's meeting of that institution, pointed out that the countries of Latin America were almost wholly producers of primary articles, and therefore had felt the full force of the severe fall in prices. He mentioned that since the beginning of 1929 the price of Argentine wheat had fallen by 35 per cent., maize and oats by 50 per cent., linseed by 25 per cent., and hides and wool by about 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively. As a result of the fall in prices, the value of the exports of the countries of Latin America had declined considerably, and their purchasing power had been correspondingly diminished. Mr. Hose gave figures which indicated that the United States had suffered more severely from the effects of this diminution of purchasing power than Great Britain. While there was little that was hopeful in the immediate situation, the longer view, in his opinion, was brighter, given intelligent development of the movement towards rationalization in industry and the channels of distribution, as well as the international rehabilitation of credit. With a world surplus of raw materials available almost at 1913 prices, confidence in stable price levels—once attained—would undoubtedly result in a general, if necessarily slow, expansion of world trade, and the natural play of the laws of supply and demand would restore the balance between production and consumption.

The B.A. Western Meeting

In his informative speech made yesterday to shareholders in the Buenos Ayres Western Railway, Mr. Follett Holt (the chairman) mentioned that not for 27 years had a smaller grain crop been harvested in the company's zone. As the mileage worked by the railway was then one-half of what it was to-day stockholders could gain some idea of the magnitude of the misfortune which the company and the users of the line had had to face as the consequence of an exceptional drought. The chairman referred to the unreasoning attitude of labour in demanding in a period of stress a still higher standard of wages. He also alluded to another handicap placed upon all the railway companies by the fall in the Argentine exchange that followed the closing of the "Caja," an action which he rightly criticized as unsound. Mr. Follett Holt, in mentioning the fact that the members of the present Argentine Government were giving the subject of monetary policy their closest attention, stated that on these banking and currency questions there were institutions and firms in the City of London with world-wide knowledge, and these, with their sympathetic understanding, were at the Government's call. A gratifying account was given of the Rivadavia Oilfield, in which the railway companies have a joint interest ; indeed, the windfall received from the petroleum company was an important factor in deciding the directors not to reduce the dividend below 5 per cent. The outlook for the new year was described as considerably better than last year, and it has been improved materially by rains which have just fallen in the Pampa.

A Canadian Power Issue

An issue is being made to-day by the Royal Securities Corporation and Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson, and Co. of $9,000,000 (£1,800,000) Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First (Closed) Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Ottawa Valley Power Company. The price of issue is 95¼, at which the yield is 5.80 per cent. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is developing, jointly with the Ottawa Valley Power Company, 220,000 horse power at the Chats Falls power site. The Power Commission has contracted to take all the power generated by the company, subject to certain reservations which permit the company to withdraw power for sale in the Province of Quebec. Revenue from the power contract will be sufficient to cover the interest on the First Mortgage bonds more than twice. It is expected that the plant, work on which has been in progress for seven months, will be completed and in operation by October 1, 1931. The development is unique in Canada, in that it is a joint undertaking by a public body and a private company of water power on a river which forms the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

A Motor Company's Recovery

It is pleasing to find that the Standard Motor Company, after a series of poor years, experienced in the 12 months ended August 31 a substantial recovery in earnings. On an issued capital of £300,000 the company earned a profit of £40,192, which compares with a loss of £17,780 for the preceding year. No dividend is payable, the profit being used to reduce the debit balance at revenue account, which will now stand at £83,506. On the liabilities side the overdraft from the bank has been reduced from £205,192 to £160,337. The change for the better in the company's fortunes is doubtless due to its success with a new light model, and the directors are hopeful of a substantial increase in sales during the current year.

Work of Lloyd's Register

The annual report of Lloyd's Register for the 12 months ended June 30 last, extracts from which are given in another page, reviews the numerous activities of the society, which now include, besides a great deal of work in connexion with shipbuilding and shipping, the inspection of civil aircraft, the survey of refrigerating machinery in railway cars, and the inspection during construction of the first high-pressure water tube boiler to be fitted to a railway express locomotive. This boiler, which has a working pressure of 450lb. per square inch, was designed by Mr. H. N. Gresley, chief mechanical engineer of the London and North Eastern Railway, in collaboration with Mr. Harold E. Yarrow, and was constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Glasgow. Various passages in the report show the great influence now exerted on shipbuilding by the construction of oil tankers, which represented 20 per cent. of the tonnage classed by the Committee of the Register, and 55 per cent. of the tonnage for which plans have been passed by it, and clearly, but for the building of these vessels, the state of the shipyards must have been much worse than it has been. It contributed notably to the total of 637 vessels, of 1,807,816 tons gross, which were classed during the 12 months, as compared with 547 vessels, of 1,748,507 tons, in the 12 months immediately preceding, and also to the large number of vessels for which plans were approved by the committee during the year. These were for 601 vessels, of 2,081,610 tons, which were actually the greatest in numbers and tonnage since 1920, when plans were passed for as many as 1,299 vessels, of 4,422,640 tons. For purposes of comparison the figures for the most active year before the War—1912—are included, when the number of vessels for which plans were passed was 893, of 2,500,000 tons.

Falling Off in Orders

The great output of oil-tanker ships cannot be expected to continue indefinitely—the recent production, coupled with the check to the normal growth in the demand for oil transport consequent on trade depression, has already been reflected in a change from high to low freight rates and from good employment for all tankers to much idleness, and the Register points out that the scarcity of tanker tonnage which was experienced last year is being "rapidly overcome.' As regards ordinary cargo vessels it recognizes the relationship between the state of the freight markets and shipbuilding, and that with freights at their present low, and in many cases unremunerative, level, there is no inducement for shipowners to order new vessels. It is not surprising, therefore, that the most recent returns indicate a heavy falling off in the placing of orders, which has been most marked in the returns for the past three months—these are stated to be less than 50 per cent. of those for the corresponding period in any of the preceding three years. Passages in the report show the marked developments which have been taking place in marine engineering, and it is certain that if British owners saw any possibility of employing vessels profitably they would contract at once. That has always been their policy and, from a technical point of view, the inducements to build new tonnage of economical types are now probably greater than they have ever been. Lloyd's Register is obviously at least as well equipped as it has ever been to promote construction, and, like all other interests engaged in commerce, it would welcome an improvement of commercial conditions which would again benefit shipbuilding.

Stock Market report appears on page 24

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The market had a reactionary trend to-day, much of yesterday's improvement being lost owing to realizing and a lack of fresh support. Sales were returned at 2,424,000 shares.

Opening movements showed some irregularity. Yesterday's rebound attracted a fairly considerable volume of purchases, but the market soon eased owing to an increase of selling pressure. Westinghouse Electric was sold on indications that the company's earnings for the third quarter of the year were not equal to the combined Common and Preferred dividend requirements, while copper stocks were sold on rumours that further metal price cuts were impending.

Prices continued to drift lower during the afternoon, the persistent weakness leading to increased offerings, notably in the case of oil stocks, which were "bearishly" influenced by the news that the Pure Oil Company had omitted its dividend and by rumours that a general reduction in Mid-Continent crude oil prices was contemplated. Rubber stocks declined on reports that smaller earnings were indicated owing to the intensifying competition in the industry. "Bear" covering caused slight rallies towards the end of the session, but the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/32	4.86 1/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 31/32	4.83⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85⅝
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92½	3.92½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅝	5.25⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100g.	40.20	40.26	40.26
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.86¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¾	25.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84	23.84
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.94¾
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.42½	19.42
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.35	10.39
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11¾	14.11¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51½	17.51½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.57	34.71
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.00	10.00

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Oct. 21	Oct. 20		Closing Prices Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Atchison ..	196¼	200	Int. Amer.	10	10
Atl. Coast L.	118	118	Kansas City	48	47½
B. & O. ..	80¾	82½	Louisville	111	111
Do., Pref.	78	78	Mis. St. P.	—	—
Brooklyn M. Tran.	67	67¼	Missouri Pac.	42¼	42¼
Can. P. (New)	42¼	43	Do., Pref.	102¼	102¼
Cent. N.J.	210	212	N. Mex. & Pac.	1	1
Ches. & O.	41¾	41⅞	Do., 2 Pf.	⅛	⅛
Ch. G. W. ..	7¼	7¼	N.Y. Cent.	135	137½
Do., Pref.	25¾	26¼	Norfolk ..	213½	215¼
Ch. & N.W.	46	46½	N. Pacific	58	58½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	8¾	9	Pennsylv'a	45⅞	46
Ch. Rock Is.	72¼	73¼	Reading ..	95	96
Del. & Hud.	145	147	S. L. & S.F.	69½	70¼
Del., Lack.	102	105	S. L. & S.W.	45	47
Erie	34	35¼	S. Pacific	104	105
Do., 1 Pf.	50¾	51	Southern ..	71	72
G.N., Pref.	65	65⅓	Un. Pacific	194	197
Illinois ..	97½	101	Do., Pref.	86¼	86½
Interboro' Rapid Tr	28¼	29½	Wabash ..	20	22¼
			Do., Pf. A	55	56

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct'n	99	103	Int. Nickel	17¼	18⅛
Allied Chem.	205	211	Int. Paper	8½	9
Amer. Agr. Chem.	21¼	21¼	Int. T. & T.	28¾	29½
Do., Pref.	13½	14	Kennecott	25⅛	26
Am. Br. Boy	11¼	11¼	Kresge S.S.	26⅛	26¼
Am. and F. Power ..	37⅛	41	Kr'ger, Sc.	24¾	25¾
Am. Can.	112¾	116½	Liggett & M.	85	86¼
Am. Loco.	29	29¾	Loose Wiles	51¼	53¾
Am. Rolling Mills ..	36⅜	38½	Mack Trks.	42	44
Am. Smelt.	53	52¼	Monty'g W.	23¾	24⅞
Am. Sug. R.	41	42½	Nash Mtrs.	28	29⅞
Am. Tel. ..	195¼	198⅝	Nat. Biscuit	75	77
Am. Tob. ..	110	111	N. Amer. ..	85⅞	85
Am. Wool'n	6½	7	Packard ..	9⅜	9⅝
Anaconda ..	54¾	55⅛	Pan A. Pet.	46½	47⅝
Armour Pf.	73	73¼	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	80½	84
As. Dry Gds.	27	28	Pullman ..	56	57
All'd Ch. Rel.	22	23⅝	Radio Corp.	21⅜	23⅛
Baldwin ..	25⅛	26½	R'm'g'n Rd	18½	18⅞
Barnsdall A	15⅞	16⅜	Ryl. Dutch	44¼	45
Beth. Steel	72½	73¼	Sears R'b'k	49⅝	52
Calumet ..	11	11	Shell Trans	37½	39
Can. Pacific	20½	21¼	Shell Un. ..	10	10⅝
Chile Copp.	24	24	Sinc. & Sil.	20	20
Chrysler ..	16⅞	17⅜	Std. Brands	16¼	16½
Col. Fuel ..	26¼	27½	Std. Gas ..	72⅜	76
Colum. Gas	43¼	45⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	51½	52¼
Col. Graph.	11⅝	12¼	Do., N.J.	53⅜	56
Cons. Gas	94¼	96	Do., N.Y.	26	26¼
Cont. Can.	46⅝	49¼	Studebaker	21½	24
Cont. Oil ..	12½	13½	Texas Corp.	40	42⅞
Corn Prod.	75¾	78	Tex. G. Sul.	51⅜	51¾
Curtiss ..	63	63½	Tidewater	10	10¼
Davison Ch.	19¾	20½	Trans Amer. Corp.	17⅛	17½
Drug. Inc.	71	71½	Tr. Cont. Cp	9⅛	9⅜
Du Pont ..	94	96¼	Un. Carbide	60½	63½
Eastman K.	189	189	Un. Corp.	21½	22¾
Elec. F. & L.	45¾	48¼	Un. Fruit	70¾	72
Elec. Stor.	51½	52¼	United Gas	28⅝	29¾
Fox Films	36⅞	38	U. S. Ind. Alc.	65	65½
Gen. Elect.	50⅞	53¾	U.S. Rbr.	11¾	12⅜
Gen. Foods	49½	50¾	U.S. Steel	145½	149
Gen. Motors	54½	55	Do., Pref.	147¼	147¼
Gillette ..	36¼	38⅝	Wn. Un. Tel.	135	141
Goodrich ..	15½	15⅞	Wes. Mfg.	105½	112⅛
Goodyear ..	34¾	40½	Woolworth	61¼	63½
Hou. Oil Tx.	48¾	52¼	Wor. Pump	74¼	80
Hud. Mtrs.	20¾	22¼	Youngst'n Sheet ..	85	85
Ind. Rayon	40¼	41¼			
Int. Harv.	59	63½			
Int. Match Prd.	62¼	67			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd. Gas A	23¼	24¼	Mid. West Utilities	22¾	22⅞
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	23½	24	Penn Road	8½	8⅝
Elec. Bond	51¼	53⅜	Silica Gel	10½	10½
Gulf O

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

GOLD AND THE MONETARY PROBLEM

POTENTIALITIES OF BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

BENEFICIAL FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BANKS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS

LATEST CABLE NEWS

MR. R. J. HOSE'S REVIEW

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, was held yesterday in the Great Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT JOHN HOSE (chairman) presided.

Mr. CHARLES J. SHEA (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am very sorry that the number of your directors present to-day has been depleted by illness. Baron Emile d'Erlanger has undergone a serious operation, while Mr. Patrick has suffered a severe attack of pneumonia; but I am very glad to say that both of these gentlemen are making good progress and should soon be about again. Don Augustin Edwards, Don Antenor Patiño, and Vicomte Auguste De Lantsheere are, at the moment, temporarily indisposed with chills, while Mr. Gunther is unavoidably absent through pressing business engagements elsewhere.

The whole world is at present experiencing a period of very acute business depression. Prices for commodities in international demand have suffered almost cataclysmic declines, resulting in a general lack of confidence and restriction in enterprise, with a corresponding paralysation of trade. The countries of Latin-America are, as you know, almost wholly producers of primary articles, and, therefore, they have inevitably felt the full force of present circumstances, the value of their exports having fallen considerably and their purchasing power having been correspondingly gravely diminished.

POLITICAL EVENTS IN LATIN-AMERICA

I may perhaps be permitted to dwell for one moment upon the coincidence of economic depression in Latin-America with the recent political events there, for, other factors apart, there is a basic connexion between the two phenomena. While it is obvious that no Government can control fundamental economic conditions, yet, when these are unfavourable, public attention is inevitably focused upon the increasing necessity for economy and efficiency in the national administration. When, therefore, these conditions are not satisfied and the constitutional term of office of the existing administration has still some time to run, any extensive popular movement towards a change of Government is liable to find its natural outlet through a *coup d'Etat*, such as those recently witnessed in Argentina and Peru. It may fairly be said that the expression *coup d'Etat* frequently much more accurately describes these happenings than the word "revolution," for emphasis must be laid upon their usually rapid and comparatively bloodless nature, with the least possible disturbance to the normal course of business. These remarks apply particularly to recent events in Argentina—a nation noted for stability and regularity in its political history—the new Provisional Government being composed of leading citizens, representative of the best elements in the Republic. I am pleased to say that telegrams received to-day from our branches in Argentina, Chile, and Peru indicate that the political situation in those countries is quiet.

THE TROUBLES IN BRAZIL

With regard to the very serious trouble which has recently broken out in Brazil, the enormous expanse of her territory and the consequent difficulty of communications must be borne in mind. We believe and trust that the wisdom of her leading citizens will bring about a speedy solution, thus minimising the interruption to commerce and enabling the whole nation to resume their efforts towards recovery from the difficult industrial and agricultural conditions which have been ruling in that rich country—difficulties which have undoubtedly been aggravated by the world economic crisis.

Returning to the subject of the slump in prices, it will be sufficiently illuminating if I mention that, since the beginning of 1929 to date, the price of Argentine wheat has fallen by 35 per cent., maize and oats by 50 per cent., linseed by 25 per cent., and hides and wool by about 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively. The price of coffee fell in the same period by about 50 per cent. for Brazilian and about 30 per cent. for Central American, and sugar and cotton—the staple products of Peru—declined by nearly 50 per cent. Generally speaking, the fall has been most precipitate during the current year.

NEED FOR EQUILIBRIUM IN PRICES

Before there can be a return to world prosperity, it is urgently necessary that equilibrium in prices be restored. The persistent fall not only destroys trading confidence, but increases the real burden of both national and private debts, and renders it increasingly difficult for countries in course of active development, such as those of Latin-America, to finance their requirements in the international money markets. The factors which have contributed to the fall in prices have been many. Undoubtedly over-production combined with unsatisfactory conditions in consuming markets, notably in the East, has played a leading part, while much is attributed to the dislocation of the bases of credit. The world distribution of gold has become abnormal and its uses in some directions diverted from the purpose of legitimate credit, while in certain quarters there has been a tendency for a large gold reserve to be regarded as an end in itself instead of a means to an end, although experience shows that even the largest holding of the metal is not necessarily a guarantee of stability for a currency lacking the support of modern credit machinery. The sterilization for international credit purposes of large stocks of gold in certain centres, and the unequal world distribution of the precious metal—especially the accumulation of large stocks in the United States and France—have undoubtedly had the effect on occasion of forcing other countries operating freely upon slender gold reserves to protect the exchange value of their currency by raising their discount rates to a level above that warranted by internal monetary conditions, with a consequent restriction of internal credit and depression in price levels.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROBLEM

The international monetary problem is becoming increasingly prominent—especially in view of suggestions of a possible world shortage of gold—and undoubtedly much could be done towards economizing the use of gold reserves. This would normally be achieved by cooperation between the various central banks, and, in this connexion, the recent establishment of the Bank for International Settlements may be of great significance. The Statutes of that Bank, in addition to providing for the immediate functions in connexion with reparations payments, also hold out distinct possibilities for international monetary cooperation through the medium of the central banks, always provided that the capacity of the Bank institution for manufacturing credit be strictly supervised, and that, like its component central banks, it remains free from political influence.

Special interest attaches to the remarks in the report of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations upon the traditional nature of minimum legal gold reserves, which, it is claimed, could be reduced, provided there were international understanding. On such a basis, there would appear to be no fear of an inadequate supply of gold for the world's legitimate business purposes, leaving aside the unsound use of credit as a substitute for savings, especially in stock market speculation. Particularly applicable to Latin-America—of course, under appropriate legal safeguards—is the Committee's suggestion that economy in the use of gold would be assisted by means of the extended use of the cheque system.

NATIONAL CURRENCIES AND GOLD

By the preservation of the fixed link between national currencies and gold, stability of exchange between such currencies is ensured, and there is created a widespread mutual interest in maintaining the purchasing power of gold itself stable and free from excessive fluctuations. The machinery whereby such stability is maintained is a central bank operating on a free gold or gold exchange standard, the chief defensive weapon being an effective discount rate, and therefore the marked increase in the number of countries which have adopted or reverted to this system is one of the most encouraging post-War developments.

If any proof were needed of the benefit conferred by the system just described, it is amply to be found in recent events in those Latin-American countries where we operate. Emphatically, it can be said at once that, without the protection afforded by central banks operating freely on a gold basis, the position to-day would have been immeasurably worse, for we should have undoubtedly been faced with depreciated and violently fluctuating currency values in countries where, instead, the exchange has been maintained stable at around par value. On the other hand, during the 12 months covered by our accounts, the sterling value of the currency of Argentina declined by 15½ per cent., that of Uruguay by 12½ per cent., and that of Spain by 23 per cent., and it is certainly more than a coincidence that these countries are not working on a free gold standard. To counterbalance the lessened exports of goods, the various official monetary institutions in South America parted with gold abroad during the period January, 1929, to August, 1930, to the total value of about £63,000,000 sterling. Of this amount, £38,000,000 went from Argentina and £15,000,000 from Brazil, while, on the other hand, those countries having a gold exchange standard, such as Chile and Colombia, lost only £11,000,000 between them—mainly from their existing gold deposits abroad—notwithstanding that their export trade was just as badly hit. Moreover, their respective circulating media have been adjusted accordingly, and the gold reserves of their central banks still remain at a very high proportionate level to liabilities. In the case of Ecuador, the gold reserve of the Central Bank showed an actual increase in the period mentioned.

ARGENTINA'S MONETARY SYSTEM

While any departure from the free gold standard is much to be regretted, it must be remembered in the case of Argentina that, with the lack of supporting machinery on modern lines, the closure of the Caja de Conversión since December last was perhaps the only medium wherewith to stem the heavy drain of gold abroad. The fact that, in order to do this, it was necessary to suspend certain provisions of the existing law proves that the latter is no longer sufficiently compatible with modern developments, and I am sure it is the supreme desire of all friends of Argentina that its Government should apply itself urgently to the question of the complete modernization of the monetary system of the country. Thereby Argentina could be associated with the international movement towards the adoption of a free gold standard, the benefits of which have been so amply demonstrated in neighbouring Republics in times of crisis. Further, in view of the enormous amount of British capital invested in Argentina, the manner in which this is affected by the low value of the peso, and the interest and earnings thereon prejudiced by loss on remittances, is a matter for serious preoccupation, as is also the fact that instability of currency naturally tends to militate against the inflow of foreign capital for development purposes.

The question of the international distribution of gold is of paramount importance to countries having a free gold market, such as Great Britain, and lends additional emphasis to the vital necessity of our national financial policy, embracing due regard for fostering our export trade. Criticism of the present Government's policy has been insistent and widespread, and the position has now become so grave that it would appear that this country will have to follow the example of Australia and Germany by adopting a financial programme of drastic retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) All the more is this necessary during a period of falling prices, when, even if Government expenditure were unchanged instead of actually increasing, the balance of national income remaining for division between capital and labour decreases with the fall in prices.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION

It may be said that the whole world is now experiencing a period of transition and adjustment to new circumstances precipitated by the War and its aftermath, especially the dislocation of normal commercial relations. While there is little that is hopeful in the immediate situation, the longer view is brighter, given intelligent development of the movement towards rationalization in industry and the channels of distribution, as well as in the international rehabilitation of credit. With a world surplus of raw materials available at practically 1913 prices, confidence in stable price levels having been attained would undoubtedly result in a general, if necessarily slow, expansion of world trade, and the natural play of the laws of supply and demand would restore the balance between production and consumption. In view of the preponderating influence which price levels in the United States have upon those throughout the world, it is therefore encouraging to see that the steady heavy decline in wholesale prices there during a period of no less than 12 months was apparently stayed in August.

U.S. TARIFFS AND FOREIGN LOANS

For obvious reasons, international attention will continue to be focused upon developments in the United States, and not the least—from the point of view of Latin-America—on the interplay of policy in regard to the two questions of import tariffs and foreign loans. In the recent past, the balance of payments between the United States and the South and Central American Republics has been adjusted mainly by means of successive loan operations in the New York market, which have also enabled those countries to lay out funds in the development of their industries, transport systems, and public works. During the year 1929, however, the total of such loans decreased enormously and during 1930 has continued well below the 1928 figure.

The Hawley-Smoot Tariff became effective on June 18, and the feature of American trade figures for that month was the heavy falling-off in commerce with South America generally—a movement which had already been noticeable for some time previously. While Latin-America is necessarily purchasing less from abroad, there is every evidence that the loss of sales is being experienced most by the United States of America. Thus, in the case of Argentina, the sharpest shrinkage of sales from abroad during the first quarter of 1930 as compared with the same period of 1929 was registered by the United States, which lost 37 per cent., followed by France with 20 per cent., while Great Britain's loss was only 8.8 per cent. Apart, therefore, from the long-standing friendship between Latin-America and Great Britain, the present moment appears particularly opportune for an intensive British sales campaign in the Southern Continent, the necessity for which I have stressed so strongly in the past.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION IN BUENOS AIRES

The British Empire Exhibition in Buenos Aires comes at a most fortunate psychological moment, and I am glad to learn that British manufacturers have supported the undertaking so well that it has been found necessary to increase the covered space available for exhibitors to almost double the amount originally designed. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will pay his second visit to South America in connexion with the exhibition, and the British Government has decided to treble the amount originally allocated for its official exhibits. The Argentine Government has demonstrated its anxiety to assist to make the exhibition a success, and especially by giving quite exceptional concessions and relaxations of regulations. It is therefore to be hoped that, with so many influences combining to give British manufacturers this unique opportunity, they will not fail to take advantage thereof, not only during the exhibition but by continued efforts thereafter.

Finally, the South and Central American Republics are countries in an active stage of development and are producers of primary commodities essential to mankind. According to computations by the League of Nations, both their population and production are increasing at a greater proportionate rate than those of any other part of the world. Periods of depression such as the present—for reasons which are beyond their control—must be expected in the normal cycle of events, but experience has shown that they, like all young countries, have strong recuperative powers and, when the world trade pendulum swings back to prosperity, the Republics may be expected to recover more rapidly than older countries already having fully exploited resources.

I will not weary you with a full review of conditions in the various Republics. This will be contained in the booklet which will be posted to you with your dividends, and I will confine myself to a very brief résumé.

ARGENTINA

Economic conditions in Argentina throughout the greater part of 1929 were on the whole of a favourable character. Owing, however, to the disappointing nature of the 1929-30 harvest the volume of production marketed this year has been substantially below that of the three preceding years. Unfortunately, the lower production coincided with the severe slump in the world's grain markets, while the national revenue must naturally be affected by the lessened import and export movement.

Since the return to a free gold market in August, 1927, the exchange value of the peso had remained stable, but in October last a pronounced weakness developed. Although, following upon the supersession of the Irigoyen Administration by the Provisional Government, headed by General José F. Uriburú in early September last, there was an immediate improvement in exchange, the rate has since steadily fallen away, but, after touching the low level of 36¾d. on 13th inst., a sharp recovery has since occurred, to-day's rate being 38 29/32d. The fundamental reason for this depreciation must be sought in the very substantial decline in the value of exports—involving, it is virtually certain, an adverse balance of trade for the year—as well as in the rigid monetary system of the Republic.

SOUND FUNDAMENTAL POSITION

The present unsatisfactory state of the country's trade in general, and the rise in prices brought about by the decline in the exchange value of the peso, have had a restrictive effect on retail trade, particularly in regard to imported goods. While, therefore, Argentina has suffered a setback during the current year, it is agreed on all sides that, fundamentally, the economic position is sound. When the grain markets of the world display the inevitable reaction from their present depressed state, conditions generally in the country should experience a rapid improvement.

Present conditions in Argentina are summarized in the following cable received from our Buenos Aires Branch, under date 17th inst.:—

"Government retrenchment proposals favourably regarded. Money very plentiful causing firmness in gilt-edged securities, but Stock Exchange quiet and trading in shares inactive. Crop conditions generally favourable, area under cultivation being estimated larger than last year. Maize sowing almost completed. Improved pastoral conditions should bring about restricted offerings of cattle, but maintenance livestock values depends upon the course of exchange. As result of the severe winter in Patagonia, losses of sheep on the coastal farms are slightly above normal, while reports from the interior are still awaited. Buenos Aires wool market stagnant. Hides steady."

URUGUAY

In Uruguay, while the year 1929 was, on the whole, not a very favourable one for commerce, conditions in the export markets this year have shown an improvement. The situation of the national finances is satisfactory. The Uruguayan exchange market is closely linked to that of Argentina. Although the loan issued in New York in May last afforded temporary support, the present rate is 39½d., which, however, shows a rapid improvement on the low level of 37¼d. registered on the 14th inst. Livestock represents the principal industry of the country, and it is believed therefore that Uruguay will not feel so acutely as other grain-growing countries the fluctuating character of the world's cereal markets.

CHILE

Commercial and industrial activity in Chile was maintained at a high level throughout nearly the whole of 1929, but, during the current year, the depressed economic conditions throughout the world have gradually had their effect in the Republic and a reaction from the intensive activity of last year is now noticeable. The Chilean Treasury states that the realized surplus in the ordinary Budget for 1929 was over 77,000,000 pesos and that, for the seven months ended July last, ordinary expenditure totalled 658,000,000 pesos, against revenue of 663,000,000 pesos. The extraordinary expenditure for 1930 had been calculated at over 390,000,000 pesos. The Government, however, have drastically curtailed expenditure, and no new public works are to be undertaken, while the measures adopted are expected to result in economies of about 25 per cent. of the ordinary expenditure.

THE NITRATE INDUSTRY

One of the most important examples of that much-used word "rationalization" has occurred in our own sphere in connexion with the Chilean nitrate of soda industry. A year ago I mentioned that the matter had evolved to the extent of the centralization of all producing interests into a selling corporation. Since then, further progress has been made, and the final arrangements are now in train whereby practically all the Chilean nitrate undertakings will be centralized into one national nitrate company to bear the title of "Compañia de Salitre de Chile," in which both the Government and the producers will have a capital participation. This was a Government measure, and the relative law was passed on July 21 last by the Chilean Congress. An organizing committee has been formed to draw up the statutes of the company, the Government having named their four members of this committee, and these gentlemen will afterwards be the Government directors on the board of the new company. Over 90 per cent. of the existing concerns have signified their acceptance of the terms of the amalgamation.

This centralization of the industry will have obvious benefits in the direction of economy, efficient production and marketing. The heavy export duties at present levied upon nitrate and iodine are to be replaced by a profit-sharing scheme with the Government by means of the shareholding of the latter, and the industry will thereby be relieved of a very onerous fixed charge.

Certain details of the Compañia de Salitre de Chile—known in abbreviation as "Cosach"—have already been given to the Press and complete details are expected to be published shortly. In the meantime, sales are progressing normally both for prompt and season delivery—in fact, sales to date for forward delivery, which give a better yield to producers than sales for summer delivery, show an increase upon the corresponding figure a year ago. There has been overproduction in the nitrate industry, and advantage is now being taken of the period of reorganization to close down officinas having the highest producing costs so as to relieve the burden of heavy stocks.

PRODUCERS' PRICE AGREEMENT

Last year, as mentioned in my speech, a price agreement was arrived at between the Chilean producers and the European synthetic nitrate manufacturers. I am pleased to say that a further agreement has this year been reached embodying practically all concerns interested in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, with the exception of those in the United States. A scheme for governing prices has been drawn up jointly, and under this arrangement the scale of prices to consumers of Chilean nitrate for the year 1930-31 has been fixed at a level not differing materially from that of the previous season. The price for nitrogenous fertilisers is considerably lower now than in pre-War times, and it is expected that when consuming markets become normal the demand will be appreciably increased.

The following cable from Santiago Branch, dated 17th inst., summarizes present conditions in Chile:—"Political situation quiet. Banco Central de Chile gold holdings as high as 107 per cent. of note issue. Ordinary fiscal year will probably balance and Ordinary Budget estimates for next year balanced at 1,040,000,000 pesos. Extraordinary Budget under close consideration in order to restrict expenditure as much as possible, but so as to continue those public works that would deteriorate by suspension. Bond and share markets show downward tendency and contraction of trade and industry more pronounced. Irregular weather and low prices affecting agricultural outlook, and decline in Argentine exchange will probably influence local cattle business."

PERU

Although trading conditions in Peru during 1929 were not entirely unfavourable, the situation has since been adversely affected by the consistent fall in prices of export products. In February last the Peruvian pound was substituted by the gold sol, it being hoped thereby to stabilize exchange, but the months which have since elapsed have witnessed a rapid depreciation of the sol, the rate to-day being 16.32½ soles to the £ sterling. While the Banco de Reserva has a gold holding representing 88.5 per cent. of the note issue, there is not a free gold market. However, we heard to-day by cable from our Lima branch that, in view of the violent fluctuations in exchange, the Peruvian Government has issued a decree appointing a special Monetary Reform Commission to report on the situation and submit plans for definite stabilization.

Our branch also informs us that the Banco del Peru y Londres has been granted a moratorium until the end of the year. I must tell you that we have no interests in that bank, but would express our sympathy in the difficulties facing this old-established Peruvian institution. The precise situation of the national finances is not clear, and the general economic and exchange position will remain obscure pending the outcome of the policy pursued by the new Provisional Government and the improvement of world markets for cotton and sugar.

MEXICO

The depressed commercial conditions in Mexico to which I referred last year have shown no signs of improvement, the consistent fall in the price of silver being an adverse factor. The output of petroleum has also again steadily declined. Concentration upon the agrarian policy would seem even more urgent by the decline in mining production. The agreement respecting the renewal of payments on the foreign debt awaits the approval of Congress.

The operations of your bank in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Central American countries have continued to give satisfactory results notwithstanding the depression arising from the conditions in the world's coffee markets. Endeavours are, however, being made to increase the range of export products of this region, and the full exploitation of its natural and climatic advantages could hardly fail to be reflected in a greatly increased measure of prosperity in the future.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

Recent political events in Colombia have been of an important and encouraging nature, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera having taken office as President on August 7 last, and confidence is widespread in the sincerity and ability of the new Administration, and their announced economic policy should achieve fundamental benefit to the country. It is regrettable that British participation in Colombian commerce is not more prominent, and British merchants and capitalists would be well advised to study this market.

Production of petroleum in Venezuela during 1929 surpassed all anticipations. General trade in this Republic, as well as in the coffee Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua, has been adversely affected by world coffee prices, but, generally speaking, with the reductions which have been effected in working costs, as well as with favourable crop prospects, the outlook is brighter. In Ecuador the production of cocoa and coffee was low in 1929, but some improvement has been noticed since the beginning of this year and the outlook is now more satisfactory, the Government having taken an active interest in assisting the exploitation of agricultural resources. At the end of September last Dr. Isidro Ayora announced his intention of relinquishing the Presidency of Ecuador, but was induced to remain in office after an overwhelming expression of confidence by Congress, thereby ensuring a continuance of the present able Administration.

SPANISH EXCHANGE RATE

Political events in Spain have been of a far-reaching character, the Directorate which had been governing the country having been succeeded in January of the current year by the present Administration. The change in the Government caused very little disturbance to the country at large. The position of the national finances is regarded as satisfactory. Nevertheless, despite successive measures tending towards a stricter supervision of foreign exchange operations, the peseta has steadily declined in value, the rate having reached the high level of Ptas. 50.60 to the £ on the 15th instant. The position of the Bank of Spain in regard to its gold and silver reserves held against the note issue has remained throughout very strong, but a full gold standard is not operative in the country.

Given a clarified political atmosphere and a stabilized rate of exchange on a free gold basis, there would undoubtedly be a return of confidence, with a corresponding impetus to commercial activity. Greatly encouraging, therefore, is the most recent news that an official Commission, headed by the Governor of the Bank of Spain, is to discuss immediately the stabilization of the peseta with the leading foreign central banks—and notably with the Bank for International Settlements, the potentialities of which in regard to international monetary cooperation I have already emphasized. Undoubtedly owing to this step, the Spanish exchange rate has improved sharply during the past two days, this morning's opening rate being 46.90 pesetas to the £.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Upon examination of this year's balance-sheet you will have observed modifications therein to meet the technical requirements of the new Companies Act. These, however, are not of a nature to render difficult a comparison with last year's figures.

On the liabilities side of the accounts is now added the sum of £1,265,340, representing the nominal value of the new fully-paid "B" shares, which issue was taken up entirely in December last. The increase in the total of our balance-sheet would have been considerably more than that shown were it not that certain items of both assets and liabilities have been converted to sterling at lower exchange rates than those ruling 12 months previously. This relates to the conversion of items in the Argentine, Uruguayan, and Spanish currencies, the important declines in which I have already mentioned. After making allowance for these lower conversion rates I am glad to be able to assure you that our balance-sheet figures generally indicate that our business is progressing in a normal manner. You will, I think, agree that our position is a liquid one, the total of cash, British Government securities, and bills receivable representing over 48 per cent. of liabilities on current, deposit, and other accounts.

As you will have seen from the footnote on the balance-sheet, our capital employed abroad showed an estimated depreciation of £270,079 as at June 30 last. We much regret the necessity of reinserting such footnote, for we had hoped that its elimination in 1927, by reason of the stabilizing of exchange values, was final. Fortunately, the depreciation this year is confined to the very few remaining centres where exchange has not yet been stabilized, but among which Argentina is included.

INCREASE IN NET PROFITS

In the profit and loss account, both gross profits and charges show reductions, due again to the lower rates of exchange for conversion to sterling. Nevertheless, in spite of remittance of earnings at these lower rates, I am glad to be able to report that the result is an increase in our net profits of some £11,000. In this connexion I may point out that, as this bank's business is largely concerned with financing the movement of commodities, it is only by handling an increased volume of business during a period notable for heavy falls in prices of commodities that the amount of earnings is able to be maintained. That we have been able to do this without an increase in the ratio of charges to earnings, and, indeed, rather with a small reduction, indicates therefore the adaptability of our organization to the changed conditions of trade.

At the foot of the accounts you will have seen a statement required by the Companies Act, 1929, to the effect that profits and losses of subsidiary companies have been provided for in the above accounts. The statement that such profits are only taken into our accounts so far as they represent dividends does not call for comment. With regard to the losses, I should explain that these are only small in amount and that the greater part is represented by the expenses of closing our Paris auxiliary, to which I made reference last year, and is therefore not a recurring item.

With regard to the transfer to contingency account of the net premium received on the issue of "B" shares, as well as the additional allocation of £350,000 from appropriation account, I do not think there is any necessity for me to enlarge upon the explanation given in your directors' report. I have already explained at sufficient length the effect of the heavy fall in prices, and, until we are fully satisfied that these have reached bottom, our policy is advisedly one of caution—an attitude which is all the more necessary by reason of the continued uncertainty of immediate political developments in South America. If the course of events should show that we have erred on the side of caution, that is a future criticism which I shall quite cheerfully meet, but, meanwhile, I am quite certain that with the present outlook our action has your entire approval.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS

The results achieved by our associated institutions may be regarded as satisfactory, especially when consideration is given to the fact that difficult conditions have been the universal experience. The net profit of the British Bank of South America in 1929 was maintained at practically the same level as in the preceding year—a moderate contraction in the gross figure being counterbalanced by economies effected in working expenses—and the customary dividend of 10 per cent. for the year was distributed. You may be interested to know that two of your directors, Mr. J. A. Goudge and Mr. W. E. Wells, have joined the board of the British Bank to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. J. E. Mounsey and the resignation of Mr. Edward Greene.

The Banque Générale Belge made a distribution of 20 per cent. for 1929, thus maintaining its dividend unchanged on the enhanced capital of 250,000,000f., of which, it should be noted, only 100,000,000f. (represented by the old shares) ranked for the previous year's distribution. The repetition of the dividend at the same rate on a more than doubled capital may be regarded as a very satisfactory achievement, and at the same time the reserve funds have been substantially augmented.

Our American auxiliary, the Anglo-South American Trust Company, New York, has distributed a dividend at an unchanged rate of 5 per cent., after making an allocation to reserves of $25,000. The profits of the Banco de A. Edwards y Cia. for the year ended June 30, 1930, were satisfactorily maintained at approximately the same figure as for the preceding 12 months, and a dividend of 16 per cent. was again distributed to the shareholders.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now have pleasure to move the following resolution, and, after it has been seconded by Mr. Goudge, I will invite any shareholders to make such observations as they may desire:—

"That the report and balance-sheet, as distributed, be adopted, and that a final dividend of 5s. per 'A' share and of 11.49d. per 'B' share, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, be and is hereby declared, payable on 27th instant." (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. JAMES ALFRED GOUDGE, C.B.E., deputy chairman:—"I have great pleasure in seconding that resolution."

No question being asked or comments made, the CHAIRMAN then submitted the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. J. A. GOUDGE then moved:—"That Mr. Robert John Hose, retiring director in accordance with the Articles of Association, be and he is hereby re-elected."

Mr. ALFRED NAYLOR seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved:—"That Baron Emile Beaumont d'Erlanger, retiring director in accordance with Articles of Association, be and he is hereby re-elected."

Mr. ANDREW JAMES WIDDERSON seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

Mr. SAMUEL RUSSELL then proposed:—"That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. be and they are hereby reappointed auditors for the year ending June, 1931."

Mr. T. KERR ANDERSON seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Mr. ALFRED GEORGE GUMPERT,—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the staff of the bank, both at home and abroad. It is always one of the pleasant tasks which fall to the directors at these annual meetings to recognize, as they do to-day, the way in which the business of the bank is served by their numerous staff. No doubt many of the shareholders are able to see for themselves and to appreciate the manner in which the work is effected at our head office, and I think our thanks are due to those who work for us both here in London and in our offices in the North of England. Also, we have to bear in mind the many who are working for us in Spain and across the seas from Mexico to the Straits of Magellan.

While our thanks I am sure are due to those members of the staff who are recruited locally, I think our thoughts will probably revert chiefly to those whom we call contract men. They are the ones who leave England to work for us overseas. The managers of the branches there bear very heavy responsibilities, they are many miles from head office, and I feel that our thanks should particularly go to them and to the staff who so ably second them in their work for what they have done for us during the last financial year. I think I am correct in saying that never has this bank been more efficiently staffed or more loyally served. I have therefore no hesitation, ladies and gentlemen, in asking you to support a very hearty vote of thanks to our staff both at home and abroad. (Cheers.)

Mr. EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding that vote of thanks. I will not add anything to Mr. Gumpert's observations in proposing the resolution, except that I should like to say that I am perfectly certain that no bank in the world has a more loyal, keener, or devoted staff than has the Anglo-South American Bank.

The resolution was carried with prolonged cheers.

Mr. GEORGE A. BOWDITCH (of Buenos Aires Branch).—Ladies and gentlemen,—As a member of the staff at home on leave from South America I should like very much to thank Mr. Gumpert for his very kind appreciation, and on behalf of the home and foreign staff I thank all of you for the manner in which you have supported his resolution. I can assure you that it is at all times a source of infinite satisfaction to the staff for them to learn that they are borne in mind by you at these annual gatherings. Your staff is a very numerous one, drawn as you know from many nationalities, but it is closely united in a common bond of *esprit de corps* and of loyalty for the institution it serves. I can assure you that nothing is more calculated to promote that spirit than the knowledge that the efforts of the staff are appreciated and that the directors and all of you do not forget the contribution which it renders to the bank's welfare. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to thank you.

The CHAIRMAN.—That concludes the business of the meeting.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS

Sir SYDNEY H. H. HENN, K.B.E.—Before we part there is one duty which remains to be carried out, and that is to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board of directors for the very able manner in which they have carried out their duties during one of the most difficult periods in the history of this bank.

It is only three days since I returned to this country from East Africa, where I had spent four months at the request of the British Government presiding over a Commission to make recommendations in regard to the railways and other transport systems in the Territory of Tanganyika. I was very much impressed during that period, while receiving evidence for that Commission, with the similarity of conditions in East Africa and all the territories of Central Africa with those which have been described so eloquently to-day by our chairman as existing in South America.

I think I ought to add that I came home with a sense of appreciation of the very fine way in which British banks operating in that part of the world carry out their very difficult mission both as regards their clients and the interests of their shareholders, and, as I have said, it brought home to me that the manner in which the affairs of this bank have been conducted during this very difficult period merits the appreciation of their shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

I have therefore the greatest pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for the way in which they have conducted during this very difficult financial year the affairs of the Anglo-South American Bank.

Mr. J. B. WATERS.—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I feel that in difficult times like these our thanks should be all the more sincere.

The resolution was carried with prolonged acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN.—Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. Waters, ladies and gentlemen,—It is very helpful in a time like this to find no criticism, no questions, and a hearty vote of thanks. I can only assure you that it will inspire us in our efforts to improve the position of the bank first, and, not much less, the earnings of the bank. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE BUENOS AYRES WESTERN RAILWAY

"AN ABNORMALLY BAD YEAR"

WINDFALL FROM THE PETROLEUM COMPANY

CAREFUL FINANCIAL POLICY

CURRENT YEAR'S TRAFFICS

MR. FOLLETT HOLT ON THE OUTLOOK

The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Buenos Ayres Western Railway, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. FOLLETT HOLT, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Robert Graham) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You will, we hope, take the report and accounts as read. The resolution before the meeting which I now propose, and ask Mr. Allen to second, is:—"That the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, now submitted, be received and adopted, and that a balance dividend of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend paid in April, 5 per cent., less income-tax, for the whole year, be and the same is hereby declared on the Ordinary stock of the company."

Mr. H. C. ALLEN.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which the chairman has just submitted to you.

The CHAIRMAN.—May I first refer to the loss we have suffered through the death of J. Percy Clarke, a director of this company and a good friend and counsellor to all with whom he came in contact. Through high character and ability he attained prominence as a very young man in Anglo-Argentine affairs, and during 40 years these have benefited by his sound knowledge and good influence. I knew him, perhaps I may say, intimately, and when he passed away much was lost to me and to many others. We have endeavoured to express to his widow and his son our own and your appreciation of his creative and honorable life and the measure of our loss. (Hear, hear.)

We have tried to lay before you in the report and accounts complete and informative figures, financial, technical, and operative, and these will, I hope, help to satisfy the most inquiring mind, so perhaps now you would like me to touch on the outstanding features of the year.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

We met you at the last general meeting about this date on the eve of the crop season; the country at that time had been suffering from a severe drought, but it was generally believed, and I had only just returned from Argentina, that the late rains had saved the situation. As it proved, they were too late, and Argentina has had to face a heavy setback in its production, and our railway, serving an extensive grain area, has been as hard hit as any undertaking in the country. We have to look back 27 years to find in our zone a smaller crop. Our mileage was then one-half of what it is to-day, which will give you some idea of the magnitude of the misfortune which we and the users of our railway have had to face. On account of the contraction of credit and purchasing power the loss of a crop affects passenger and all import traffics, and the reduction of nearly £900,000 in our revenue from transport is an indication of the immensity of the loss thrown upon our clients and the country.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE OF LABOUR

In our endeavour to meet misfortune patiently during this bad period, we considered that we had the right to feel deeply aggrieved at the attitude assumed by certain of the railway labour leaders in what, to all intents and purposes, has become a sheltered industry. Official labour regulations and wage agreements render it extraordinarily difficult in such times to adjust labour expenditure to the less amount of work to be done, but to demand a higher standard of wages, as happened when the country and the railway industry were face to face with calamity, was a grave error and a disappointment to those who have the best interests of the country at heart and who understand the reciprocal basis upon which employer and employee should stand. I will not refer at length to the acts of sabotage that occurred, which were not concerned with the best elements but the worst, except to say that such acts are as revolting to all good Argentines as they are to us.

THE CLOSING OF THE "CAJA"

To add to our troubles, in December last came the closing of the "Caja," which immobilized for the purpose for which it was intended £84,000,000 of gold. This gold had been placed there by the citizen who had gold, which is not in circulation, and wanted paper, which is, on the basis as provided by the law, that when he wanted it again it would be returned to him in exchange for the paper he had received. This began to happen when imports exceeded exports, and the excess had to be paid for abroad, but although the gold was there, safe enough, through a Governmental decree it was not forthcoming and the value of the paper dollar with its gold backing unavailable has fallen since as much as 23 per cent. below par. In our case we had to face a loss to our net revenue from this cause of £76,531. Had the "Caja" continued to follow its function, the withdrawal of gold would have entailed an equivalent withdrawal from currency of paper money, and this would have caused some financial stringency, but sound-money people consider that it would have been better to have taken this medicine rather than have suffered the disease of a depreciated currency, which attacks the hearth and home and the whole economic fabric of the country. It is well known that the members of the present Government are giving this important subject the closest attention, so I will not say more except that in these banking and currency questions there are institutions and persons in the City of London with world-wide knowledge, and that these with their sympathetic understanding are at their call.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

You can all well imagine that all these happenings, with their cause and effect, stirred the thoughts and the feelings of a nation accustomed to a somewhat full measure of progress and prosperity, and not inured, as we are, to the extremes of political, financial, and taxation discomforts. And so through the force of public opinion Argentina possesses to-day a completely new Government. We assume little knowledge of and take no participation in the political life of that country, but in its economic life we are deeply interested, and our good wishes go out to the statesmen of high public standing who, at this most difficult time, have shown their willingness to use all their power to help their country to continue to hold the enviable position it has attained.

Our own economic evolution is in turn of great interest to Argentina. After the inevitable manœuvres for political position are over it appears that we may reach some measure of protection at home and some form of purchasing agreements with our Dominions and Colonies. Lord D'Abernon during his visit to Argentina last year pointed the way, and what I want to say is that, whatever may happen in our own domestic family, in the opinion of those who understand the depths of our interdependence, reciprocal benefits will ensure continuance of our large trade with that very friendly country.

During the year no very marked developments occurred in road transport in our zone. After a long period of dry weather the rains, when they came, exposed the real cost of working over bad roads, and this, and the restriction of credit, coupled with instalment payments falling due on vehicles with rapidly decl

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

WORLD'S ART SERVICE

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

NEW VOLUME OF ADVENTURE AND SPORT

CALENDARS AND PICTURE POST-CARDS

MR. GUSTAVE TUCK ON THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C.

Mr. GUSTAVE TUCK (chairman and managing director) presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report were read by Mr. A. G. JACOBS (the secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is the twenty-ninth annual meeting of our company, and we are happy to welcome you here again to-day in Raphael House, the home wherein our manifold activities are carried on.

We miss to-day from our deliberations the fine familiar figure and vigorous personality of our friend Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. He was, as you know, a director of this company from its inception to the day when he passed from our midst. His influence was very real and very pronounced, and he was ever ready to place at the service of the directors the fruits of his vast experience and the value of his keen and penetrating intelligence.

I shall not dwell here upon the personal loss which the home-going of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has brought to me. Our friendship dates from the beginning of the century. I shall content myself with saying that he was a man strong in his friendships, loyal to his comrades, a great patriot, a great Englishman, and one whose loss is felt far and wide.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND YEAR'S RESULTS

At the annual meetings it is our custom briefly to survey the work of the past year and mention some of the salient facts that have affected the welfare of our company.

The condition of world business to-day is a subject upon everybody's lips, and the greatest brains of the country are striving to discover the means whereby light may come out of darkness. It is not one business alone, but the general state of world commerce which has received such a setback. Experts are not yet agreed as to the reason for the unprecedented state of affairs.

It is therefore hardly surprising that our profits for the year are somewhat lower.

When you remember that the ramifications of our business extend to every town and village of this country, to the Dominions, and to the Continent, you will realise that we are closely involved in every movement that affects commerce. This, of course, whilst apparently a drawback, has its compensations, because the moment the clouds lift and trade begins to approach its normal dimensions we immediately share in the general tendency to improve.

One great asset we have: The foundations of our business have been well and truly laid and the passing of years intensifies the confidence that exists between the public and ourselves.

DEVELOPMENT OF ART PRODUCTIONS

Your business is one of which you may well be proud, for its record of attainments is a long and continuous one. From its very inception it has led the way in the popularising of art, and, to quote the words of that eminent painter the late Sir John Everett Millais, President of the Royal Academy, when he was judging one of our competitions, "Your firm has done more than the Royal Academy itself to improve the taste of the public."

To-day the tendency is to take things for granted, but we remember with pride the large part which Raphael Tuck and Sons have taken in the development of the Christmas card, which has not only spread art but, with it, the message of fellowship and good will to millions of homes at Christmastide; of the art calendar, which has transformed a mere tabulation of dates into a beautiful adornment for the walls of the home; of the children's book, which by reason of its beautiful and correctly drawn illustrations engraves upon young and receptive minds true and lasting impressions of fables and bedtime stories, and with its A.B.C.s provides the stepping-stones to the education of countless children; of the picture postcard, to all intents and purposes unknown in this country until we, with characteristic foresight and enterprise, put our strength and energy into it; and the other achievements in the world of art too numerous to mention.

Quality has ever been our key-note, and that is why the name of Raphael Tuck and Sons and its world-known trade mark—the easel and palette—are to-day regarded, wherever you go, as the hall-mark of excellence in all appertaining to art productions.

A firm with a reputation such as ours is not only an asset to shareholders but is also a national asset, and I strongly advise that all our shareholders and the general public when purchasing publications such as we produce look for and insist upon the productions which emanate from the house of Tuck.

WORK OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

I will now give you a short *résumé* of the work of our various departments.

Christmas and New Year Cards.—This long-established and important branch of our activities, which devotes itself to the demand of the time-honoured custom of sending greetings to one's friends all over the world, has again shown good progress.

Mr. Desmond Tuck has devoted himself to this side of our work. I do not intend to anticipate his remarks, but I am glad to tell you, as I stated before, that the department is in a most sound, healthy, and progressive condition.

Book Department.—We have not relaxed our efforts to produce books that appeal to all stages of youth—from the nursery to the school study.

As you know, I have devoted a great deal of my life to the production of our books, and I frequently meet men and women who tell me that they have been brought up on Tuck's books. I am sure that the present generation will continue that refreshing diet.

To mark the thirty-third anniversary of "Father Tuck's Annual," we have added 16 pages and are using heavier paper. It is full of thrilling reading matter and contains a host of novel attractions. It is a greater favourite than ever.

"Little People's Annual" has also blossomed out into a larger volume. It is replete with delightful stories and charming pictures.

NEW BOOK OF ADVENTURE AND SPORT

I want to draw your special attention to the new "Book of Adventure and Sport." This new volume, which has been compiled with great care and with the desire to cover all fields of sport and adventure, will find a ready welcome among girls and boys. It has many notable features, including an important article on the Prince of Wales as Scout, written by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell. In his own inimitable way, the Chief Scout recalls some interesting reminiscences of the Prince, and his article is further enriched by a charming account of a visit paid by Princess Mary to a Jamboree of Girl Guides.

The introduction to this volume has been written by that well-known athlete Mr. H. M. Abrahams, whose chat on "What sport has done for England" gives us a very fascinating account of the place of games in our national life.

Perhaps a word or two should be said about our "Golden Treasury Library." This has now grown to 15 volumes, three having been added during the past year, namely, "Tales and Legends from India," "Legends of Animals Far and Near," and "Old Time Fairy Tales and Nursery Rhymes," illustrated by Jennie Harbour.

These books include all that is most pleasing and desirable in a book. They are well written, in a style admirably adapted to the adolescent mind; they are beautifully bound, printed on fine paper, and tastefully illustrated. They retail at 2s. 6d., which is a remarkably low price for so fine a production.

I advise everybody to ask their booksellers to show them the various volumes of this library.

I cannot enumerate the various books, but it is sufficient to say that our collection numbers over 400, and every age is catered for in the shape of gift books, toy books, story books, and painting books.

ARTISTIC CALENDARS

Calendars.—To this branch of our business I have given special attention. We have this year a collection of 500 to 600 calendars, infinite in their variety, charming in their attraction, and a strong reason for their popularity is their inexpensiveness. When it is remembered that these calendars of beauty and novelty can be purchased from a few pence to a few shillings their popularity is not to be wondered at.

In publishing a calendar one has to bear in mind that it is something that one has to live with for a whole year, and we make a special study of publishing calendars that one is pleased to see again and again.

In these difficult times, what can be nicer than to send a charming and artistic calendar, which will keep us in constant and continuous memory in the home of our friends?

I could not possibly enumerate the wonderful creations we have issued. The variety is infinite—some very interesting etchings in colour, of great dignity and beauty, a lovely series of gems in silver, blotters, engagement calendars, bookmarks and calendars in real leather, telephone tablets, a fine series of humorous calendars, and a hundred-and-one other designs.

In block calendars with a quotation for every day of the year we have a variety of about 100. We have added some very interesting calendars with examples of Scottish humour provided for every day. Another addition is one giving daily hints on motoring by a prominent member of the Automobile Association; hints on gardening, on golf, on household matters—all by experts—while further humour is supplied in the series of "Witty and Wise" calendars.

PICTURES FOR THE HOME

Picture Department.—The enormous increase in the number of new houses which have been and are being built has, I am sorry to say, not resulted in a corresponding increase in the purchase of pictures for the home. There has crept in a certain vogue for walls, either left bare or to the mercy of the decorator's art. I do not think that this will be of lasting duration, as the absence of art on the walls, whether landscapes, seascapes, or figures, is again being felt. There are evidences of a return to the picture, and our fine collection of original etchings with limited editions at moderate prices, colour prints, photogravures, and the thousands of our other publications will again help to make every home a little world of art in itself.

I frequently see that our company is referred to as a post-card business. This is misleading. While we are undoubtedly in the van of the post-card industry, and our sales run into many millions, it is only right to remind ourselves that post-cards do not by any means rank first in the activities of our business.

We are the pioneers of picture post-cards, so that we are naturally proud of the reputation which we have gained. This is well maintained, and I am glad to remind you that Sir Reginald Tuck himself is personally responsible for this side of our business. I have no doubt he will tell you more, later on in the proceedings.

Fancy Stationery.—It is satisfactory to record that that department of our business, which deals with wedding invitation cards, menus, condolence cards, &c., maintains its splendid reputation by reason of their high standard of quality.

Transfer Pictures.—We are shortly publishing a remarkable novelty in the shape of magic transfer albums. They are interchangeable pictures, transforming animals into birds, toys into animals, birds into butterflies, &c. I predict a great success for this fascinating novelty.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISING

Pictorial Advertising.—This department continues to make great headway, and is rapidly taking a lead among the foremost producers of high-class pictorial advertising in this country. A highly specialized staff of artists, making a feature of up-to-date advertising designs, under the guidance of Mr. Desmond Tuck, is responsible for the success of this side of our work.

Paperware Department.—Prior to our entry into this branch of trade some few years ago, the method of presenting paperware, or what was hitherto known as table stationery to the public, was, to say the least, far from attractive. It was immediately obvious to us that such dainty articles as lace paper, doylies, serviettes, &c., were deserving of better attention in the way of packing, and we are consequently entirely responsible for the great improvement which has been made in this direction.

We originated the idea of producing tastefully arranged boxes of this paperware, and I can quite imagine the young husband tripping gaily home with one of these fascinating boxes under his arm, and the surprised but delighted look on the face of his wife when she discovers that the box contains instead of chocolates an array of these beautiful and useful household necessities.

We had the honour of receiving her Majesty the Queen and Princess Mary at the British Industries Fair held at Olympia early this year. Her Majesty and the Princess spent some time at our stand and were graciously pleased to express their appreciation of the publications of our company.

I am pleased to tell you that on January 1 we were honoured by the Royal Warrant of Appointment as fine art publishers to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

It will be interesting for you to know that since 1893, when we were first honoured by the Royal Warrant to Queen Victoria, we have been similarly honoured by each succeeding Sovereign and Heir Apparent.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

I will now refer to what no doubt interests you very much—the balance-sheet.

Taking the assets side—leasehold property, £138,761 12s. 9d.; originals, &c., £4,863 9s. 5d.; plant, fixtures, motors, &c., £20,912 11s. 6d.; sundry debtors, &c., £70,342 13s. 3d.; cash in hand and at bank, £36,522 2s. 5d.; stock, including expenditure on new season's goods, £76,465 4s. 10d. All these differ very little in total from the corresponding figures of last year.

The item interest in subsidiary companies, £5,155 7s. 9d., is not an additional one, inasmuch as it was included in last year's accounts in sundry debtors and in investments in printing and publishing companies, but has this year been shown as a separate item to conform with the provisions of the new Companies Act.

Investments in Government and other stocks, £33,107 5s. 8d. The decrease of £14,966 0s. 3d. is occasioned by realization and transfer of stocks to special dividend fund.

The invested funds to the special dividend reserve, £82,088 2s. 9d., show an increase of £5,148 odd. The whole of the assets, including copyright, £240,732 4s. 11d., make a total of £717,935 15s. 3d.

I will now briefly refer to the opposite side of the balance-sheet.

Sundry creditors, including provision for income-tax and contingencies and liability to subsidiary company, is £44,628 7s. 5d. This is smaller by £4,699 11s. 11d. than last year. This figure represents the whole of our liabilities.

The items special dividend reserve fund, £85,110 14s. 3d., and general reserve, £48,042 9s. 6d., both show substantial increases.

PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

Now we come to the profit of the year, which is £36,180 2s. 10d., as against £40,199 18s. 11d. last year, a decrease of £4,039 16s. 1d. Adding the amount of £8,898 16s. 1d. brought forward from previous years, we have an available balance of £45,059 18s. 11d. From this sum one year's Preference dividend to January 1, 1930, and an interim Ordinary dividend for the six months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum have been paid, absorbing £20,000, leaving a balance of £25,059 18s. 11d.

Your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the six months to April 30, 1930, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, making with the interim Ordinary dividend paid a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year. This will take £11,250, leaving a balance of £13,808 18s. 11d., out of which the directors further recommend a transfer of £803 7s. 7d. to special dividend fund, and a grant of £500 to the staff pensions fund, leaving to carry forward to next year the sum of £12,505 11s. 4d., against £8,898 16s. 1d. If you agree to adopt these recommendations, the company's reserves will be:—

Capital reserve	£8,845	5	2
Special dividend reserve	85,914	1	10
General reserve	48,042	9	6
	£142,801	16	6

Staff Pensions Fund.—This has now been operating for some years, and every year brings evidence of its advantages to our employees. I therefore propose that this year we allocate £500 towards this fund.

TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES

I should like to detain you for a moment or two longer in order to perform an annual duty, but something which is more than a duty. I wish to state publicly our expressions of gratitude to those who so loyally cooperate with us in the work of our company.

At no time is business easy, and in times like these it is increasingly difficult. In order that the wheels of a great machine should revolve smoothly there must exist a spirit of harmony and mutual helpfulness. We are fortunate that Raphael Tuck and Sons are supported by a large band of zealous and conscientious workers, who are determined to share our desire to maintain the great traditions of our house. Artists, representatives, heads of departments, managers, and the hundreds of others who are in daily contact with us unite in putting forth their best services so that we shall continue to enjoy the great reputation which is justly ours.

I have already referred to the dark clouds which are hanging over the business world. I firmly believe that the time is soon coming when these clouds will disappear and we shall emerge once again into the light of the sun. (Hear, hear.)

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and declaration of the dividend recommended. (Cheers.)

MR. DESMOND TUCK'S SPEECH

Mr. DESMOND A. TUCK, in seconding the resolution, said that they all, particularly at that moment, missed the genial presence of their late co-director and friend, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who had been accustomed to perform the task of seconding the adoption of the report and accounts. In his breezy speeches there was always one outstanding characteristic—the intense optimism which permeated them. That optimism was born of confidence and faith in the firm which he loved and which he had served so long and so well.

As the chairman had said, the foundations of the firm had been well and truly laid and the structure which had arisen on those foundations was fully capable of withstanding any effects of trade depression or the buffeting of any adverse trade winds. Of course, a heavy storm sometimes resulted in a few tiles being shifted, in windows being blown in, or in a water pipe not being able to resist the sudden pressure, but those were temporary discomforts, and the plumber, the carpenter, the builder, and the painter soon put the place right again and it was ready to stand up to another storm.

He thought it would be agreed that the balance-sheet showed a remarkably satisfactory state of affairs, and that it indicated, in fact, that the company had a thoroughly clean bill of health. All that the company owed was a matter of some £45,000, while their assets represented a very large figure. It was true that, so to speak, their temperature had fallen a bit during the year, but they had had rather bad luck in having an excessively cool draught from Paris. They could actually have paid the 5 per cent. dividend to which they had been accustomed during recent years. They had earned the money, but the directors, in keeping with the conservative finance for which they had always been known, thought it best not to pay out up to the hilt, but, so to speak, to keep a bit up their sleeve, which enabled them to show a very handsome carry-forward.

THE CHRISTMAS CARD DEPARTMENT

With regard to the Christmas card department, with which he was closely associated, it was perfectly true that it was going strong and actually they had capped the record turnover of the previous year, so that their turnover in the year under review constituted a further record in the history of the company. He considered that the whole conception of the Christmas card was based on something very solid indeed—namely, on sentiment and on the inherent love for old-time customs and tradition, which were near to the heart of every Britisher. So long as they continued to provide Christmas cards worthy of playing their part in the spreading of good fellowship and good will at Christmas time, so long, he contended, would the Christmas card custom retain its grip upon the imagination of the public. (Cheers.) It rested with the public to see that it obtained Tuck's Christmas cards, which in their varying forms through the long chain of years had kindled the lamp of remembrance and spread joy in country homes.

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. DINGWALL said that he was sure that the shareholders shared the regret of the directors at the death of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Considering the great fall in dividends and in the prices of shares of other companies, they might well be satisfied to receive a dividend of 7 per cent. On the other hand, the amount carried forward had been increased by over £4,000, and he congratulated the directors and the staff on having come so well through what must have been a very hard year. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is now my privilege and pleasure to propose the re-election of Mr. Desmond Tuck and Sir Reginald Tuck as directors of the company. They are both well known to you; they have been connected with the business of the company for over 20 years and have given what very few companies receive—their entire services. Theirs is the same as mine—a whole-time job. Their activities are not divided among a number of companies; they give all their time, thought, and attention, which are of considerable value, to the interests of the company. I think that they—just as I have all my life—practically live with the company, and I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that they are willing to continue to give their whole services for the benefit of the company. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. F. MACPHERSON seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

SIR REGINALD TUCK'S REMARKS

Sir REGINALD TUCK, Bt., in acknowledging his re-election, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you, Mr. Macpherson, for the kind terms in which you have proposed and seconded my re-election to your board, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the confidence you are again prepared to place in me.

The Postcard, Relief Scrap, and Art Novelty departments, which come directly under my supervision, I think I can say have added their full quota to the profits of the company, and I feel quite optimistic about the future of these departments under my control. Tuck's Postcard Exchange Register increases from year to year and we have some 3,000 names of persons exchanging Tuck's postcards in all parts of the world.

My recent visit to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada proved most satisfactory and beneficial in every way. I was able to meet a great number of customers who have been doing business with us for many years, and it was most gratifying to see our goods fully represented in every city I visited. (Hear, hear.) The name Raphael Tuck is a household word in all these countries, and I can safely say that your interests are being studied in every possible way.

As you all know, there certainly is a depression of trade in these parts, but I am fully convinced that these great countries can grapple with the future, and if the people have faith in their country it will not be long before prosperity turns towards them once again.

My co-directors have already referred to the loss this board has sustained by the death of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. I can only reiterate what they have already said, and I do so most earnestly. Your chairman has dealt so fully with the various activities of your business that any further observation on my part would be but travelling over the same ground, but I feel I must congratulate him on the way he has directed the affairs of your company throughout a very difficult year, and I trust he will be spared for many years to continue to do so. I thank you once again most cordially for your confidence. (Cheers.)

Mr. DESMOND TUCK also thanked the meeting for his re-election.

On the motion of Mr. W. PLATAU, seconded by Mr. ELLIS RAPHAEL, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. were reappointed auditors.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. M. CASTELLO said that it was again his pleasant privilege to propose a vote of thanks to the directors. Bearing in mind the exceptionally bad times through which they had been passing, he considered that the results achieved were surprisingly good. They reflected the highest credit on their chairman and his colleagues. He ventured to state that those satisfactory results could never have been obtained in the face of adverse conditions were it not for the fact that their company was blessed with a board who were able to devote their undivided time and energy to looking after the welfare of their company.

They were, of course, sorry that it should have been found necessary to reduce the final dividend to a small extent; but no board of any company such as theirs, with world-wide ramifications, could afford to disregard the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout every quarter of the globe, and in making the small reduction and increasing the carry-forward the directors were merely adhering to that policy of prudence that had served the company so well in the past. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. GOODMAN, in seconding the vote, said that he wished to express his appreciation of the services of the managing director and his co-directors. The managing director had served the company for something like 60 years, and he felt very proud of the fact that he had known him for something like 54 years. It was very pleasant to see the zeal and energy which the managing director devoted to the welfare of the business. Sir Reginald Tuck devoted himself to a particular department which was very successful, while the services of Mr. Desmond Tuck were also of great value to the undertaking. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was carried by acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—I have to thank you, Mr. Castello, and you, Mr. Goodman, for the more than kind manner in which you have spoken of the work I have done on behalf of the company. It is not alone a tribute to me but it expresses your appreciation to your directors and all the workers in our company for the efforts we put forward to achieve our desired goal.

To-day more than at any other time we need your encouragement and the expression of your appreciation, and, in thanking you once again for your presence here to-day and your sympathy with our difficulties, I should like to assure you that, encouraged by your good will, we go forward to the continuation of our work to maintain the efficiency and high reputation of the World's Art Service. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY OF MONTE VIDEO

RECORD GROSS RECEIPTS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London, E.C.

Mr. FRANK HENDERSON (the chairman) said that from the point of view of the earnings of the line they had much to congratulate themselves upon, as he thought he was correct in saying that of all the River Plate railways their company stood alone, not only in being able to report increased gross receipts, but, better still, in that these constituted a record in the history of the company. The breeding of cattle and sheep was the principal industry of the Republic, and it was the traffic in these animals that had been the outstanding feature of the past year, the increase in the returns from live stock being £54,000, or 20 per cent. Increases had also taken place in many other sources of traffic, resulting in a greater goods tonnage handled of 58,000 tons. The corresponding revenue, however, had been £31,000 less, due to the transport of a large amount of low-rated traffic and a reduction in freight upon the higher-rated goods.

EFFECT OF LOW RATE OF EXCHANGE

In regard to the results for the year, with an increase of £60,000 in gross receipts and of £69,000 in expenses, the decrease of £8,700 in the net profits was not unsatisfactory. The adverse feature was the low rate of exchange offering for the Uruguayan dollar, which had brought about a loss on remitting their funds to London of no less than £55,000, as compared with £4,000 in the previous year. The gross traffic returns from July 1 to date of the current year continued to show an expansion, but the loss on exchange more than absorbed the corresponding increase in the net earnings, and as time went on, unless there was a marked improvement in the exchange rate, the loss must substantially increase, because more funds were remitted to England during the latter half of the financial year when the traffic receipts were usually greater. The directors recommended a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 6 per cent. for the year.

There were a constant endeavour by political parties in the State to burden the revenue with ill-considered measures of a spendthrift nature, which could only be met by higher customs duties and additional taxes. The Budget, which had increased by $20,000,000 in the last six years, was beyond the capacity of the country to meet, and it was gratifying to learn that the National Council of Administration had recommended a halt in public expenditure.

It was a curious thing that the greater number of South American countries to-day were experiencing considerable political unrest, manifesting itself in some cases in violent outbursts of a revolutionary nature, but, so far as their advices went, there appeared to be no reason to expect any happenings of a like nature in Uruguay.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN CAPITAL

Their relations with the Government of to-day were quite cordial, though he must say that they would like to see a change in the attitude exhibited towards foreign capital invested in the country by those companies who had done, and were still doing, so much in the development of the Republic.

Uruguay had this year celebrated the centenary of its independence; it was with the aid of the good offices of this country that it secured its freedom 100 years ago during which time it had, mainly by British capital and enterprise, developed its resources. It would be an unhappy climax if onerous burdens were to be placed upon the most important public utility undertakings established in the country, and he sincerely hoped that measures would be taken by the authorities to re-establish that sense of security which companies operating in Uruguay had considered to be their birthright. So far as they were concerned, the prospects for the current year appeared promising. The gross traffic increase from July 1 to date was £50,287, and traffic in passengers and goods should at least be maintained at last year's figures, while in cattle and sheep an increased movement was expected.

The report and accounts were unanimously agreed to.

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Central Uruguay Eastern Extension, the Central Uruguay Northern Extension, and the Central Uruguay Western Extension Railway Companies followed, and the respective reports and accounts were unanimously adopted.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Oct. 21.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings amounted to 8,500 bales, including some attractive wool, but the general selection was not good, being affected by drought. The quality of the offerings suited the Continent, which competed keenly. Good support was given by Yorkshire, while Japanese bidding was easier. Prices were unchanged; the top price realised was 14d. per lb. for merino wool.

SYDNEY, Oct. 21.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings totalled 11,489 bales, of which 9,997 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 1,018 bales. There was an average selection. Under strong general competition the market was firm at recent rates for all descriptions. Faulty lines when showing quality met with improved demand, while those without quality and of doubtful yield were difficult to sell. Greasy merino made up to 17¼d., the highest price this season, comeback 10d., and crossbred 9½d. The average price realised last week was 8·2d. per lb.—*Reuter.*

A meeting of the Central Perak Rubber Company is called for November 6 to consider resolutions that the capital be reduced from £500,000 to £260,000 by cancelling paid-up capital to the extent of 12s. per share in respect of each of the issued 400,000 £1 shares, and that each of these 400,000 reduced shares of 8s., together with the 100,000 unissued £1 shares, be sub-divided into 2s. shares. It is then proposed to restore the capital to £500,000 by the creation of 2,400,000 new 2s. shares.

FERRANTI, LIMITED

FINANCIAL AND MANUFACTURING POSITION

IMPORTANT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS

LARGE TRANSFORMERS FOR THE BATTERSEA STATION

THE LATE DR. DE FERRANTI

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Ferranti, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. V. Z. DE FERRANTI, M.C. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Tyldesley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The printed copy of the directors' report, together with profit and loss account for the year to June 30, 1930, and the balance-sheet at that date, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take the same as read.

From the report you will see that we have lost during the year my father, Dr. de Ferranti, and Mr. A. W. Tait.

Mr. Tait occupied the chair of this company for more than 20 years. Many of you knew Mr. Tait and the prominent position which he occupied in the City as a director of companies. His exceptional position in accountancy and finance enabled him to render most valuable service to the company which we most deeply appreciate. He joined the company at a time of great difficulty and I know it was a matter for gratification to him to see it grow and strengthen during his connexion with it.

"GREAT PIONEER OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY"

While this is only the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of this company, the business was started 48 years ago by my father as Ferranti, Thomson and Ince to manufacture his meters and alternators in London. The business grew to meet the needs of the L.E.S. Corporation, whose Deptford station he designed and equipped.

The great difficulties which he had to overcome can be gathered from the criticism of the electrical Press of that period, who characterized his schemes for the use of transformers in parallel as too absurd to have ever been made, and the views of such men as Edison, who thought that 100 volts was more suitable than the 10,000 which he used.

His ambitious scheme to light London from Deptford was curtailed by the parochial legislation of the Electric Lighting Act of 1888, but he was able to make electrical history by showing that for long distance transmission high voltages must be used. To transmit current at these voltages he had to develop cables, and from his inventions in this direction the British Insulated Cables Company sprang.

As the result of this early work, which time proved to be on the right lines, he enjoyed a great reputation among engineers in more recent years and was recognized as the great pioneer of electricity supply.

He has left his mark over a wide and varied field such as engines, dynamos, switchgear, turbines, transformers, meters, textile machinery, valves and more recently radio and electrical apparatus for the home, and while we mourn his loss, his example and enthusiasm are an inspiration to us which will stimulate our efforts to carry on the tradition which he created.

I have to thank the board for electing me as chairman and giving me an opportunity to continue the guidance of this company, of which he was the founder.

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

Turning to the accounts, the net profit for the year, after making provision for general establishment charges, bad debts, repairs and renewals, taxation, interest charges, directors' fees and depreciation, is £68,748 15s. 2d., as against £66,976 2s. 10d. for the previous year.

The general establishment charges, including directors' fees, show a decrease of £3,169 12s. 4d. Discount and interest show an increase of £2,378 19s. 6d. Repairs and renewals, which appear at £7,462 9s. 1d., show an increase of £1,379 11s. 10d. Interest on bank overdraft is increased by £2,988 6s. 3d., due to increased borrowings from our bankers during the year.

We have made the usual allocation of £16,000 to depreciation reserve account, and the total now standing to the credit of that account is £166,912 1s. 10d., which is equal to more than one-third of the total value of the fixed assets of the company represented by land, buildings, plant, machinery, &c.

Turning to the balance-sheet, and dealing first with the assets side, we have spent £22,715 18s. 2d. in additions to buildings, plant, machinery, fixtures, and office furniture. Cottage property, at £1,393 3s. 6d., remains at the same figure as last year. Goodwill and patent rights stand at the nominal figure of £1. Scheme of arrangement expenses, £7,682 12s. 4d., is being held in suspense, and will be dealt with in the course of next year; £6,000 of this is due to the stamp fee on the increase of capital.

THE CANADIAN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Investments in subsidiary companies show an increase of £47,197 11s. 6d., which is in respect of further capital taken up in our Canadian company. Just over a year ago the directors carefully considered proposals to erect and equip a new works at Mount Dennis, Toronto, Canada. This necessitated further capital being provided, and the amount now invested in this subsidiary company is £67,197 11s. 6d., as shown in the balance-sheet. Sundry investments, at £255 10s., remain at the same figure as last year. Stocks, stores, and work in progress show an increase of £19,903 9s. 6d. Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments have increased by £43,014 14s. 10d. Amounts owing by subsidiary companies show an increase of £4,351 3s. 2d., while cash in hand appears at a slightly less figure than in the previous year.

Turning now to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, as foreshadowed at the last annual general meeting of the company, the directors carefully considered the question of a rearrangement of capital and the provision of further capital for the requirements of the business.

A scheme of rearrangement of capital was submitted to, and approved by, the shareholders' meetings, and after receiving the consent of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster was carried into effect.

CHANGES UNDER THE SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

The scheme of arrangement referred to included the following matters:—First, the conversion and consolidation of 100,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares and 100,000 7 per cent. non-Cumulative Second Preference shares so as to become and be 200,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and the subdivision of 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each into 200,000 shares of 10s. each. Secondly, the increase of the authorized capital of the company to £900,000, consisting of 500,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 800,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each. And, thirdly, the capitalization of £200,000, being part of the undivided profits of the company standing to the credit of the company's reserve fund by the issue of 400,000 Ordinary shares of 10s.

These changes have been given effect to in the balance-sheet before you, under the heading of "Capital authorized." As you are aware, an issue of 250,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares was made after the date of the balance-sheet. The bank overdraft at £171,649 0s. 1d. shows an increase of £74,843 4s. 9d., partly to furnish increased capital in respect of our Canadian subsidiary company, to which I have already referred, and partly to finance our business here as evidenced by the increase in plant, stocks, work in progress, and sundry debtors, &c., shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.

Sundry creditors, &c., show an increase of £12,757 8s. 8d., and depreciation reserve has been increased by the allocation of £15,000. General reserve account, which stood last year at £270,000, has been reduced by the capitalization of £200,000 already referred to. Out of this year's profits we propose to allocate the sum of £40,000, making the balance on this account £110,000.

As intimated at the last general meeting, the Articles of Association of the company have been brought up to date to meet the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, and received the approval of the shareholders at the special meetings convened for that purpose.

ORDERS FOR LARGE TRANSFORMERS

The company holds a pre-eminent position in the manufacture of the lines in which it is interested. As an example of this, I may say that we are building three 80,000-k.v.a. transformers for the Battersea station of the London Power Company, the largest units yet constructed in this country, if not in the world, and that the Central Electricity Board have placed the metering of the electricity passing between the grid and the local suppliers for South-East England in our hands, and have ordered 74 per cent. of their largest transformers of 60,000 and 75,000 k.v.a. from us.

Our automatic electric water heaters and radiant fires are increasingly used, and we claim that Ferranti radio sets and components are the standard for comparison in the radio world, and in this connexion you will be interested to hear that at the recent Radio Exhibition at Olympia our loud-speaker won the *Wireless World* ballot for the second year running.

With regard to our staff, we are blessed with a very excellent and devoted staff, and they have done splendid work for us during the past year.

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

The dividends on the Preference shares in respect of the year to June 30, 1930, have been duly paid. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary share capital of the company of 6 per cent., less tax, requiring £18,000, leaving a balance of £40,741 10s. 8d. to be carried forward, which is £1,169 9s. 11d. more than the amount brought in.

I will now propose "That the directors' report and accounts be approved and adopted," and will call upon Mr. Whittaker to second that motion. I shall then be happy to answer any questions which may arise before the resolution is put to the meeting.

Mr. ARTHUR WHITTAKER, F.C.A., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried, and the dividends, as recommended, were approved.

In moving the re-election of the retiring directors (Mr. Arthur Whittaker, F.C.A., and Mr. H. W. Kolle, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.), the CHAIRMAN paid a tribute to their long and valuable services to the company.

Mr. R. W. COOPER, O.B.E., M.C., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. W. Bolton and Co.) were reappointed, and the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 67.75 (previous closing, 67.25); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.80 (101.70); 4% 1917, 102.55 (102.55); 4% 1918, 100.50 (100.15); 5% 1920, 133.80 (133.60); 6% 1920, 103.17 (103.05); 5% 1927, 103.10 (102.90); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% 1920, 554 (—); 6% 1921, 564 (566); 6% 1922 (1st), 527.50 (526); 6% 1923 (1st), 546 (544); 6% 1924, 554 (555); 4% Egyptian United, 362.50 (363); 3½% Italian Rentes, 69.10 (69.70); 5% Brazilian, 1915, 332 (332); 5% Russian, 1906, 5 (9.20); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.50 (2.50); 4% Turkish United, 50.60 (50); Banque de France, 21,475 (21,350); Banque de Paris, 2,580 (2,540); Banque Parisienne, 1,595 (1,540); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,765 (1,740); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,270 (3,230); Credit Lyonnais, 2,810 (2,740); Banque d'Athenes, 180 (—); Banque d'Orient, 290 (287); Banque Ottomane, 920 (910); Suez Canal, 16,515 (16,395); Chargeurs Reunis, 590 (588); Messageries Maritimes, 202 (202); Transatlantique, 620 (610); Raffinerie Say, 1,795 (1,770); Sucreries d'Egypte, 646 (641); Wagons Lits, 429 (410); Thomson Houston, 735 (710); Lautaro Nitrate, 377 (358); Ford of France, 262 (253); Rio Tinto, 3,850 (3,775); Tharsis, 455 (443); De Beers, Deferred, 818 (800); De Beers, Preferred, 1,265 (1,257); Jagersfontein, 165 (158); Central Mining, 1,590 (1,535); Chartered, 187 (182); Brakpan, 356 (358); Crown Mines, 453 (454); East Rand, 58 (59); Geduld, 456 (442); General Mining, 82 (82); Consolidated Goldfields, 148 (146); Johannesburg Consolidated, 199 (201); Randfontein, 80 (79); Rand Mines, 338 (334); Tanzanyika, 197 (199); Transvaal Consolidated, 140 (136); Union Corporation, 326 (332); Mozambique, 49 (48); West Rand Mines, 48 (47); Caoutchoucs, 119 (118); Eastern International, 79 (76); Gula Kalumpong, 109 (107); Kuala Lumpur, 143 (143); Malacca, 140 (140); Mexican Eagle, 56 (54); Royal Dutch, 55.000 (54.880); Shell Transport, 511 (507); Platine, 2,095 (2,070); Oceana Consolidated, 8.75 (8.50). Exchange on New York, 25.47⅞ (25.47½); on London, official average, 123.84⅞ (123.84½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.84 (123.85). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¾% (1¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103½); 5% Dutch, 1031 (1031); 2½% Dutch, 56⅜ (56⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 40¼ (39⅞); Peruvian, 4% (5½); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 31½ (33); Erie, — (35

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BETTER TONE

STRENGTH OF GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

A better tone prevailed in the stock markets yesterday, and prices showed a hardening tendency in many sections of the "House." In the later dealings, however, unfavourable advices from New York caused a reaction, and prices closed below the best. Gilt-edged securities continued strong, the Funding Loan being a prominent feature, and the upward movement spread beyond British Funds. Thus home corporation and British railway prior charge stocks enjoyed a fairly general advance. The foreign market was firmer, the Reparations Loan showing a good rise. Underwriters of the issue of £2,000,000 of Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the B.A. Great Southern Railway were left with 56 per cent. of the amount. Dealings started nominally at ¾-¼ discount on the issue price of 74, but the stock was soon bid for at ¼ discount, and the discount was rapidly worked off, the closing price being ¼-½ premium. Although the last instalment of 50 per cent. is not due until November 28, the new stock will be entitled to a full half-year's dividend on January 1.

The GILT-EDGED market showed great strength. It was reported that some holders of the Five per Cent. War Loan were exchanging into Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, and the price of the former fell to just over 104¾, while that of the latter rose ¼ to 105⅛. There was big buying of the Funding Loan, which finished ⅛ up at 93⅛, and Consol "Fours" gained ⅛ to 91⅛. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose ⅛ to 80⅛, and rises of ⅛ to ¼ occurred in old Consols (57½), Victory Bonds (96 11-16), and Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents (102⅛). There was a further advance in the new Treasury Bonds, which closed at ¼ premium. The new India scrip rose to 2⅛ premium, buyers, at one time—there was business at 3 premium—but rather heavy profit-taking sales caused the premium to fall back to 2 13-16. Other India loans were ⅛ to 1 higher, and a number of other trustee securities, such as Metropolitan Consolidated, Metropolitan Water, London County, and home corporation stocks, advanced, as well as most of the home railway prior charges. HOME RAILWAY junior stocks also were stronger, closing at the best. There were gains of a point or more in Great Western and L.M.S. Ordinary, "Berwick" Preferred and First and Second Preference, and Southern Preferred, the other stocks showing rises in proportion. Metropolitan and Underground shares were also higher.

In the FOREIGN market German loans were again supported, the Five-and-a-Half per Cents rising 1⅛ to 78, while the Dawes Seven per Cents and Potash Seven per Cents were each ⅛ higher at 101¼ and 100¼ respectively. Austrian, Belgian, and Rumanian loans were firmer, but Bulgarian "Sevens" were weak at 71, there being sellers about, but no bid for the bonds. Rises occurred in Argentine, Chilean, and Mexican bonds, but Brazilian loans were rather easier in tone, the 1889 "Fours" falling to 42½ and the Rescission loan to 46½. Chinese and Japanese stocks were harder. A general rise of ¼ took place in ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities, and Central Uruguay was firmer.

TOBACCO SHARES HIGHER

On shares opened strong, but eased off in the afternoon. Burmah and Royal Dutch both advanced, but fell back later, and Shell closed dull. Anglo-Persian was higher. Trinidad issues advanced, United British rising to 6s. The price of RUBBER was higher, but the shares were idle, though there were buyers of Rubber Trust at 23s. 6d. towards the close. TEA shares took a turn for the better, Assam rising 9d. to 36s.

The INDUSTRIAL market was very firm, though there was little addition to the volume of business. Towards the close, however, the receipt of unfavourable advices from New York caused a reaction. International Nickel were at one time quoted at 19, but finished ¼ lower on balance at 18, and Brazilian Traction closed with a net decline of over a point at 24½, having been 26. Similar movements occurred in Hydro Electric, Columbia Graphophone, and Gramophone. General Electric and Associated Electrical strengthened, and there were rises in British Insulated, Callender's, and Henley's Telegraph. Cables and Wireless stocks were all higher, the Preference rising to 68. Tobacco shares were supported. Imperial gained ½ to 4 23-32, and rises were recorded in British-American, Carreras, and Godfrey Phillips. There were moderate gains in United Molasses, Unilever, Dunlop Rubber, and Imperial Chemical, the last named closing 4½d. to the good at 19s. 7½d., after being 20s. 3d. Textile shares moved upward. Small rises were marked in Bleachers, J. and P. Coats, English Sewing Cotton, Fine Spinners, Calico Printers, and Bradford Dyers, while in the artificial silk group Courtaulds and British Celanese Second Preference advanced. Among Coal shares Settle, Speakman was strong. Motor shares were firm. Ford gained 2s. to 68s. 9d., and rises of 9d. took place in Dennis (39s. 3d.) and Leyland (57s.). Brewery shares had a harder tendency, Watney and Guinness advancing. Frederick Hotels weakened on the report, and Savoy Hotel was lower.

In the MINING markets one of the outstanding movements was a general rise in tin shares on the further rally in the metal. Malayan, Southern Malayan, Tronoh, and Associated of Nigeria were all materially higher. Australian gold shares advanced on the granting of a bonus on gold produced there. Lake View and Star and Wiluna being prominent. South African shares were steady on the whole, with rises in De Beers, New Jagersfontein, Central Mining, Gold Fields, and Modder B. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment was easier. Chartered was firm, but Rhodesian copper shares were irregular, Bwana M'Kubwa and N'Changa declining, while Congo Border was maintained. Rio Tinto advanced, the price of copper being higher.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21.—WHEAT closed steady at 12c. to 5c. advance. MAIZE closed steady at 3c. to 5c. lower. OATS closed steady and unaltered. LINSEED closed steady at 10c. advance to 5c. decline.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, October delivery	7.50	7.38
,, November delivery	7.50	7.38
,, February delivery	7.55	7.50
Maize, October delivery	4.82	4.85
,, November delivery	4.84	4.88
,, December delivery	5.03	5.08
Oats, October delivery	3.90	3.90
Linseed, October delivery	14.40	14.30
,, November delivery	14.40	14.30
,, February delivery	13.20	13.25
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.25	7.25
Maize, November delivery	4.70	4.70
Linseed, November delivery	14.45	14.30

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5d.)

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	—	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Abitibi	9½	9¼	Dom. Glass	100½	100
Asbestos	½	½	Dom. Textile	73	73
Do., Pref.	1	1	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	25½	25	Fraser Cos.	9	8½
Braz. Track.	24	23½	Hollinger	5½	5½
B.C. Pwr., A	34	33½	Int. Nickel	17¾	17⅞
Do., B	11¼	11	Massey, H.	13¼	13¼
Brit. Emp. Steel	1	1	Montreal L'h	53¾	54⅞
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew.	25	25¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	31	31½
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	230	230
Can. Car.	16½	17¼	Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	23	23½	Power Corp.	53	55
C.-Omnium	14	14	Price Bros.	No bid	40¾
Do., Pref.	No bid	80½	Quebec Pwr.	44	46
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	5	5½
Indus. Alcohol, A	25½	25½	Shawinigan	51¼	51
Do., B	1½	No bid	S. Canada Power	27	27
C. Power	51½	6	Steel Co. of Canada	85½	85¼
C. Steamship	9	9	Wayagamack	19	19
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	Wyag Elec.	19	19
Cockshutt	12½	12	Bk. Montreal	290	291
Cons. Mining	134½	134½	Can. Bk. Com.	230	230
Dom. Bridge	53	53½	Royal Bank	250	250½

* Ex dividend.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 20.—COFFEE receipts amounted to 15,000 bags, which makes 948,000 bags for the season to date, against 949,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 6,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 225,000 bags, against 271,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts amounted to 51,000 bags, making 2,561,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,569,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 37,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase of 1,063,000 bags, and compares with 907,000 bags a year ago.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAKER

Money was yesterday in abundant supply and, apart from old loans arranged with the clearing banks, the general charge for both renewals and fresh advances was 1½ per cent. The absence of indication of any early change in the situation, coupled with increased competition for bills, caused the discount market to show fresh weakness. In the morning some houses quoted 2^{3}_{32} per cent. as their buying rate for three months bank bills, but later 2^{1}_{16} per cent. came to be the general working rate. Of the £453,000 gold in the open market, £360,000 was bought on French account, the balance being divided between India and the home and Continental trade. The price paid was 85s. 0½d. per oz.

The bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2^{3}_{32}	2^{1}_{16}	2^{5}_{16}	2^{1}_{4}

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2^{3}_{32}	2^{1}_{16}	3—3^{1}_{32}	3^{1}_{16}—3^{1}_{8}	3^{1}_{16}—3^{1}_{8}	3^{1}_{16}—4

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

(000's omitted)

—	Oct. 29	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	449,382	+ 10,264
Bills and advances	350,891	+ 1,051
Notes in circulation	816,770	— 24,110
Deposits	54,178	+ 11,529

—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

—	Oct. 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	664,578,056	+ 24,888,092
Gold certificates	366,076,794	+ 21,637,350
Domestic bills	24,582,869	— 749,601
Advances against securities	38,872,663	— 1,659,257
Security holding	102,158,291	+ 503,579
Due from banks	37,707,912	+ 6,917,735
Other assets	23,855,945	+ 1,805,983
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	921,116,265	— 23,525,525
Other sight liabilities	258,250,229	+ 76,541,180
Other liabilities	33,961,979	+ 228,476

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Exchange on New York during the morning rose as high as 4.86^{3}_{32}, but reacted towards the close to Monday's quotation of 4.86^{3}_{32}. Forward business in dollars arranged to any date down to the end of the year was done at par, but the rate for January was a premium of 10 points. The French exchange, after weakening to 123.82f., rallied to 123.84f. Closing rates on Belgium (34.85¼b.) and Italy (92.83l.) showed movements in favour of sterling. Swiss francs were bid for up to 25.02½, and German marks and Dutch florins also hardened, closing rates on Berlin and Amsterdam being 20.39rm. and 12.06$^{19}_{16}$fl. respectively. The rate on Spain fell at one time from 47.00p. to 45.90p., but afterwards reacted to 46.50p. Exchange on Buenos Aires was quoted at from 38⅜d. to 38¾d., business being reported at 38⅜d. The Japanese yen was firmer at 2s. 0^{19}_{16}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
New York	8 to £	4.8666	4.86^{15}_{16}-86^{7}_{16}	4.85^{31}_{32}-86^{1}_{8}
Montreal	8 to £	4.8666	4.85^{15}_{16}-85^{11}_{16}	4.85^{31}_{32}-85^{3}_{8}
Paris	Frs. to £	124.21	123.80-123.85	123.65-123.85
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84^{1}_{4}-85^{3}_{4}	34.84-34.85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.80-92.84	92.78-92.84
Switzerld.	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02-25.04	25.03¼-05
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374^{3}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}	374^{3}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}
Holland	M. to £	12.10.23	1927-1931	1927-1931
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.90-47.00	46.75-48.60
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108^{1}_{2}-108^{3}_{4}	108^{1}_{2}-108^{3}_{4}
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06^{3}_{4}-07^{1}_{16}	12.06^{3}_{4}-07^{1}_{16}
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37^{1}_{2}-39^{1}_{4}	20.37^{1}_{2}-39^{1}_{4}
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.48	34.44^{1}_{2}-54.60	34.44^{1}_{2}-54.60
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.79	27.74-27.76
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163^{31}_{32}-15^{15}_{16}	163^{31}_{32}-163^{3}_{4}
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.35	43^{5}_{16}-43^{7}_{16}	43^{5}_{16}-43^{7}_{16}
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22-25.27	25.20-25.25
Helsingfors	Fmk. to £	315.6	617-619	617-619
Constnople.	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274^{3}_{4}-274^{1}_{2}	273^{7}_{8}-274^{5}_{8}
Kovno	Lit to £	48.66	48^{3}_{4}-48^{7}_{8}	48^{3}_{4}-48^{7}_{8}
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668-673	668-673
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16⅛	18.15⅝-16⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10^{1}_{4}-10^{3}_{4}	18.09^{3}_{4}-10^{3}_{4}
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}-16^{1}_{4}	18.15^{7}_{8}-16^{1}_{4}
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97^{1}_{16}-97^{3}_{16}	97^{1}_{16}-97^{3}_{16}
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-6^{1}_{32}
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/3^{1}_{2}$-$1/4^{1}_{4}$	$1/3^{1}_{2}$-$1/4^{1}_{4}$
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	$2/0^{7}_{16}$-$2/0^{9}_{16}$	$2/0^{7}_{16}$-$2/0^{13}_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/7^{1}_{2}$-$1/7^{5}_{8}$	$1/7^{1}_{2}$-$1/7^{5}_{8}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{29}_{32}$-3^{1}_{32}	$2/3^{29}_{32}$-3^{1}_{32}
Balavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06^{7}_{8}-07^{3}_{4}	12.06^{7}_{8}-07^{3}_{4}
Manila	Pes.-P'so	24.8666	2.06^{15}_{16}	2.06^{15}_{16}
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.9094	—	—
Montevid'o	Per dol.	47.5774	38^{11}_{16}-13^{15}_{16}	38^{11}_{16}-13^{15}_{16}
V'cuenbo'	8 to £	40	39.96	39.96
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	39-39⅛	39-39⅛
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	16.27½	16.22½
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.20-10.40	10.20-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16	3/110 7	6/110 18	9/111 10
New Zealand	99 17	6 99 6	5 99 15	0 99 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15	0 98 2	6 97 10	0 96 17

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	100 10 0	100 17 6
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £15,367 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,129,619, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 16—		Oct. 16—	
Foreign gold coin	225	Sovs. set aside	20,833
		Sovs.	2,000
Oct. 17—		Bar gold	15,801
Bar gold	58	Oct. 17—	
Oct. 18—		Bar gold	18,803
Sovs.	1,000,000	Oct. 18—	
		Bar gold	6,093
Oct. 20—		Sovs.	2,000
Sovs.	250,000	Oct. 20—	
Bar gold	30	Bar gold	29,103
Oct. 21	Nil	Sovs.	10,000
		Oct. 21—	
		Bar gold	15,367
		Net influx	1,129,619
Total	£1,250,319	Total	£1,250,319

Net influx for 1930 to date, £11,103,304; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The Kenilworth Castle, due from the Cape on November 3, has on board £1,104,000 in bar gold.

SILVER was a quiet market, the price as a result of some bear covering being fixed $^{1}_{16}$d. higher at 16½d. per ounce.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Gold imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from mid-day on October 16 to mid-day on October 20 were £1,004,000 (in sovereigns) from Australia. Gold exports were £125,501, including £28,683 to Austria, £25,730 to Germany, £24,235 to Switzerland, and £18,626 to France. Silver imports were £19,863 and exports £117,838.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2^{15}_{16}	1^{1}_{2}-2
New York	3	2^{1}_{2}	2
Paris	2½	2	1¾
Berlin	5	5	3^{1}_{2}-5½
Swiss bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅝	⅛
Brussels	3½	2¼	¾

ANTWERP DIAMOND TRADE

ANTWERP, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the question of a 50 per cent. reduction in the output of cut diamonds is again being seriously discussed. This reduction would be effected by closing the workshops on certain days in the week. The former opponents of this measure are now reported to be in favour of the scheme. —*Reuter.*

The board of the Galphele Tea and Rubber Estates, Limited, has decided to discontinue tapping all rubber trees on the company's estate during the present crisis. Meanwhile a uniform reduction in all fees and salaries, both in London and Ceylon, has been agreed to.

COMPANY RESULTS

STANDARD MOTOR REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresdg. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brit. Darjeeling Tea	Int. 5	Same	Oct. 31	—	—
Brit. Shareholders' Trust	Int. 3	Same	Nov. 14	—	—
Consolidated Tst.	Int. 5†	Same	Nov. 20	—	—
Pahang Cons.	Fin. 7½	15		12^{1}_{2}	20
Do., 7% Cum. Pref.	Fin. 6	8	Dec. 5	9^{1}_{2}	15
Second Mercantile Trust	Int. 2½	Same	Nov. 6	—	—
Texas Land and Mort.	Int. 4*	Same	Nov. 11	—	—
Us. Planters of Ceylon	Int. 3	Same	Oct. 30	—	—

† On Deferred stock.
* Tax free.

North American Company.—Regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. in cash on Preferred stock and 2½ per cent. in Common stock on the Common stock payable January 2 next.

Solidol Chemical.—The directors have decided not to pay a dividend on the 8 per cent. Preference shares for the period to September 30. This dividend has been paid to May, 1929.

African Steam Ship.—The directors have resolved not to pay an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares. An interim of 2½ per cent. was paid last year, but there was no final distribution.

Dominion-Scottish Investments.—Interim dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the quarter ended October 31, payable on November 1. No dividend was paid on the Common shares last year.

ANGLO-SUMATRA RUBBER

The profit of the Anglo-Sumatra Rubber Company for the year to May 31 amounted to £4,044 (against £12,209 for 1928-29). An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on May 31 amounting to £4,000, leaving, with balance from previous year, £17,306, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. Last year there was a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, and £17,262 was carried forward.

SAMUEL OSBORN AND CO.

Samuel Osborn and Co. report a net profit of £35,291 for the year ended July 31 (against £44,301 for 1928-29), which, with £31,944 brought in, makes an available sum of £67,235. Payment of the Preference dividend leaves £64,570. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), to transfer £5,000 to reserve (the same), and to carry forward £21,974. The company manufactures steel castings, &c.

KURUGAMA TEA ESTATE

The Kurugama Tea Estate earned a net profit of £4,357 for the year ended June 30 (against £8,148 for 1928-29), and proposes to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. (against 20 per cent.) and to carry forward the balance of £2,101 (against £1,744 brought in). The restricted crop secured was 362,391lb. (against 363,995lb.), which realized an average net price of 1s. 1.53d. per lb. (against 1s. 1.70d.). The London cost was 10.56d. per lb. (against 10.54d.). Meeting, October 29.

KUALA KUBU RUBBER ESTATE

A profit in the region of £325 for the year ended June 30 is announced by the Kuala Kubu Rubber Estate (against £2,785 for 1928-29). After crediting interest on investments (£218 against £456) and £586 transferred from income-tax account as well as £5,508 brought in, and deducting £172 loss on Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds, there is a balance of £5,309, which it is proposed to carry forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid last year. As regards the current year, the report states that considerable reductions have been made in the cost of working to meet the present situation, and the laid-down cost will be materially less than for the past year. Meeting, October 29.

GORDON SELFRIDGE TRUST

The accounts of the Gordon Selfridge Trust (which was formed in 1926) to purchase the Ordinary share capital, 750,000 £1 shares, of Selfridge and Co., for £2,000,000) show a net revenue for the year ended September 30 of £137,726 (against £136,103 for 1928-29). The dividend received on the Selfridge shares was unchanged at £150,000. As previously announced, the directors of the trust again propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares. This requires £54,250, while the Preference share dividend absorbs £60,000. It is also proposed to transfer £25,000 (against £15,000) to the reserve fund, increasing it to £50,000, the carry-forward being slightly lower at £30,537 (against £32,061). Meeting, October 30.

CEDAR INVESTMENT TRUST

Dividends and other income received by the Cedar Investment Trust during the year to September 30, after providing for income-tax, amounted to £54,150 (against £44,629 for the previous year). The net revenue was £30,610 (against £37,640), to which has been added £9,845 brought forward. The Preference dividend requires £8,505 and a dividend of 6 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares (the same), absorbing £20,925. The directors have transferred £10,000 (against nil) to reserve, which now stands at £80,000, and the balance of £10,034 is to be carried forward. Last year stamp duty and expenses in connection with an increase of capital and issue of Debenture stock, amounting to £4,692, were written off. The report states that the market values at the date of the balance-sheet of the quoted investments and the estimated values of the remaining investments show the aggregate amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet (£1,000,951) to be more than represented. Meeting, Oct. 29.

STANDARD MOTOR

The Standard Motor Company reports a net profit of £40,102 for the year ended August 31, which follows a loss of £17,780 for the preceding year and a loss of £164,447 for 1927-28. This profit reduces the debit balance brought forward from £123,698 to £83,596, which is carried forward. The last dividend paid by the company was for 1925-26. The report states that the company's products have during the year fully upheld their popularity and there is every indication that the sales for next year will be substantially increased. In addition to the 9 h.p. car which is continued with various improvements, a new light six-cylinder car of 16 h.p., which has been named the Ensign, is in production, and the Envoy chassis is now fitted with a more powerful engine and revised coachwork. The London service depôt at Lupus-street has been disposed of and the company has for the last few months been in occupation of a new station at Park Royal. Meeting, October 28.

HERRBURGER, BROOKS

A net profit of £32,705 is reported by Herrburger, Brooks, Limited, pianoforte action manufacturers, for the year ended June 30, which compares with £44,260 for 1928-29. The directors, as previously announced, propose to reduce the final dividend from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., the total dividend for the year being 10 per cent., free of tax, as against 15 per cent., free of tax. The carry-forward is increased from £104,887 to £112,682. With regard to the subsidiaries, it is stated that in the aggregate a small loss has been made, but that these companies have been carried on in such a manner as to increase the profits of the holding company. The value of the assets of these companies (excluding goodwill) in excess of the liabilities exceeds the net value—namely, £31,986—at which they appear under the item "Investments in subsidiary companies" in the balance-sheet. Resolutions were passed in April last increasing the nominal capital to £350,000, and 30,000 shares have been issued (making the issued capital £280,000) in part payment for two competitive businesses. These 30,000 shares will not participate in the dividend now to be declared. Meeting, October 30.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Oct. 21.—The market opened easy at a decline of ⅛ to ¼, and after some slight improvement closed steady, although ⅛ to ¼ lower on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 Kilos) :—Dec., 94½ (previous 97); March, 91½ (92); May, 89¼ (90½); July, 89¼ (89¾); Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RALLY IN TIN

RUBBER AGAIN FIRM

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 21.—WHEAT.—In view of the further improvement reported from North and South America the market opened steady with sellers requiring 6d. advance, but there was only a feeble response from buyers. For a part cargo of 25,000 quarters, basis No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), per Trevider, about loading, 29s. 4½d. was paid. For a part cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, 29s. 10½d. and 29s. 11½d. was required respectively ; 30s. for Pacific white, Dec., and 30s. for Australian on passage. Parcels ruled firm at 6d. to 1s. per quarter advance with Russian less freely offered especially the better qualities, for which Western U.K. ports paid enhanced prices. Australian were in fair request at 1s. per quarter over recent prices, while in Manitobas a small business was done at 6d. over late rates. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, prompt, sold at 29s. 4½d. ; West Australian, per Port Victor, afloat, at 29s. 4½d. net ; New South Wales, per Matakama, due Oct. 30, at 29s. net ; and South Russian (on sample 25), Oct.-Nov., at 24s. 6d. To Hull No. 1 Northern Manitoba, afloat, made 29s. 6d. ; while to Liverpool 29s. 9d. was paid for shipping-shipped ; 29s. 6d. for Australian, per Ceramic, on passage, and 29s. 6d. for Port Victor, West Australian on the way. To West Coast outports Russian, Oct.-Nov. 30, were dealt in at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 3d.

The wheat futures market closed 4d. to 11d. higher than yesterday. A fair amount of business was concluded in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 27s. 0½d. to 27s. 3½d. ; Jan. at 27s. 9d. ; and March at 28s. 9d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	26 9	27 3	27 3½	27 3½	26 6
Jan.	27 5	28 0	28 1	28 1	27 3
March	28 1	28 8	28 9	28 9	27 10
		LONDON GRADE			
Dec.	26 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 6
Feb.	26 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 4

MAIZE.—Cargoes were obtainable at 3d. per qr. decline, but met with only poor support. La Plata, 5,366 tons, per Sneaton, Oct. 4, sailing, sold to Continent at 18s. 6d. net cash. For this quality on passage, shipping shipped, Oct. and Nov., 19s. 3d. was asked and 19s. 6d. for Dec., but a good business has been done to outports. Parcels moved slowly at 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 18s. 9d. ; Jan.-Feb. at 19s. 3d. ; and No. 6 round yellow African, Jan.-Feb., at 20s. Liverpool paid 19s. 1½d. for Dec. and 19s. 6d. for Jan., white to Avonmouth Nor. Dunkirk 18s. 10½d. and Dec. 19s. to 19s. 3d. For La Plata, afloat, per Charterhurst, London paid 18s. 4½d. and 18s. 6d.

BARLEY was in good request, especially to U.K. outports, at rather better prices. About 6,000 to 7,000 tons of Azoff Black Sea, Oct., sold to London, Hull, Avonmouth and South Coast ports, at 12s. 6d.

OATS continued quietly steady. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., sold at 10s. 10½d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in active demand for all grades at 3d. to 4d. per quarter advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct., was offered at 29s. 10½d. ; No. 3, 29s. 1½d. ; No. 3, 28s. 9½d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, Oct., 27s. 11½d. ; Rosafe, 62lb., Nov., 26s. 10½d. ; Barli and Baruso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 27s. 9d. Business covered No. 2 Northern Manitoba, Oct., at 29s. 10½d. to 29s. 11½d., sailing Oct. 24, 29s. 3d. ; No. 3, sailing end Oct., 28s. 4½d. and 28s. 5½d. ; Barli, 62lb., loading, 28s. 1½d. West Australian, afloat, 29s. 6d. ; South Russian, on sample, Nov., 24s. 6d. ; and white Western Pacific, afloat, 28s. 4½d., while to Manchester, No. 1 Northern Manitoba, sailing Oct. 25, made 29s. 9d. ; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, shipping, 29s. and West Australian, afloat, 29s. 6d. Spot parcels were firm with a fair trade. Graded wheat futures opened ⅝d. to ¾d. higher and continued to advance on large covering orders, due to a much improved demand for all grades at higher prices, a rather pronounced bullish sentiment generally, and the overnight Argentine and American advices. The market closed firm, 1½d. to 1⅝d. per central higher. Sales were 450 loads. Tenders against current month nil ; total since the beginning of the month 28,701 original centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Month	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	5 11¼	5 10¾	5 10¾	5 10¾	5 10¾	5 9½
Dec.	5 9	5 11	5 9	5 10	5 10	5 8¾
March	5 8¾	5 10¾	5 8½	5 10	5 9½	5 8¼
May	5 10¼	5 11½	5 10¼	5 11	5 11	5 9¼

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in good demand at steadier prices. Due Oct. 24 sold at 18s. 6d. ; afloat, at 18s. 9d. ; loading, at 18s. 9d. and 18s. 7½d. ; Nov.-Dec., 18s. 10½d. ; Dec.-Jan., 19s. 1½d. to 19s. 2d. ; and Feb., 19s. 6d. Sellers of Jan/Cal/Pet., Nov.-Dec., at 19s. 3d. ; Dec.-Jan., 19s. 6d. ; Nov. 2 white East African, afloat, 19s. 6d. ; La Plata, afloat, 18s. 9d. to 19s. ; Nov.-Dec., 18s. 10½d. ; Dec.-Jan., 19s. 1½d. ; and Jan.-Feb., 19s. 3d. Maize on the spot was in quiet demand at easier prices.

BARLEY was dull and unchanged. OATS were quiet. Shipment parcels were quiet at late rates.

FLOUR.—Local makes met a fair demand at steady prices. Imported was quiet and unchanged. BRANS were quiet and steady. MIDDLINGS in moderate demand at easier prices. OATMEAL was in moderate demand, with Scotch the turn easier. WHEATFEED met a fair trade for thirds and bran, but prices showed little change.

HITCHIN, Oct. 21.—Small supply of wheat at 29s. to 29s. 6d. per qr., delivered. Oats, 18s. to 18s. per qr. Barley, 28s. to 45s. per qr.

IPSWICH, Oct. 21.—Wheat, 30s. to 31s. Barley was in fair supply and recent prices were

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	Nov. 4	Nov. 18
Pay-day..	To-morrow	Nov. 6	Nov. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛ 57⅛	+⅛
89⅛ 81⅞	Do., 4% ..	91½ 91½	+⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	104½ 105	−⅛
101⅛ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅝ 100⅝	..
91¾ 82⅞	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	93½ 93⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96⅝ 96⅞	+⅛
95¾ 90	Do., Nat. Bds. ..	96⅝ 96⅞	+⅛
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 2½% ..	80⅜ 80⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	102¼ 102½	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	105⅜ 106	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% .. '33-38	103¼ 103⅝	..
100 96⅛	Do. 4½% .. '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	..
98⅝ 94⅝	Do. 4% .. '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	..
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% .. '31-33	101 101¼	..
61¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	60⅜ 61⅜	+⅛
66 60¾	Do., 3% ..	65¾ 66⅝	+⅛
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	65½ 66⅜	+⅛
84¾ 80	Do., 2½% ..	84 84	..
256 239	Bank of England	265 265	+1
82⅞ 77½	Egyptian, 5% ..	84 86	..
71⅛ 60	India, 3½% ..	65 66	+1
61¾ 50⅜	Do. 3% ..	56 57	+1
52⅝ 44	Do. 2½% ..	48½ 47⅞	..
101⅞ 98	Do. 4% .. '26-28	100⅝ 100⅞	..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½% .. '58-63	86⅛ 87½	+⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¼ 107⅜	..
66⅜ 60	Do. 5% ..	65¼ 66¼	+¼
76¼ 70	Do. 5½% ..	76¼ 77¼	+¼
104¾ 99¼	Do., 5% .. '49-80	103¼ 103¾	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	104 105	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, " B"	67 68	+⅛
67 58⅜	Do., " A" ..	65¼ 66¼	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	88⅜ 89½	..
78¾ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	+½
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% " A"	64 65	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B" ..	84 85	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	98 99	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	95 96	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	84 85	−⅛
94¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	93⅜ 94⅛	+¼
85¾ 78⅜	Do., 5½% '50-80	86½ 87	..
95¾ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-38	95 ..	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '36-46	96 96½	..
80⅝ 78¼	Do., 3% '49-59	82 83	..
103⅜ 98⅜	Nig., 5% '47-57	103½ 104	..
100 89	Q'ld., 5% '40-60	82 83	..
84 75⅜	Do., 4% '40-50	69 70	..
100¼ 96⅞	S. Af., 5% '43-73	103 103½	+¼
90 81⅜	Do., 4% '45	97½ 98	..
99⅛ 89	Do., 4% '48-68	87¼ 87¾	+¼
88⅜ 84⅛	Do., 4% '49-69	85½ 86	..
102¼ 97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	102¼ 103	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 5½% .. 1940	80 81	..
93⅜ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	85½ 85¾	..
79¾ 70	Do., 4% '40-60	72½ 73	−⅛
99⅝ 91	W. Aus., 5% '43-73	83¾ 84¼	+⅛
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '30-35	86 87	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	65 66	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up price, Oct. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Resolution.	85 87	+1
77	Do., 4% .. 1900	77 79	+1
90½	Do., Fort Cap., 5% ..	90 92	..
102⅜	Austrian, 6% ..	102½ 103½	..
111¼	Belgian, 7% ..	111¼ 112½	+½
78	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	77 77	..
43	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	42 44	..
46½	Do., 4% Resolution.	46 48	..
52⅞	Do., 5% .. 1913	49 51	..
68½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	67 69	..
67	Do., 5½% .. 1927	67 68	..
55½	Buenos Aires, 6½% ..	55 57	..
74	Bulgaria, 7% ..	70 75	−2½
86	Chile, 6% .. 1926	85 87	+1
84	Do., 5% .. 1911	83 86	..
102	Do., 7% .. 1922	100 102	..
99	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	99½ 99½	..
85½	Do., 4½% .. 1898	85¼ 86½	+½
40¾	Do., 5% .. 1912	40 42	..
62⅝	Do., 5% .. 1913	62 64	+½
56½	Do., Shanghai-B., 5%	55 58	..
24	Do., Tientsin-F., 5%	20 25	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	20 34	..
109½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	108 110	..
75¼	Egyptian Unified ..	73 75	+1
70⅜	Finnish, 5%	70½ 71½	..
103⅜	French, 4%	101¾ 102	..
104¼	Do., 4%	101¾ 102¼

Brazilian, 4½% Pref., -/63½
Brown (John), 1st pf., pd., 2/6† -/6
Cammell, Laird, -/10
Canadian Odlls., 5% "B" Deb., 20††
Cpr., 5%
Do. 5% Pref., 92/6
Dehany and Cadeby Mass. 6% Deb., 94½
Dorman, Long, 3/10† 4/6
Ebor, Slaughter, 6% Deb., 90½
Guest, Keen, 30/- 29/10½ -/9 30/- 29/6 -/7½ -/9 -/9½ -/9
Hadfields, Ord. Cmns. Pref. (free of tax), 21/- 1/- 20/9½
Do. 6% Pref., 96 6
Harland and Wolf, 6% Pref., 1/-
Lambert Bros., 5½% Pref., 19/-
Lancashire Dy., 5% Deb., 103½
Lines and Fortunes, 4/6 -/5½
Powell-Duffryn, 4/6½ -/9
Stg. Deb. Bonds, 19/-
Do., 6% Deb., 16/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 23/4½
Stone, 8½% Pref., 22/10½
Swan, Hunter, 20/6† -/4½ -/8½
Union Steel, 5% Deb., 101
United States Steel, 15s½ ½ ½ 9 ½ 4½
Vickers, 6/10½ 7/1½ 7/- 6/9† 7/-
Do., 5% Deb., 100½ 9
Vulcan Foundry, 20/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 6/11½ -/9
Dorman, Long, New, 3/10½ 4/3
Do., New 5% Pref., 7/-
Duffield Iron, 2 7½ -/7½
Hadfields (Cartwright), 9/10½
Lines and N. Coal Dis., 2/-
Pumpsett "A," 14/- pd., 6/-
Tol Nat. Collieries, 3/-† -/6
White (J. Samuel), 1/10½
Whitehead, 24/-
Yorkshire Amal. (Cp. A and D), 7/3

MINES

Anaconda, 77½ ¾
Ashanti, 12/3½ -/3½ -/7½ -/9 -/6 2/- -/3½
Camp Bird, 6% Pref. (free tax), 7/-
Cent. Prov. Manganese Ore, 4/8/-
Consol. Gold of S. Africa, 22/6 1/10½ 2/6† 20/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 16/6 1/-
Consol. Mines Selec., 10/11½ -/3 10/- -/4½ -/3 10/- 10/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½ ½ ⅛ ⅛
Do., Def. (Bearer), 9½
Cechuil Prop., 68/11½ -/9 71/-
Globe and Phoenix, 14/-
Lond. Tin, 2/4½ -/3½ -/4½ 8/10½ 9/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 11/12½ -/4½ -/6 -/3
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 21/10½ -/10½ -/6
Modderfontein East, 25/6†
Nigeria, 4½ 7½ -/7½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- -/7½ 6/3
New Kleinfontein, 3/3 -/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/4½
Nitec, 2/3†
Nth. Charterland, 1/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8
Northern Rhodesia, 2/6
Oceana Consolidated, -/6†† -/7½ -/7½
Pongsterreef, 1/2½ -/4½ 12/11½ -/4½ -/6 -/3
Rand Mines Corp., 2/3 -/9¼ -/4½ -/8¾
Randfontein Estates, 12/6†
Rhodesia, 43/7½ -/7½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- -/7½ 6/3
New Kleinfontein, 3/3 -/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/4½
Nitec, 2/3†
Nth. Charterland, 1/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8
Northern Rhodesia, 2/6
Oceana Consolidated, -/6†† -/7½ -/7½
Pongsterreef, 1/2½ -/4½ 12/11½ -/4½ -/6 -/3
Rand Mines Corp., 2/3 -/9¼ -/4½ -/8¾
Randfontein Estates, 12/6†
Rhodesia, 43/7½ -/7½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- -/7½ 6/3
Do., 6% Deb., 97½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 111½ 1/3 -/3 1/-
Rhodesian Broken Hill, 1/9 -/9 -/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 11½ 11½ 10½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 1/6
Do., Ord. Cmns., 3/-
Robinson Deep, "A," 8/10½ -/10½ 9/-
Rose Deep, 5/6½
Sheba, 5/-
Selukwe, 2/5½ -/4½ -/5 -/6¾ -/3
South-West Africa, 15/3
Spassky, 2/- -/4½ -/5 -/6¾ -/3
Stella Coal, 1/-
Sub Nigel, 85/-† -/11½†† 4/6 -/9½ -/9½ 5/3½
W. Rand Consol., 2/1½ -/9
W. Spring, 11/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/10†† -/9
Assoc. Tin of Nigeria, 3/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½ 4/1½ 3/9½
Bibiani, 4/9 -/9
Ebute Ikeja, 2/6
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/-
Taquah and Abosso, 2/3†† -/3½† -/4 -/5 -/6 -/5 -/3

NITRATE

New Tamarugal, 15/- 14/7½
Do., 4% Bds., 77½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 12/0½ 12/9½ -/6
Anglo-Persian, 6/2 1/10½ 2/6 3/1½ 2/9½ 3/1½ 2/6
Do., 8% Pref., 27/7½ -/4½ -/3½ -/7½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 100 99½
Burmah, 75/9 -/1½ 9/4½ -/9½
Do., 4% Deb., 104½ 4½ 5½
Canadian Eagle, 8/3 -/3½ -/3 -/3½ -/3 -/5¼ -/1½ -/3½ -/11½ -/3½ -/9½
Do., Pref., 12/6
Do., 6% Deb., 103½ -/8½ -/9
Mexican Eagle, 6/11½†† 9/3 -/3½ -/3 -/1½ -/3½ -/4½ -/3 -/3½ -/11½ -/3½ -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 24/6 -/4½
Mexican Panuco, 2/9†† 1½ ½ 9½ 7½ ½
Scottish, 7% Pref., 17/7½
"Shell," (Rcnd.), 83/4½ -/1½ 2/9½ 3/5¼ 78/9† 82/9½ 3/1½ -/5½ 79/3 82/6 (Bd.) 4 9/3½ 2/9½ -/3½
Do. (Bearer), 83/9 -/9 -/5¼ -/9 -/5¼ 4/- 3/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/11¼ -/10½ -/11¼ -/9¼ -/11¼
Spies, 2/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian, "B," 40/-
Apex (Trinidad), 15/-†† -/9 -/3 -/3 -/6 -/9 -/3 -/7½
Brit. Controlled, 1/7½ -/7½
Burma Corp., 12/9 -/10½ 13/- -/10½
Cyrus, 16/2†† 17/3 -/3 -/9
Pan-American, "B," 48½
Petroleum Storage, Def., 2/3½†† -/3½ -/3½ -/3½ -/3½
Premier Oilfields, 2/- pref., 1/- 2/- def., 1/-
Trinidad Leaseholds, 27/6†† -/6†† 8/10½ 8/6 7/6½ 8/10½ -/6
Ural-British, 5/11½ 6/1½ 5/11½ 6/- 6/- -/3 5/10½ 6/3 -/3½ -/1½ -/2½ 5/11½ 6/1½
Venezuelan Concessions, 35/7½ -/11½ -/7½ -/11½ 6/3 -/7½ -/11½ 5/-

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 6/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/5½
Anglo-Java, 1/6½ -/9½ -/9½ 6/11½ -/11½
Batum Co., 1/6
Chersonese, 1/3½
Gula Kalumpong, 11/3
Langkon N. Borneo, -/3½
Malacca, 12/6
Manchester, Borneo, 7/4½
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/1½
New Crocodile River, 1/9½
Sendayan, 9/4½ -/6
Telokerodio Ud., 11/-†
Ud. Sedang, 2/3†† -/1½
Val d'Or, -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bangwan, 1/10 pd., -/2
Brit. Fam. of Java, -/7½†† -/8½
Chembong, -/9½ -/6½
Gabung Besar, 7% Pref., -/9 -/8
Galoh, 1/-
Golconda Malay, 10/- -/3
Henwood, 1/1½
Indian Peninsula, 1/-‡
Java Amal., 12/9
Kalidjerock, 15/- 15/-
Kanumbing, 1/9½†† -/9
Kota Tinggi, -/11½
Kuala Muda, 4/-††
Malayalam Plants., 15/- -/3
Para Industrial, Pndd., -/2½††
Patani Para, 1/7½
Rotamah, 2/-
Sembau Jelai, 13/9
Sungei, -/9½
Sittang Valley, -/2½††
Tanah, -/1½
Third Mile, 1/8½††

SHIPPING

Argentine Navign., 23/9 4/- 3/9 -/10½
Do., Pref. (6% Fig.), 22/6
Brit. India, 5% Pref., 94 4
Cairn, 4/6
Clan, 7% Deb., 102 2 1½ ½ ½
Coast Lines, 7% Pref., -/6 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/7½ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 66 6
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/9
Furness, 5% Deb., 103½
General Stm. Navign., 5% Pref., 14/-††
Gt. Eastern Ferries, 12/- 12/-
Liverpool and Holt, 6% Pref., -/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 100
Orient, 6½% Pref., 31/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
P. and O., Def., 63/- 3/-
R.M.S.P., 6% Pref., 15 15 15 16 16
Do., 5% Deb., 44½††
Union-Castle, 6% Deb., 78½ 9½
White Star, 6% Pref., 8/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankan, 5% Funding Certs., 17½††
Ut., British, 6s% Deb., 66‡
Do., 6% Deb., 66‡

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 24/9 5/-
Assam Co., 29/6
Assam Consol., 6/9 -/6½ -/9
Chirra and Assam, 5% Pref., 7½
Do., 7% Pref., 10½ 1½
Darjeeling, 5/-A
Dimbula Valley, 58/6 -/9
Doom Dooma, 67/6
Doom Dooma, 75/-
E. India and Ceylon, 16/-
Eastern Assam, 5/6
Empire, 21/- 20/6 1/-
Jo'hare Cons., 32/6 3/-
Langkasie Estate, 22/6†
Lungwa Concess., 1/10½ 2/- 1/11½ 2/6½ 1/10½ -/11½ 2/- 1/10½ 2/-
Lyel, and Rhodesian, 1/9† -/6
Madras Rhodesian, 6/6†

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC and WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE to the 4 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for and on behalf of the 4 per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of the above-named Company are now making a final distribution of moneys in their hands in respect of the above Bonds, which must be presented forthwith at the Midland Bank, Poultry, E.C., and that on or after the 31st day of October next all unclaimed monies which may be in the Trustees' hands in respect of the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid by the Trustees into Court pursuant to the provisions of the Trustee Act, 1925.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1930.
EDWARD BRUCE READ.
FRANK HARDING JOSLIN. } Trustees.

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE 5% (five per cent.) SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Mortgage and Pledge from Laurentide Power Company, Limited to the Royal Trust Company Trustee dated December 22nd, 1912, securing the above mentioned Bonds, Laurentide Power Company Limited will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 5% (five per cent.) Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (which would according to their terms mature and become payable on January 1st, 1946) on the first day of January, 1931, at 105% (one hundred and five per cent.) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on such principal amount to the said first day of January, 1931.
The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company, in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, and bondholders are required to present their Bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.
In case such Bonds are not so presented for redemption on the first day of January, 1931, all interest on the said Bonds will cease from and after the said date.
Dated at the City of Montreal this 20th day of September, 1930.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice of redemption, holders of the said First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds may surrender the same at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, at any time on and after October 23, 1930, and prior to the date fixed for redemption, and upon such surrender will receive a sum equal to the redemption price of 105% with interest accrued on such Bonds to the date of surrender thereof.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

LAKE COPAIS COMPANY Limited
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of Shares and Debenture Stocks of the Lake Copais Company Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 30th day of October, 1930, at 2.45 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of moving the Reports of the Directors, the Annual Balance-sheet and the Report of the Auditors thereon, the election of a Director, the appointment of Auditors and for fixing their remuneration, and for other business of the Company.
The Transfer Books relating to the Shares, the "A" Debenture Stock and the "B" Debenture Stock will be closed from the 20th to the 30th day of October, 1930, both days inclusive.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
E. B. PRICHARD, Secretary.
Pinners Hall, 106, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

SPORT AND GARDEN
3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

A BARGAIN in BULBS.—Hyacinths to colour, 12s. per 100; Lilium Candidum (Old Madonna Lily), 30s.; Snowdrops, single and double, 5s.; Galanthus Elwesii, 10s.; Single Snowdrop, extra large, 4s.; Aconites, 2s.; Crocus, White, Blue, Striped, 3s.; Yellow, 5s.; Daffodils, Emperor, Sir Watkin, Horsefield, Barri Conspic, Princeps, Ornatus, Queen of the North, Weardale Perfection, Will Scarlett, Double White, all at 3s.; Pheasant Eye, Lulu Lily (Regal Wild Dad.), 4s.; Mixed Dads, and Narcissi, 4s.; Tulips, Early Flowering, Mixed, White, Yellow, to name, 4s.; Mixed, 5s.; Double Red, White, Yellow, to name, 4s.; Mixed, 5s.; Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Ewbank, Kingsa, Baron De La Tonnaye, all 6s. per 100; Mixed, all 4s. per 100; Mixed, 4s.; Cottage Tulips, Inglescombe Yellow Pink, Goldcrest, Bouton D'Or, Macrospilla, Picotee, Parisian Yellow, La Merveille, Salmon Queen, Mixed, 4s. per 100; Bulbs, 4s.; Spanish, mixed, 4s.; Mixed, 5s. All per 100, carriage paid on orders £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the garden will be found in our 80 page illustrated Catalogue, sent free on request.—One and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

DAFFODILS and NARCISSI, mixed, all flowering bulbs, 2ozs. 1,000, £7 5,000, £12 10,000. List of bargains at half-price.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Selly Isles.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

CORPORATION of LONDON.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.
COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION of CHICKEN POX.
Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, as the Sanitary Authority for the City of London, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in them by Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and with the approval of the Minister of Health, DO ORDER, that the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, with respect to infectious disease, shall APPLY in the City of London to the disease known as CHICKEN-POX, in addition to the diseases at present mentioned in section 55 of the said Act (or any Order extending or amending the same) and that for a period of six months from the 17th day of March, 1931, Chicken-pox shall be a notifiable disease within the City of London.
BELL.
Guildhall, E.C.2, 20th October, 1930.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.
UNION OF BENEFICES MEASURE, 1923.
NOTICE.
In accordance with the provisions of the Union of Benefices Measure, 1923, and the Statutory Rules made thereunder, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England hereby give Notice that they have certified to His Majesty in Council a SCHEME for EFFECTING the UNION of the BENEFICES of FINSBURY, BUNHILL ROW, ST. PAUL, and CHARTERHOUSE, ST. MARY with CHARTERHOUSE, ST. THOMAS, both situate in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London.
Appeal may be made to His Majesty in Council (addressed to "The Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1"), against the Scheme or any part thereof within the period of one month after the date of publication of this Notice by persons who stated or transmitted to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners an objection to the draft Scheme within the prescribed period of 28 days after the 29th April, 1930, being the date upon which copies of such draft Scheme were transmitted to the Patrons and Parochial Church Councils of the Benefices and Parishes affected.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1930.
By Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.
S. E. DOWNING, Secretary.
1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.
UNION OF BENEFICES MEASURE, 1923.
NOTICE.
In accordance with the provisions of the Union of Benefices Measure, 1923, and the Statutory Rules made thereunder, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England hereby give Notice that they have certified to His Majesty in Council a SCHEME for EFFECTING the UNION of the BENEFICES of MARYLEBONE, ST. ANDREW, and MARYLEBONE, ALL SOULS, both situate in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London.
Appeal may now be made to His Majesty in Council (addressed to "The Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1") against the Scheme or any part thereof within the period of one month after the date of publication of this Notice by anyone who stated or transmitted to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners an objection to the draft Scheme within the prescribed period of 21 days after the 23rd June, 1930, being the date upon which copies of such draft Scheme were transmitted to the Patrons and Parochial Church Councils of the Benefices and Parishes affected.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1930.
By Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.
S. E. DOWNING, Secretary.
1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.
Notice is hereby given that the President and Council will proceed to ELECT ONE COUNTESS ANNUITANT. Applications by artists, who by reason of the value of not more than £80, must be deserving artists, painters in oil and water colours, sculptors, architects, or engravers in need of aid through unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Forms of application can be obtained by letter addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1. They must be filled in and returned on or before Wednesday, 12th November, 1930.
By Order,
W. R. M. LAMB, Secretary.

PRIVATE HOTELS
LONDON

HAREWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL, 74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 2041. Bed (floor), Breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d.; running hds. and water; en pension; moderate terms.

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, 144, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 4286. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
MOST BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS IN KENT.
IDEAL FOR AUTUMN HOLIDAY.
HAWKHURST (Kent), CRANGLEWOOD HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. A Georgian Mansion; beautifully furnished and appointed; glorious position; grounds of over 100 acres; golf, tennis, croquet, putting course, dances, &c. Excellent cuisine. New entrance lge. Illustrated tariff apply Manageress.

SEVENOAKS.
EDENHURST.—Country House Private Hotel; well appointed; bath room every two bed rooms; billiards, hard court; near golf; seven minutes station.

LONDON
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ASHBURN HOTEL,
111, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
EXCELLENT CATERING with every modern comfort. Bed, bath and cold water, gas fires and telephone in all bed rooms; central heating; lift; 3½gns. single, 7gns. double. Frobisher 4704.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
ASHLEY COURT HOTEL,
199, 200, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
The NEW HOTEL de Luxe of Kensington Gardens, facing Park gates and adjoining Albert Hall. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. The moderate inclusive terms are from 12s. 6d. daily or from 4 guineas weekly; also private suites.
All rooms fitted hot and cold water, telephone, gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges and electric passenger lift to all floors.
First-class service and cuisine. Large garage next to premises. Night porters. Telephone, Kensington 6615 (5 lines).

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
GROSVENOR-GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.
Recommended for its homely atmosphere. 250 Rooms and Suites with all modern comforts. Hot and cold running water, telephone, &c.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS.
F. W. KINGSLEY, Managing Director.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone: Kensington 0658.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephone, and lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Tariff on application.

FOR the MOTOR SHOW at OLYMPIA.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
VERY ACCESSIBLE TO OLYMPIA.
WITH GARAGE ADJACENT.
Also most convenient for all other places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast, from 8s. a day.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fire and ring in all bed rooms.
Healthy situation. Large, lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. Phone, Park 2369. 'Grams, Manclpio, Nottarch, London.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8121. Telegrams, Adjection, London.

FLEMING'S NEW CLARGES HOTEL and CAFE DIVAN, CLARGES-STREET, PICCADILLY. Finest cuisine in London. Inclusive terms arranged. Telephone, Grosvenor 2944. S. Harvath.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and Tube; from Bus stop Park Lane, Finchley Road and Hampstead. Excellent cuisine and service. Separate tables; full south aspect. Garage; night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1255.

HOW'S HOTELS, LONDON.
Founded 1900 by H. E. HOW, Managing Director.
PALACE HOTEL, Bloomsbury, W.C. Ideal for Business Men. 'Phone, Museum 4050.
MANDEVILLE HOTEL, 8-10, Mandeville-place, W.1. "Heart of Mayfair." 'Phone, Welbeck 8187.
All licensed. Terms: Bed, Bath and Breakfast from 10s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0852.
KENSINGTON-GATE HOTEL, 104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN-GARDENS HOTEL, 63-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5819.
5 min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn.
Terms: Bed, Bath and Breakfast, from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 3075 (10 lines).

WITHIN TEN MINUTES OF OLYMPIA.
THE MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barker's.)
Directly facing Kensington Palace, and overlooking a delightful stretch of the Park, yet within easy access of all the activities of Town. Absolute comfort. RUNNING WATER in EVERY BED ROOM; most attractive public rooms; first-class catering, service and attention. Luxurious features, including Private Oratory, oak panelled lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), &c.
Yet the rates are no more than at an ordinary Residential Hotel.
From 5 guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated Brochure sent free on request.
Personal reception by Resident Proprietors.
Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER.
Telephones: Western 3956, 3957, 1926.

CENTRALLY SITUATED BETWEEN PORTMAN-SQUARE and BAKER-STREET STATION.
12s. 6d. to 14s. daily. Room and breakfast. 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Bed rooms with Hot and Cold Flowing Water and Bed.
NORLAND COURT,
82-3-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1.
Telegrams, "Oscoomfy, London." Tele., Welbeck 2894.
A REAL LESSER HOTEL FOR GENTLEFOLK.
Illustrated Tariff Post Free on application.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close to Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card, and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric links to all parts; three minutes from station. 'Phone, Putney 1091-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress—Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

UNDER NEW DIRECTION.
PALACE HOTEL,
LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Facing South and overlooking Hyde Park.
REDECORATED and REFURNISHED.
One of the most beautiful of London Residential Hotels.
Every modern design for comfort and convenience. Large lofty bed rooms with running hot and cold water, radiator or gas fires and exchange telephone. Numerous bed rooms with private bath rooms and toilets.
Only ENGLISH meats, Game and Poultry served.
TERMS from 4 to 5 gns. per week, inclusive. 12s. 6d. Bed and Breakfast, or 15s. per day.
BEAUTIFUL RECEPTION ROOMS suitable for PRIVATE DANCES, DINNERS, or WEDDINGS.
Phone: Paddington 8251 (three lines).
Mrs. F. E. MILLER, Director (late of Bramley Grange Hotel).

HOTEL PALATINE, 15, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
REDECORATED Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER and F.O. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 8gns.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

PATRICKSON HOTELS
(LTD.), PALACE HOUSES,
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Beautiful Hotel, facing BROAD WALK, Bayswater-road, W.2. Central heating, hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; dancing; night porter: from 4 to 6½ gns. single. Park 6447 and 4883-4.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly owned Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 6s. 6d. daily; en pension from 9gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited.—Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PRINCES COURT HOTEL,
PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON.
A new hotel equipped and decorated on the most modern lines. Overlooking Kensington Gardens. Quiet situation. First-class service and cuisine.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER, G.P.O. TELEPHONES, AND THE NEW SUN-RAY FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS.
Entirely inclusive terms from 2½gns. weekly; 12s. 6d. daily. Telephone: Western 4586-7.

For a stay of one day—or a home for a year.
QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,
QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, Hyde Park, W.2
(A few steps from Queen's-road, Central London, Tube Station and Kensington Gardens),
offers the greatest inducement to those seeking accommodation where the utmost is provided in comfort, service, and cuisine at moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS. Delightfully cosy and inviting lounges, writing and reading rooms.
Terms from 3 guineas per week, or 10s. 6d. daily. Children specially catered for, own dining and play rooms. Garage. Night porter.
Christmas Programme of Festivities now ready.

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at these Hotels
HOTEL REMBRANDT
(facing Brompton Oratory),
HOTEL RUBENS,
BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD (facing the Palace), every comfort in refined surroundings with lowest charges for
TWO OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS.
Every bed room running hot and cold water, heat, and 'phone.
Rubens, Telephone Victoria 6600.
Rembrandt, Telephone Kensington 8100.

MOTOR EXHIBITION,
OLYMPIA. 10min. walk or 5min. by Underground from the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bed rooms, with hot and cold running water, telephones, gas fires or radiators, 25 bath rooms. Central heating throughout.
EVERY COMFORT and PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms from 3½gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day inclusive.
8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
'Phone, Frobisher 2262 (4 lines).

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards. EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms. Billiard and Ball Room. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 6gns. double.
'Phones: Paddington 2316 and 3806.
Especially attractive Christmas Programme now ready. Copies on request from Managress.

SHIRLEY PARK HOTEL,
CROYDON, SURREY. 'PHONE: ADDISCOMBE 1136.
Modernised and refurnished. Fully licensed. Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance 8s. 6d.—Write Manager for free illustrated Brochure and Christmas Programme.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL.
(Three minutes from Richmond Park.)
The finest unbroken panoramic view, 250ft. up.
Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

ROYAL RICHMOND,
LONDON'S LOVELIEST SUBURB.
18 minutes from Waterloo or Charing Cross.
BINGHAM HOUSE HOTEL,
Petersham-road, Richmond. 'Phone, Richmond 1381.
Overlooking the incomparable river view.
The Hotel is set in its own charming home-like atmosphere. Spacious Public Rooms, gas fire in bed rooms, quite exceptional cuisine. From 3gns. per week inclusive. Every comfort and perfect service.
VERY CONVENIENT FOR OLYMPIA.

IF YOU SEEK QUIETUDE AND COMFORT
you will find the SUNCOURT an ideal dwelling-place when in London. Its panelled reception rooms are worthy of the assistance yet intelligent courtesy and perfect service of the staff of the Hotel is famed. 50 tastefully furnished and equipped bed rooms. Write or 'phone Kelvin 9097 for brochure, tariff and terms. Kens. 7.
INCLUSIVE WEEKLY TERMS FROM 3 GNS.
SUNCOURT HOTEL,
39-63, LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.8.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball room, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 9277-8. Telegrams, Oicitudor.

THE LURE OF LONDON
is as potent as ever, and travellers now returning to Town will find no better centre for all autumn activities than the
HOTEL VANDERBILT,
76-80, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
The majority of the rooms face South, thus receiving the maximum amount of sunshine. Should the day be dull or chilly, creature comforts are ever to hand.
Bright cosy fires in public rooms. Tempting and varied meals, including all that the gourmet looks for in a supper with a chaser.
RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, and GAS FIRE in each of the 120 bed rooms.
Most convenient situation, one minute from Gloucester-road Station, Natural Heath, Oratory, and Park.
THE HOTEL GARAGE ADJOINS.
Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Tuppection invited. Brochure, illustrated by Helen McKie, sent free on request.
Telephone: Western 4322 (4 lines).
Directors: GEO. CROSS and FREDK. HAND.

HOTEL VANDYKE,
CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
LONDON.
Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens.
Running Hot and Cold Water. Electric Heat and Exchange Telephone in every bed room.
FULLY LICENSED.
Pre-eminent among London's smaller Hotels.
'Phone: Kelvin 6722.

WARD'S HOTEL, 103, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A most comfortable Hotel, newly decorated throughout. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Best English food. Inclusive terms from 5-gns. Special terms winter residents. Frobisher 0275.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1.
150 rooms all with hot and cold water.
Central heating throughout. Bed and Breakfast from 8s. 6d.
Full board from 12s. daily.
REDUCED RATES
FOR WINTER RESIDENCE.
WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

WHITE HALL,
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET,
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Constant hot water in all Bed Rooms.
Private Garden at rear. 80 rooms.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including room, breakfast, tea, dinner, light and attendance.
Telephone: MUSEUM 4425.

WHITENESS HOTEL,
45-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER. F.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

HOTEL WOODMERE,
26 & 27, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Extremely comfortable; no traffic noise. Faces South, overlooking gardens. Excellent and varied menus. English meat, farm eggs. Hot and cold water, gas fires. Box-spring beds in all bed rooms. Lift. Close to Earl's Court Station. Resident proprietor. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double. Frobisher 2192.

WORCESTER HOTEL,
127-129, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
Corner Site and full South aspect.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Lift.
Beautiful Public and Dining Rooms. Best Cuisine.
Terms: £4 4s. weekly.
F. P. BASSANETTI, late of the Knightsbridge Hotel.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ASHDOWN FOREST HOTEL, FOREST ROW.—A Special Winter terms from Oct. 1st. Golf, garage, A.A. and R.A.C. Tariff on application.

YE OLDE BELL HOTEL,
BARNBY MOOR.
BEST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.
148 miles from London. Running water in bed rooms. Private bath rooms. Lock-up garages. Telephone, 16 Ranskill. Open day and night.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE HOTEL, BICKLEY, KENT.—A beautiful Country MANSION 10 miles from London, standing in 10 acres of charming wooded gardens; fast trains to Victoria, Charing Cross, St. Paul's, and Cannon-street, 12 minutes service; gas fires in bed rooms, central heating; billiards, bridge; garages; cuisine and table a special feature. West Kent Golf Club adjoins, over which our guests have permit to play. Full pension from 3gns. A few rooms vacant.—Write for illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0969.

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. In own grounds. Telephone 40.

BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tels. 2138/11.

VISIT BOURNEMOUTH THIS WINTER
Where Warm Sunshine Always Prevails.
OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTELS
A.A. and R.A.C.
Ideal position, one minute Sea, Pier, Promenade, Pavilion, sheltered Central Gardens and Town centre. Comfort. Central heating, running hot and cold water and gas fire in every bed room; ample bath rooms. Cuisine excellent. Garage for 80 cars. Reduced winter weekly inclusive terms from 4gns. single and from 8gns. double. Daily, 15/6 to 18/6. No Extras. Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851. Telegrams, "Osprey" and "Sunny."

DROITWICH SPA. WORCESTERSHIRE BRINE BATHS HOTEL.
175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Duller, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

WHERE TO LIVE IN SUNSHINE THIS WINTER.
EASTBOURNE
For Sunshine, Health, and Pleasure.
HOTEL BELGRAVE
offers the maximum of Comfort, Service and Cuisine at most moderate terms. NO EXTRAS. From 3 guineas weekly. Central heating, gas fires in all rooms. Delightful lounges. Personal attention to each guest's requirements. Tariff from resident director. London Hotels (under same management) open to guests when desired. no extra charge.
'Phones, 3729 Park London, 847 Eastbourne.
Christmas Programme of Festivities now ready.

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL,
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40min. from Waterloo).
One of the most luxurious COUNTRY HOTELS in ENGLAND.
Hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones in bed rooms. Central heating throughout. The facilities for games are unequalled. Squash racquets. Tennis. Billiards. Bridge. Dancing. RECENT IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE AN INDOOR GAMES AND DANCE ROOM AND EXTRA BATH ROOMS.
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel grounds. Private membership can be obtained. ROLLS-ROYCE and OTHER CARS AVAILABLE FOR VISITORS. TRAINS MET BY REQUEST.
WINTER TERMS.
Apply to Resident Proprietor for illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.6.

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.
Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
G. BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,
HUNSTANTON.
Two Ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
The ideal Winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Squash.
Luxurious car service between hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.

SOUTH DEVON.
DUNMORE HOTEL.
SHALDON. Torquay six miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile. A Really First-class Hotel with all modern comforts.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.
Central Heating. Unrivalled Sea Views.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone: Shaldon 2. Telegrams: Dunmore, Shaldon.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.
SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern; overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms,—with private baths; passenger lift.

TILBURY HOTEL.
Overlooking the Thames, adjoining Tilbury Docks, the new Passenger Landing Stage, the Tilbury-Dunkirk berth and Tilbury-Gravesend Car Ferry. Extensive views of river and shipping. Every convenience for visitors awaiting arrival or departure of passenger steamships. Ideal spot for quiet week-ends. Lawn tennis, billiards. Appointed A.A., R.A.C. Station, Tilbury Riverside. Telegrams, "Hotel, Tilbury." Telephone, Tilbury 181. Proprietors, Port of London Authority.
Terms from Manageress.

TORQUAY.
THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL, BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Telephone: 2161. Garage.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. The EARLS COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 1511. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

VENTNOR. Etcord Sunshine British Resorts
ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.
Established 1840. Open all year. Lift. Heated throughout.

HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,
CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot water in bed rooms; lock-up garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0737.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL.
Central, but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING.—COME SOUTH
to Sunny Worthing. This delightful resort, facing due South, the sunniest town in England, appeals especially to those seeking a warm, genial Autumn and Winter climate. Fine Pavilion with daily Orchestral concerts, and dances. Golf, tennis, badminton. Protected from cold winds. First-class accommodation. Illustrated guide and Apartments Register from No. 44, Municipal Offices, Worthing.

WORTHING TEL. 1500 BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. BLAIR ATHOLL HOTEL, Grosvenor-street (West End). 'Phone 61217. A highly recommended comfortable hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL, MELVILLE-CRESCENT (West End). Telephone 207501. Telegrams, "Melorest, Edinburgh."

SHANDON HOTEL.
(On the Gareloch (Dumbartonshire), Scotland.)
Come to the All-Weather Hydro for holidays. Indoor salt water swimming ponds. Covered Tennis Courts. Golf. Fishing. Dinner dances every evening. Fully licensed.
Under the personal supervision of Mrs. JANE RATHIE (formerly of Callander Hydro). 'Phone, Rhu 58.

WALES

ABERYSTWYTH. QUEEN'S HOTEL. Facing Sea.
Moderate terms. Excellent cuisine.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

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CANNES.—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES, Route de Fréjus. Newly furnished. Up to date. Park on Sea. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

CANNES.—HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

HYERES. COSTEBELLE HOTEL. 100 baths. Golf 18 holes, five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight croquet, all in Hotel grounds.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE. 80 rooms. 2 full South balconies; park, tennis; free bus to golf course. Pat

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778.)
ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AND VALUERS.
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
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AND 45, PARLIAMENT-STREET. Telephone: Grosvenor 1553.

TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE.

By Direction of Executors.

21, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.

AN important TOWN HOUSE, eminently suitable for business purposes, situate in this highly valuable position. Frontage about 49 feet, site area about 1,850 square feet.

The present accommodation consists of 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, complete offices. Fitted passenger and luggage lifts, hot air installation, electric power, lighting, &c. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Direct lease having 16¼ years unexpired at a low ground rent.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 17th December, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold Privately).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. Radcliffes and Hood, 86, Barbe Sladen and Wing, Solicitors, 10, Little College-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Messrs. C. John Stann and Son, Surveyors, 10, Bedford-row, W.C.1, and (with Orders to View) of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Auctioneers, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other Offices.

SALE THIS DAY at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

21 PAVILION-ROAD.—The direct Cadogan Lease at a low ground-rent.

The FREEHOLD HOUSE, 37, CATHERINE-STREET, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK
(OVERLOOKING).
WITH SOUTH ASPECT.
TO BE SOLD. A BARGAIN.

A CHARMING FAMILY RESIDENCE, with GARAGE at rear and rooms over; 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, modern conveniences, including parquet floors, independent hot water installation, electric heating, secondary staircase, service lift.

GROUND-RENT £300 PER ANNUM.
PRICE FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE, £2,500.
Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE.

AN opportunity occurs to acquire the Lease of a Modernized RESIDENCE, within a few minutes of the Station and in one of the most sought-after positions in this district, seven or eight bed and dressing rooms, three or four reception rooms, bath room, usual offices; constant hot water; private garden; in excellent order; lease about 21 years; rent £175, rising to £200; premium £1,200. Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at other offices.

FURNISHED HOUSES & FLATS,
AVAILABLE FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.

HOUSES.

BERKELEY-SQUARE, W. (Just out of).—An attractive RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; modern conveniences. Rent 25gns. a week.

CHESTERFIELD-STREET, W.—A beautifully Furnished BIJOU RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. Rent 35gns. a week or longer period.

GROSVENOR-STREET, W.—A family RESIDENCE; 17 bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms, &c.; passenger lift. Rent 40gns. a week.

JOHN-STREET, W.—A charming BIJOU HOUSE; five bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c. Rent 15gns. a week.

SOUTH-STREET, W.—A magnificently appointed and beautifully furnished low-built RESIDENCE; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; garage and chauffeur's flat; available to 1st February only. Rent 45gns. a week.

CUMBERLAND-PLACE.—Overlooking Regent's Park; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.; passenger lift; central heating, &c. Rent only 25gns. a week.

HYDE PARK GARDENS, W.—Overlooking the Park and facing South; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, &c. Rent 20gns. a week, or offer.

For full particulars of and orders to view above, or specially selected lists, apply

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. Tele., Grosvenor 1553. Or their other offices.

FLATS.

SOUTH-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Overlooking gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; fourth floor. Rent 14gns. a week.

CARLOS-PLACE, W.—Well furnished, with large rooms; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; second floor. Rent 25gns. a week.

EATON-SQUARE, S.W.—Ground-floor MAISONNETTE, beautifully furnished and appointed; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c. Rent open to offer according to period.

GREEN-STREET, MAYFAIR.—A magnificently fitted and appointed Ground-floor MAISONNETTE; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; all up-to-date conveniences; opening direct to private gardens. Rent 30gns. a week or offer.

PICCADILLY, W.—An exquisitely furnished and appointed FLAT, occupying a position unequalled in London, commanding magnificent views; sixth floor; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and halls, &c. Rent 50gns. a week.

For full particulars of and orders to view above, or specially selected lists, apply

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. Tele., Grosvenor 1553. Or their other offices.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 27)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
CHESTER-STREET, S.W.

A Charming HOUSE with every convenience. Seven-and-six bed, bath, four-part reception. 24 years at £260 per annum.
A SACRIFICIAL PRICE ACCEPTED.

HYDE PARK (close to).
RECENTLY MODERNIZED and refitted.
EIGHT BED, THREE BATHS, THREE RECEPTION, &c.
28 years' lease at £190 per annum. Low price.

VICTORIA-ROAD, S.W.
FREEHOLD, a most attractive HOUSE in delightful situation.
SIX BED, BATH, FOUR RECEPTION, &c.
Small garden. GARAGE.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).
PRETTY LITTLE MODERNIZED HOUSE.
Five bed, bath, two receptions, &c.
24 years' lease at £50 per annum. Low price.

ALEXANDER-PLACE, S.W.
A Pretty LITTLE HOUSE a few yards from Oratory.
FIVE BED, TWO BATHS, TWO RECEPTION, &c.
Lease 60 years. Low price and ground-rent.

For further particulars apply to

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, DOVER-STREET, W.1. (Regent 7848.)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation	Bed	B'th	Rec.	R'nt	Remarks
				Gns.	
Cadogan-square	12	3	4	15	Garage
Cadogan-gardens	12	3	4	25	Nicely furnished
Pont-street	10	3	4	20	Good house
Eaton-square	10	3	5	18	Well fitted
Chelsea-embankment	7	2	3	12	Well furnished
Eaton-place	9	2	3	18	Well furnished
Chester-square	7	2	3	12	Well furnished
Cadogan-place	7	2	3	8	Well furnished
Upper WALLGE and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.					

BELGRAVIA.—£1,650 will probably be accepted for an attractive HOUSE; six bed, bath, two reception rooms; space for garage; quiet position; or would be let furnished for 12 months per year.

Lease About 13 Years.
£90 P.A.
Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,
200, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
(Hampstead 4040 and 4192.)

AT A LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.
222, FINCHLEY-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
—Expensively fitted double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual excellent domestic offices; electric light and power; long garden; facilities for garage; about 64 years unexpired; ground-rent £25. VACANT POSSESSION. (Or if let would be SOLD by AUCTION October 30 next (unless previously sold). ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., as above.

£2,350.—HAMPSTEAD (practically adjoining West Heath).—Modern detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; commanding high position with delightful view; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, good hall, excellent offices; lease about 74 years; ground-rent £34 12s.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., as above.

UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET, W.1.—ONE of these charming RESIDENCES to be LET or SOLD; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; good offices; central heating throughout; passenger lift and all modern conveniences. Lease 50 years. Ground-rent £375 per annum. Any reasonable offer accepted for quick sale or would be let at £750 per annum.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 99, Mount-street, W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
VICTORIA-ROAD.—A delightful MODERN HOUSE of CHARACTER; two ground-floor reception rooms, six good bed rooms, two modern bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; in perfect order; central heating; parquet floors; rent £325; very moderate price for lease over 30 years.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

WALTON-STREET, FONT-STREET, S.W.—Tastefully FURNISHED and well-appointed HOUSE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms, hall, &c.; garden. Available end of December for short period. Rent 12 guineas per week, to include garage. Bargain.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 39, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6205 (three lines).

FREEHOLD £7,500.
WESTMINSTER (close to Sandringham-mansions).—MODERN HOUSE; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms, &c.; or Furnished 12gns. weekly. Might let unfurnished.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.
Magnificent Views over Hyde Park.
4, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.
AND GARAGE, 4, HYDE PARK GARDENS-MEWS.
This important RESIDENCE, having been completely modernized and embracing all present-day requirements; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four-five reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Garage for two or three cars and excellent Flat above.
Central Heating and Hot Water. Electric Power. Passenger and Service Lifts. Parquet flooring, mahogany doors, marble-paved hall, &c.
LEASE 63 YEARS for SALE by AUCTION by
WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.,
in the Estate Sale Room, The Willett Building, Sloane-square, S.W.1, on
THURSDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1930,
at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold privately).
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Solicitors, Messrs. William Stirges and Co., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Lane, Hutchinson and Meek, Darlington, and of the Auctioneers' Offices, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executors of the late Dowager Lady Smiley.

44, PARK-STREET, W.1.
The TRUST LEASE of this luxurious WILLETT-BUILT HOUSE
to be SOLD. Every conceivable comfort is provided, with passenger and service lifts, central heating, constantly hot water, white-tiled basement, the house being of medium size and very easily managed. Accommodation: eight bed and dressing rooms, eight servants' bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, with a charming lounge hall; the reception rooms are decorated in various period styles, and the whole premises are in perfect order.
The LEASE of 79 years at £300 per annum ground-rent to be SOLD by AUCTION on November 6th next, at 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.
ALSO LARGE GARAGE PREMISES with accommodation for eight cars, and staff rooms and bath over.
Full particulars of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 6341 (3 lines).

£400 P.A. NO PREMIUM.
AVENUE-ROAD, REGENT'S PARK.—A delightful Detached HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception (parquet floors), excellent kitchen, &c. Garage for two cars, and garden with
FULL SIZE TENNIS COURT.
Or the Lease would be sold.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

ALMOST ADJOINING WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
12-15 GNS. A WEEK will be accepted for a fourth of January; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860.

GARAGES

EATON-SQUARE (Adjoining).
EXCELLENT GARAGE PREMISES, comprising 6 double garage, with two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath room, and box room. Lock-up garage in addition. Moderate price for long lease.—Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

£1,100 FREEHOLD.
ATTRACTIVE, well-built, Semi-detached, FREEHOLD HOUSE in high position, close station and bus routes; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, tiled bath room, two w.c.'s; all services; garage; 39ft. frontage, 140ft. depth.
51, Montalt-road, Chingford-lane, Woodford Green, Essex.

EALING, W.—An attractive detached labour-saving RESIDENCE in a good residential neighbourhood near two stations; four good bed rooms, three reception, two bath, &c.; on TWO FLOORS ONLY; corner position; GARAGE two cars; pleasant garden; pre-War built and fitted all modern conveniences. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,975.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 4, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Holborn 7358.

119, HORSNEY-LANE, HIGHGATE.—A most attractive RESIDENCE for conversion into Flats or as a Private House. This FREEHOLD detached double-fronted RESIDENCE with carriage drive; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, magnificent dining room, morning room, and billiard room; garage and large garden, in all about one acre. For SALE privately or by public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on November 12th next.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HIGHGATE, WOODSIDE PARK, TOTTERIDGE, BARNET, HADLEY, SOUTHGATE AND DISTRICT.
FOR particulars of all available RESIDENCES, FLATS, SHOPS, BUILDING LAND in these districts apply, stating requirements, PRICKETT and ELLIS, Auctioneers and Valuers, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6; Highgate Station (L.N.E.R.), N.6; 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

KEW GARDENS.—Compactly arranged RESIDENCE with five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; electric light; constant hot water supply; perfect general order. To be SOLD, bargain price.—LONGS, Auctioneers, adjoining Railway Station, Kew Gardens.

REAL BARGAIN PRICE ONLY £1,275.
KINGSTON - SURBITON (midway). — Excellent FAMILY NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; good residential position; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; quiet cul-de-sac. Executor's SALE.—A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

NOMINAL DEPOSIT ONLY. QUICK SALE DESIRED.
MALDEN, SURREY (Waterloy 16mins.).—MODERN CORNER HOUSE, in excellent repair; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen and scullery; also garden; garage. £1,350 FREEHOLD.—HIRD, 55, Fife-road, Kingston. (3327 Kingston.)

REALLY LABOUR-SAVING.—BARNES, 12, BERKELEY-ROAD.
NEAR Ranelagh and Hoshampton Clubs.—A most attractive detached HOUSE of two storeys; central heating; lavatory basins (hot and cold); parquet floors; independent hot water; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three entertaining rooms; capital domestic offices; for two maids; garage; detached garage for two cars; well stocked garden with large matured lawn. Long lease at a ground-rent. For SALE privately or by public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on November 12th next.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PURLEY, in one of the best positions, on high ground, convenient to station and bus routes, exceptionally well built and most attractively designed detached RESIDENCE, replete with every modern refinement, planned on two floors; five bed rooms, bath room, two w.c.'s, lounge hall, large kitchen with "Rayburn" boiler, deep sink, &c.; central heating, electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; garage 18ft. by 10ft. 6in.; large garden. £2,500 FREEHOLD, liberal mortgage arranged.—OWNER'S Agent, J. LEWIN, 9, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon. 'Phone 1800.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.
PURLEY.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, in best position; large lounge, three bed, bath, kitchenette; good garden and garage. ALL IN PERFECT ORDER. £1,150 FREEHOLD.—Apply ALLISON and TARVER, opp. Royal Oak, Purley. 'Phone 1323.

PUTNEY HEATH, near to.—To be SOLD FREEHOLD
PRICE £4,500. FREEHOLD. A detached, non-basement HOUSE, designed partly in the early English style; eight bed rooms (three on first floor only, tiled bath room with fitted lavatory basin, three good reception rooms, one with parquet flooring, large hall and offices; pretty garden with large flower borders and ample space for the erection of a garage.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.
"ROXETH COTTAGE."—This charming and unique FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, overlooking Harrow School playing fields back and front, to be SOLD by AUCTION after 30 years' occupation by the family who are leaving the district; it is detached and double fronted, with garage and a lovely garden at back, dressing room or maid's room, two good sitting rooms, conservatory, kitchen and offices; all on two floors; entirely up to date throughout, and in excellent condition. Full particulars, with photo, from HAROLD LEE and Co., Auctioneers, Harrow.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—Pleasant double-fronted RESIDENCE with garage; three reception, five bed, bath, usual offices; large garden. FREEHOLD PRICE £1,450.—Co., 101, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

TEDDINGTON.—Attractive RESIDENCE, in quiet position and in good order, easy reach to station; five bed rooms, three living rooms, bath room, cloak room, and excellent domestic office; all main services; constant hot water; good garden with space for garage. £1,450.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

UXBRIDGE-ROAD, W.2.—Commodious PROPERTY, suitable for three receptions, large hall. Suit dentist or professional man; £2,500 or offer.—Apply EYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 4, Western-avenue, East Acton, W.3. Shepherds Bush 3702.

ONLY A FEW REMAIN UNSOLD.
RICHMOND PARK ESTATE HOUSES.
Most Sheen Gate only a few minutes' walk.
VERY attractive and distinctive labour-saving HOUSES for SALE from £1,900 FREEHOLD; four-five bed rooms, tiled bath rooms, two reception rooms, maid's sitting room; garden and garages.
Open for inspection during week-ends.
Sole Agents, PENNINGTONS, Ltd., 228, Sheen-lane, S.W.14.

WIMBLEDON, seven minutes main station.—Pretty sylvan surroundings, sandy soil.—Delightful pre-War labour-saving HOUSE in beautiful condition; four good bed, two-three reception, tiled bath and offices; fine matured garden, 61ft. £1,400, with fittings.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

TO BE LET NO PREMIUM.
£84 PER ANNUM.—STREATHAM-HILL. Six bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; no basement; electric light. Lease 7 or 14 years. No sub-letting.—SANSOM ESTATE OFFICE, 162, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

SUTTON, highest and best part, near hard tennis courts and social club.—Attractive conveniently planned MODERN PROPERTY, TWO FLOORS. Electric light. To be let furnished for 6-12 months; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; pleasant garden and garage; rent 4 guineas weekly.—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tel., Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

ROEHAMPTON.
High, Close to Richmond Park.
WELL FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET for the winter or longer, secluded position; three reception rooms, nine to ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, ground-floor offices; all modern conveniences; central heating; telephone; garage for two cars; charming garden; splendidly secluded.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, or 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.5900.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

FORCED SALE.
Situate in One of Kent's Beauty Spots.
200 feet high.
ATTRACTIVELY designed BUNGALOW; three reception, lounge, nine bed and dressing rooms (with lavatory basins), two bath rooms (two tanks and other lavats.), extensive kitchen, gardens, orchard, in all about THREE ACRES; two garages and outhouses; modern conveniences. Freehold price £1,500 FREEHOLD.—Apply WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.

HERTS, on the outskirts of St. Albans.—A PERIOD HOUSE in ancient walled gardens; co.'s water, gas and electric light; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, panelled hall, two-three reception rooms; brick-built garage and stables, lovely old gardens, tennis lawn, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.
PRICE £9,250.
Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

INGATESTONE, 27 miles London, rural district, 300ft. up.—Valuable Residential Property, comprising well-appointed RESIDENCE, containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, lounge hall, billiard room, two reception rooms; old gardens, orchard, meadow, and woodland, extensive road frontages, in all about 20 ACRES.
Full details from the Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

NEW BARNET, five minutes from the station, high up, in best part.—Detached RESIDENCE in excellent order; seven bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room, dining room, hall and cloak room; electric light and power; radiators; detached brick garage; large fully-stocked garden of about ONE ACRE.
RENT £200 PER ANNUM, or PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,250.
Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BUSHEY HEATH, 500ft. up, 14 miles from London.—LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE planned on two floors; eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light and power, central heating, gas, &c.; large garden and cottage; finely timbered grounds with oak and pine trees, old lawns, &c.
PRICE £5,000, OR WILL BE DIVIDED.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ST. ALBANS (near).—COMPACT MIXED FARM of about 150 ACRES, in good heart; excellent HOUSE with four beds, two sitting rooms, bath room, &c.; complete buildings in good repair; company's water, gas, phone. &c. PRICE £3,600 FREEHOLD, including tenant right.—Apply THOS. G. GOLBY, Estate Offices, Harpenden. 'Phone 448.

REDBOURN (1½ mile).—DETACHED SECLUDED BUNGALOW, standing 200ft. back from the road, containing three good bed rooms, bath room, &c., large entrance hall, reception room (18ft. by 14ft.), kitchenette; garden and grounds of 1½ ACRE; two garages. PRICE £1,050 FREEHOLD, including all fixtures and fittings, curtains, carpets, lino, all in new condition.—Apply GOLBY, as above.

HARPENDEN.
£1,950 FREEHOLD. — ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE in good position; 11in. cavity walls, rustic green slate roof, &c.; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, tiled bath and offices; fine matured garden, 61ft. £1,400, with fittings.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

TO BE LET NO PREMIUM.
£84 PER ANNUM.—STREATHAM-HILL. Six bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; no basement; electric light. Lease 7 or 14 years. No sub-letting.—SANSOM ESTATE OFFICE, 162, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

REALLY LABOUR-SAVING.—BARNES, 12, BERKELEY-ROAD.
NEAR Ranelagh and Hoshampton Clubs.—A most attractive detached HOUSE of two storeys; central heating; lavatory basins (hot and cold); parquet floors; independent hot water; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three entertaining rooms; capital domestic offices; for two maids; garage; detached garage for two cars; well stocked garden with large matured lawn. Long lease at a ground-rent. For SALE privately or by public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on November 12th next.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PURLEY, in one of the best positions, on high ground, convenient to station and bus routes, exceptionally well built and most attractively designed detached RESIDENCE, replete with every modern refinement, planned on two floors; five bed rooms, bath room, two w.c.'s, lounge hall, large kitchen with "Rayburn" boiler, deep sink, &c.; central heating, electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; garage 18ft. by 10ft. 6in.; large garden. £2,500 FREEHOLD, liberal mortgage arranged.—OWNER'S Agent, J. LEWIN, 9, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon. 'Phone 1800.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.
PURLEY.—A charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, in best position; large lounge, three bed, bath, kitchenette; good garden and garage. ALL IN PERFECT ORDER. £1,150 FREEHOLD.—Apply ALLISON and TARVER, opp. Royal Oak, Purley. 'Phone 1323.

PUTNEY HEATH, near to.—To be SOLD FREEHOLD
PRICE £4,500. FREEHOLD. A detached, non-basement HOUSE, designed partly in the early English style; eight bed rooms (three on first floor only, tiled bath room with fitted lavatory basin, three good reception rooms, one with parquet flooring, large hall and offices; pretty garden with large flower borders and ample space for the erection of a garage.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.
"ROXETH COTTAGE."—This charming and unique FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, overlooking Harrow School playing fields back and front, to be SOLD by AUCTION after 30 years' occupation by the family who are leaving the district; it is detached and double fronted, with garage and a lovely garden at back, dressing room or maid's room, two good sitting rooms, conservatory, kitchen and offices; all on two floors; entirely up to date throughout, and in excellent condition. Full particulars, with photo, from HAROLD LEE and Co., Auctioneers, Harrow.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—Pleasant double-fronted RESIDENCE with garage; three reception, five bed, bath, usual offices; large garden. FREEHOLD PRICE £1,450.—Co., 101, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

TEDDINGTON.—Attractive RESIDENCE, in quiet position and in good order, easy reach to station; five bed rooms, three living rooms, bath room, cloak room, and excellent domestic office; all main services; constant hot water; good garden with space for garage. £1,450.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

UXBRIDGE-ROAD, W.2.—Commodious PROPERTY, suitable for three receptions, large hall. Suit dentist or professional man; £2,500 or offer.—Apply EYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 4, Western-avenue, East Acton, W.3. Shepherds Bush 3702.

ONLY A FEW REMAIN UNSOLD.
RICHMOND PARK ESTATE HOUSES.
Most Sheen Gate only a few minutes' walk.
VERY attractive and distinctive labour-saving HOUSES for SALE from £1,900 FREEHOLD; four-five bed rooms, tiled bath rooms, two reception rooms, maid's sitting room; garden and garages.
Open for inspection during week-ends.
Sole Agents, PENNINGTONS, Ltd., 228, Sheen-lane, S.W.14.

WIMBLEDON, seven minutes main station.—Pretty sylvan surroundings, sandy soil.—Delightful pre-War labour-saving HOUSE in beautiful condition; four good bed, two-three reception, tiled bath and offices; fine matured garden, 61ft. £1,400, with fittings.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

Messrs. J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6148-9), can offer the following

OLD-WORLD RESIDENCES

which have exposed oak timbers, ingle nooks, and other characteristic features and are within easy reach of town. All have been inspected and can be recommended.

LINGFIELD District.—Two living rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; carefully modernized; company's water; central heating; old-world garden, three-quarters of an acre. £2,000.

EDENBRIDGE District.—18th Century FARMHOUSE; 4 three living rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; company's water; greenhouse; 2½

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BUSINESS PREMISES

SHOWROOMS, INVESTMENTS.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND HIGH-CLASS COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.

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Magnificent CORNER PREMISES, in probably the most commanding portion in this, the finest, commercial centre of the City of London.
GROUND FLOOR.—Lofty and handsomely appointed banking hall or offices, with important frontages. Area about 1,575 sq. ft.
LOWER GROUND FLOOR.—Excellent secondary offices. Area 2,950ft.
BASEMENT.—Useful strong room and storage space. Area 850ft.
FIRST FLOOR.—Well-lighted offices. Area 1,670 sq. ft.
FIFTH FLOOR.—Carefully planned offices. 2,412 sq. ft.
Passenger lifts, central heating, and every modern requirement. To be Let as a whole, with vacant possession. Moderate rental. Would be divided.—Apply
GODDARD & SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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The highest-class commercial centre of the West End.
Magnificent OFFICES, with exceptional natural light and every modern requirement installed.
SECOND FLOOR.—Four rooms. Area 800ft. £475 per annum.
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Rents include rates.—Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURERS.
A COMPACT, well-designed FACTORY, occupying a unique position only a few yards from High-road, Wembley, and Wembley (for Sudbury) Station.
VALUABLE ADVERTISING FACILITIES.
Modern lofty multi-storey building, with well-lighted roofs and concrete floors. All services installed, including heating system, power, electric light, gas, and water.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 124,500 FEET SUPER.
Ample land for extension. Total site area about 15.66 acres.
FREEHOLD to be SOLD at remarkably low price to ensure immediate disposal. The property might be divided.
Apply Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PICCADILLY

(Adjoining).

Magnificent ENTIRE UPPER PART of MODERN BUILDING, in very fine position, TO BE LET AS A WHOLE OR IN FLOORS.
First Floor (with show-room windows).—Area 2,320ft.
Second Floor.—Area 2,320ft.
Third Floor.—Area 2,130ft.
Fourth Floor.—Area 1,710ft.
Central heating, passenger lifts, two staircases, and every modern convenience. Moderate rentals.
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IDEAL for HIGH-CLASS PROFESSIONAL or COMMERCIAL PURPOSES or as a PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
ENTIRE PREMISES in splendid position, only a few yards from St. James's-street, and comprising 14 rooms, two bath rooms, and domestic offices. Recently redecorated and appointed, regardless of expense. Facing due west, with glorious views of Park to all floors. Long lease, at very low rental of £650 per annum. For disposal.
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PALL-MALL.

Highly Important and Commanding
GROUND-FLOOR SHOW ROOMS
in the finest position in this important thoroughfare.
Ground-floor area 5,780ft., basement area 4,820ft. Ideal for bankers, insurance or shipping companies, motor-car firms, and other high-class commercial concerns.
To be LET as a whole, or would be divided.
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ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

IDEAL FOR DEALERS in WORKS of ART, MOTOR FIRMS, TRAVEL BUREAU, or HIGH-CLASS COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.
Magnificent SHOP or GALLERY, with top light in rear and suite of four offices. Large, dry basement space.
Ground-floor area 2,400 feet.
Basement area 2,400 feet.
To be LET on lease at a nominal commencing rent, rising by easy stages to a moderate eventual figure.
NO PREMIUM. VACANT POSSESSION.
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TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

(one door from Cockspur-street).
NEWLY-ERECTED BUILDING in VERY PROMINENT POSITION.
Ideal for Shipping or Insurance Companies, Bankers, Tourist Agencies,
or as Offices for high-class Commercial Concerns, comprising ground-floor, basement, and abundantly lighted upper part of four floors, fitted passenger lift and every modern requirement.
Frontage about 15ft. 6in. Total floor area about 2,755 SQ. FT.
FREEHOLD to be SOLD, or would be LET as a WHOLE or in separate floors.
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FREEHOLD SHOPS

to yield about 8½ per cent.
MODERN BLOCK of SHOPS and FLATS in busy trading position, for SALE, and producing £678 per annum net. Equity of £3,000 could be purchased to yield about 14 per cent.
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WESTMINSTER.

In a very central and favoured position for high-class commercial or professional purposes, yet enjoying quietude, ATTRACTIVE SUITE of abundantly-lighted and well-arranged self-contained OFFICES or SHOW ROOMS.
Floor area about 2,200ft. Five rooms.
To be LET at low rental of 10s. per foot, inclusive.
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ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

Abundantly lighted high-class COMMERCIAL or PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.
Arranged in convenient self-contained suites and single rooms, replete with every conceivable modern requirement.
Rents from £60 per annum per room, tenant paying rates.
Apply Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

EQUIPPED AS HIGH-CLASS MOTOR-CAR SHOW ROOMS.
Exceptionally fine GROUND-FLOOR SHOW ROOMS or SHOP PREMISES, in very prominent position in this important thoroughfare, luxuriously appointed and decorated throughout.
Ground floor 25ft. frontage, depth 86ft.
Spacious lower ground floor, with excellent natural light, offices, &c.
To be LET on LEASE, without premium.
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HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS. LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

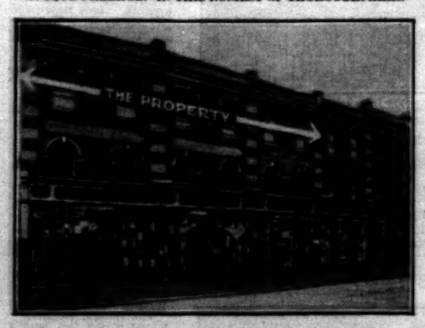
BUSINESS PREMISES BY AUCTION.

ON NOVEMBER 20TH NEXT, AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT SALE.
With Vacant Possession, Nos.

61-63-65, RYE LANE, PECKHAM.

UNIQUE FREEHOLD IN THIS BUSIEST OF THOROUGHFARES.

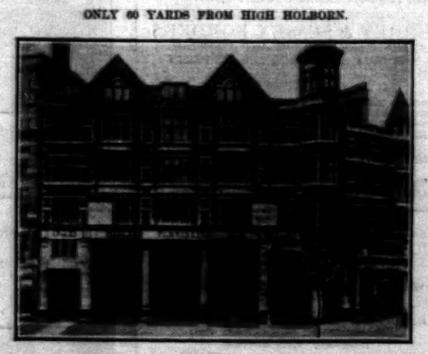


PARTICULARLY FINE TRADING PREMISES
of 54ft. frontage by 112ft. clear depth, with a further 200ft. depth at rear through to Cerise-road.
IN THE FINEST POSITION
BETWEEN MESSRS. JONES AND HIGGINS AND MESSRS. HOLDRONS.
FEW DOORS FROM WOOLWORTH STORE.
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. H. WELLS and SONS, 17, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.
Harold Hockley, Esq., of Messrs. Delottte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

17-23, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

ONLY 60 YARDS FROM HIGH HOLBORN.



MODERN BUILDING OF 88FT. FRONTAGE.
and 90ft. depth comprising five magnificent upper floors, imposing ground floor, and lower ground floor, affording a
CARPET AREA OF SOME 21,850 SQUARE FEET.
AN IDEAL CENTRAL LONDON STORE, OR SHOW ROOM AND OFFICE BUILDING.
THE 50 YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION.
Solicitors:—Messrs. STAFFORD, CLARK and Co., 1, Bush-lane, E.C.4.

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11, CHURCH-STREET. WITH POSSESSION.
EXCELLENT SHOP OF 26FT. FRONTAGE
and almost 40ft. clear depth, with three upper Floors, Basement, rear entrance, &c.
VACANT POSSESSION.
SOLICITORS: MESSRS. BUCKERIDGE and BRAUNE, 3-4, CLEMENT'S INN, W.C.

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At the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on Nov. 20th next.
KILBURN—MODERN PREMISES,
78 and 78A, SALUSBURY-ROAD, N.W.,
of substantial brick construction, with loft, well-lighted floors, almost entirely fit shop users; equipped with central heating, goods lift, &c.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE, 11,000 SQ. FT. SITE AREA, 5,400 SQ. FT.
Excellent loading facilities; yard and drive-in; good office accommodation.
HELD FOR ABOUT 25 YEARS AT £90 PER ANNUM.
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14-16, BRUTON-PLACE, W. Freehold Business Premises. With Vacant Possession.

BROADWAY HATCH END. Freehold Site for Shops.

11, PREMIER-PDE., EDGWARE. Freehold Shop Property. With Vacant Possession.

19-21, STATION-RD., WD. GREEN. Freehold Site for Development.

SOLD PRIVATELY, 17-19, LONDON-ROAD, CROYDON, and now withdrawn from Auction.

On the Premises early in December.
BY ORDER OF LIQUIDATOR AND MORTGAGEE
THE WATTLE LEATHER WORKS,
BEDDINGTON CORNER, MITCHAM,
COMPRISING EXTENSIVE TANNERY WORKS, COVERING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT 5½ ACRES,
situated on the River Wandle, with valuable water rights; good office accommodation, large residence, &c.
ALSO THE PLANT, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, IN LOTS, including
TWO NATIONAL GAS ENGINES, 30 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, ELECTRIC MOTORS FROM ¾ H.P. to 32 H.P., DYNAMOS, AUTOCLAVES, ROLLERS, ASPERATORS, LOOSE PLANT AND MACHINERY, OFFICE EQUIPMENT, AND A QUANTITY OF TANNING MATERIAL.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE FROM THE AUCTIONEERS, MESSRS. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, BELOW.

BUSINESS PREMISES FOR OCCUPATION.

NEW BUILDING IN DEAN ST., W.

JUST OFF OXFORD ST.
WITH ANOTHER ENTRANCE FROM SOHO SQUARE.

EXCELLENT OFFICE AND SHOWROOM SPACE
now available on the Ground, Basement, and Four Upper Floors of a splendidly equipped building.
62,000 SQ. FT. TO BE LET IN FLOORS AT LOW RENTS.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR FILM TRADE.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—NEWLY-ERECTED BUILDING of 17,000 sq. ft. Floor space in floors of 4,000 sq. ft. and upwards. Whole or part available at moderate rentals. Excellent entrance, lift, central heating, &c.

OXFORD-STREET.—ONE OF THE BEST SHOPS NOW AVAILABLE. Very busy position; 17ft. frontage, with 50ft. depth, basement included. No premium and only £1,600 per annum rental.

CORNER OF ORCHARD-STREET AND OXFORD STREET.—CLEAR FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF NEW BUILDING to be LET. Areas each over 10,500ft.; very light and easily divided. Every modern convenience included.

BOND-STREET, IN THE BEST POSITION.—Shop and basement with attractive shop front. Rent £1,500 per annum. No premium.

FACING OXFORD-CIRCUS.—LONG LEASE OF MAGNIFICENT BUILDING privately in the market. Ground, basement, and extensive upper part; window frontage over 80ft.—Full details from the Sole Agents.

ALDERSGATE-STREET.—SPACIOUS SHOP WITH FRONTAGE of about 27ft., in a busy position near the Metropolitan Station. Nominal sum required for 20 years' lease at commencing rent of only £475 per annum.

CHEAPSIDE.—SHOP WITH ABOUT 15FT. FRONTAGE and large basement in a particularly commanding position near St. Paul's Churchyard. To be Let on 14 years' lease at £500 per annum, without premium.

BROMLEY.
LOCK-UP SHOP, 17ft. by 36ft., in a fine corner position in the High-street. Lease 21 years. £175 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

BALHAM.
Unique opportunity to secure premises in the best trading position of this busy thoroughfare. Premium required for LONG LEASE AT £500 P.A.

WIMBLEDON.
SHOP and UPPER PART with good frontage to the Broadway. Small premium required for long lease AT MODERATE RENTAL.

SUTTON.
To large multiple concerns. Commodious SHOP PREMISES of 45ft. frontage, in the centre of the town. Price FREEHOLD, £9,500.

PALMER'S GREEN.
LOCK-UP SHOP in an increasingly valuable position, close to the Palladium Picture Theatre. Moderate sum asked for GOOD LEASE AT £250 P.A.

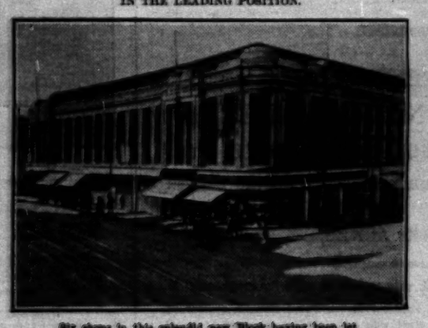
HIGH-ROAD, WEMBLEY.
Modernised SHOP PREMISES, 17ft. by 80ft., with ample accessories for extension, affording opportunity for progressive food trader. To be let at £275 P.A. OR FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

CROYDON.
Finest position in North End. SHOP, 14ft. by 60ft., fitted attractive modern front suitable customer, &c. £2,000 premium required for 20 YEARS' LEASE AT £1,000 P.A.

PECKHAM.
Prominent CORNER SHOP and UPPER PART. Available on 21 years' lease AT £325 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

125-139, QUEEN ST., CARDIFF.

AND 25-27, DUMFRIES PLACE.
IN THE LEADING POSITION.



Six shops in this splendid new Block having been let.
REMAINING FEW SHOPS AVAILABLE AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.
Also some upper floor showroom and office accommodation.
Plans and quotations obtainable on request.

LIVERPOOL.—VERY FINE SHOP PREMISES between Messrs. Manfield and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Jaeger, Ltd., in new block at junction of Church-street and Parker-street. Last available shop to be let at moderate terms.

BIRMINGHAM.—HIGH-STREET SHOP with three upper floors and 50ft. depth, close to City Arcade entrance and New-street corner. Long lease for disposal at only £400 per annum Ground rent. Price reasonable.

BRISTOL.—PROMINENT AND MODERN CORNER SHOP, FREEHOLD, in an excellent position. Window frontage 52ft. Good showroom over. For SALE at £15,500.

EASTBOURNE.—FIVE NEWLY CONVERTED SHOPS, each 19ft. by 70ft., with large upper parts of seven-eight rooms, to be LET at the moderate commencing rentals of £250 per annum; excellent opening for food trades.

BRIGHTON.—FINEST POSITION OF WESTERN-ROAD, close to Messrs. Boots' imposing new building and amongst multiple companies; 3 lock-up shops, 16ft. by 50ft.; flow over, available if required. Rents £750 p.a.

OXFORD.—IN A MUCH-SOUGHT-AFTER POSITION, close to Carfax. Commodious shop and upper part with 30ft. frontage and over 100ft. depth. Freehold for sale, with possession.

PLYMOUTH.—SHOP PREMISES in a very fine position in Bedford-street, with multiple companies adjoining; frontage, 20ft.; available on long lease.

PURLEY.
Excellent SHOP and UPPER PART available on 21 years' lease at £275 p.a. rising to £300 P.A. PREMIUM, £1,000.

EDGWARE-ROAD.
In a key position, SHOP PREMISES with a commanding frontage and over 50ft. depth; extensive upper part, fault almost any trade. Would be let to a substantial firm. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

RICHMOND.
FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES in one of the finest positions in George-street. PRICE, £10,000.

LEWISHAM.
Premier position in the High-street, midst Multiple Firms. Good SHOP, fitted modern front, and UPPER PART. Available 20 years. RENT £600 P.A. PREMIUM, £750.

KILBURN.
First-class SHOP and UPPER PART in a premier section of the High-road. Frontage about 22ft., depth 50ft. 966 years' lease at nominal ground-rent. FOR SALE AT £5,000.

ILFORD.
In premier position, SHOP 19ft. by 50ft., with room for extension, and upper part. Small premium for LONG LEASE AT £900 P.A.

WOOD GREEN.
Attractive SHOP PREMISES in the High-road, between Multiple Companies. Good opening for Hosier, Restaurateur, &c. Lease 21 years. £500 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

WATFORD.
Fine trading position in the High-street. Excellent SHOP PREMISES for SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £3,250, OR WOULD BE LET.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE AGENTS, MESSRS. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, BELOW.

INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS PROPERTY.

WEST-END CORNER.
Prominent building in the heart of the West End, fully let, the shop to a multiple company. Net income £1,700 per annum. For SALE.
TO SHOW 7½ PER CENT.

S.W. SUBURB.
Two well-built Freeholds adjoining the Express Dairy Co. Let to established tenants. Price £6,750.
TO SHOW 7 PER CENT.
Might Divide.

N.W. SUBURB.
Freehold Ground Rents, very suitable outlet for Trustee Funds. Security of modern block of shops for Sale at £14,000, to show nearly 6% per cent., or could be sold IN 7 SEPARATE PARCELS.

KILBURN.
Well-situated Freehold in the High Road, let to excellent tenant on lease of 21 years' unex. Price £4,500.
TO SHOW 6½ PER CENT.

SECURITY OF SHOP PROPERTY.
The recent pronounced activity in the more secure, low yielding Stocks and Shares, resulting in the over-subscription of certain issues indicates the general desire for stable investments. Freehold Shop Property combines not only outstanding value, rooted in the land itself, but the personal stake of the tenants. Perhaps it is not fully realised that the rent of a shop let to one of the large retailing organisations is secured by capital running sometimes into millions, and that in every case the rent is a prior charge taking precedence even of ironclad Gridiron and debenture interest. This security, equal to that in the gilt-edged class of investment, is enjoyable with returns of 6 per cent. to 7 per cent.

TOTTENHAM, N.
Premises in the finest section of the Food Market, let on full repairing lease at only £150 per annum, rising to £160 per annum. Reversion to £250 per annum. For SALE at £2,000.
TO SHOW 7 PER CENT.

FREEHOLD BLOCK
of shops and flats in main business thoroughfare. Let on 60 years' lease to a leading covenant. For SALE at £12,500.
SHOWING 6½ PER CENT.

S.E. SUBURB.
Leasehold premises, in very busy parade of 16 shops, of which all but four are let to multiple companies. Income of £900 per annum. Premium of £250 accrues to purchaser.
PRICE ONLY £2,900.

GROWING SUBURB.
Premises in the most parade as Messrs. F. W. Woolworth and other companies, and occupied by one of the Stores. Price £4,250.
TO SHOW 7½ PER CENT.

S.W. SUBURB.
Modern premises next door to Messrs. Salisbury and let to high-class food retailer. Ninety-nine years' lease for SALE.
TO SHOW 7 PER CENT.

CRICKLEWOOD, N.W.
Among the best traders in The Broadway. Sound building let to established tenant at £400 per annum. For SALE.
TO SHOW 7 PER CENT.

GROUND-RENTS
in City and Westminster, well-secured on fine business premises producing £40,000 per annum total rack rental. For SALE in parcels.
FROM £40,000 TO £80,000.

SUBURBAN SECURITY
Three multiple traders in occupation of adjoining freehold shops in busy position. Income £1,350 p.a. Price £18,750.
MIGHT BE DIVIDED.

LET TO A.B.C.
Freehold in one of the best suburbs let on long lease at low rental. For SALE.
TO SHOW 6 PER CENT.

BRIXTON, S.W.
Modern freehold in finest position producing well-secured income of £360 per annum. Tenants one of the best known retailers.
TO SHOW 6½ PER CENT.

Phone: Mayfair 6740 (21 lines). OFFICES: 27, MADDOX STREET, LONDON, W.1: Grams: Hillparker, Wesdo, London.
AND AT ST. JAMES' HOUSE, 44, BRAZENNOSE STREET, MANCHESTER. (Manchester Central 9794.)

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

1 TO 5, NEW BOND-STREET,

15-17, CORK-STREET, AND 1, BURLINGTON-GARDENS, W.1.

THIS MAGNIFICENT CORNER BUILDING, SITUATED IN THE BEST PART OF THIS WORLD-RENOWNED THOROUGHFARE, HAS NOW BEEN COMPLETED.
THE ONLY REMAINING PORTIONS TO BE LET COMPRISE:

BOND-STREET.
TWO SHOPS WITH LIGHT LOFTY BASEMENTS.

BURLINGTON-GARDENS.
PROMINENT CORNER SHOP WITH BASEMENT.

CORK-STREET.
SMALL LOCK-UP SHOP.

FIRST FLOOR ONLY.
FRONT SECTION WITH AREA 4,000 FEET SUPER.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

SHOP PREMISES

PICCADILLY.

Attractive SHOP PREMISES in one of the best positions close to Bond-street. Premium of £600 for lease at £800 per annum.

OXFORD-STREET.

In a picked position on the North side. Excellent SHOP and BASEMENT to be LET at moderate rental without premium.

8-12, NEW CAVENDISH-ST.

TWO SHOPS and BASEMENTS to be LET on selling rentals. Metal shop fronts recently fitted. Suit surgical instrument maker, &c.

PICCADILLY

(ADJOINING).

Spacious MOTOR SHOWROOMS situate in prominent position close to Bond-street to be LET on lease without premium on exceedingly reasonable terms.

99-101, REGENT-STREET.

VICTORY HOUSE, close to Piccadilly-circus. CORNER MEZZANINE FLOOR with area of 2,000ft. super. to be LET at £1,500 per annum.

NEW BOND-STREET.

MAGNIFICENT CORNER SHOP PREMISES to be LET. Spacious property with large and imposing frontage and four side windows. Moderate rental. No premium.

CLAPHAM HIGH-STREET.

SPACIOUS SHOP PREMISES to be LET at rent of £600 per annum without premium. Frontage of 31ft. and site depth of nearly 100ft. Best position amidst multiple traders of highest standing and within a few doors of Majestic Cinema.

INVESTMENTS

MAYFAIR.

CORNER BLOCK of SHOPS and FLATS for SALE at £24,000 to show a return of nearly 10 per cent. FREEHOLD.

OXFORD-CIRCUS

(CLOSE TO).

MODERN BLOCK of SHOPS and OFFICES fully let to produce net income of £1,750 per annum, rising to £2,250 per annum. Price for long lease of over 70 years, £21,000.

NORTH LONDON SUBURB

FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES, let to Mac Fisheries, Ltd., on long lease, for SALE at price returning 7½ per cent.

HAMPSTEAD.

FREEHOLD ESTATE of Low-rental HOUSES available at a figure of £25,000. Increase in revenue maturing during few years.

WESTMINSTER.

Spacious BLOCK of OFFICE PREMISES for SALE with valuable reversion in about 10 years. Price for 900 odd years' lease £100,000, or near offer.

OXFORD-CIRCUS.

Spacious SITE for DISPOSAL, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, suitable for the erection of medium-sized Flats. Long lease available at low ground-rent and moderate price.

BERKELEY-SQUARE.

LARGE BLOCK OF HIGH-CLASS FLATS for SALE, producing gross rents of £5,000 per annum, with increase in near future. Low sum accepted by executors to close estate.

FOR PARTICULARS of ABOVE and OTHER INVESTMENTS and PROPERTIES with vacant possession apply:
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

ADELAIDE HOUSE.

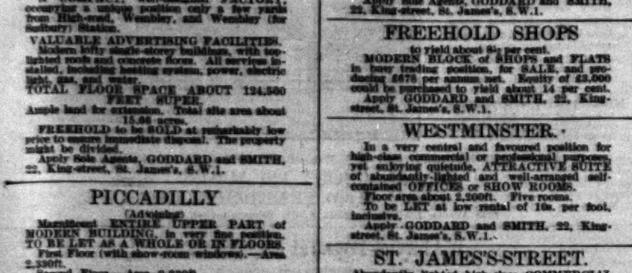
A CORNER OF THE ROOF GARDEN AT ADELAIDE HOUSE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER	CONSTANT HOT WATER.	FOUR LARGE HIGH-SPEED LIFTS.
MAIL CHUTES ON ALL FLOORS.	VACUUM CLEANING PLANT.	CENTRAL HEATING. ARTERIAN WELLS.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LIGHTED OFFICES,
OVERLOOKING THE RIVER,
ON THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS ARE NOW AVAILABLE in the
CITY'S GREATEST OFFICE BUILDING.
For full particulars and rentals apply:—
LONDON CITY BUILDINGS, LTD.
ADELAIDE HOUSE, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

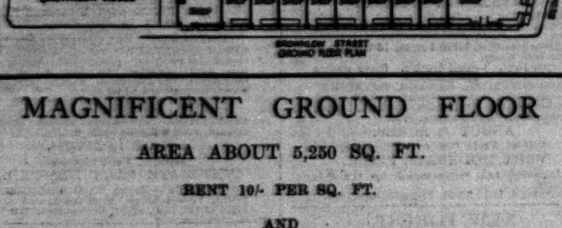
HIGH HOLBORN HOUSE

52-54, HIGH HOLBORN,
11-19, BROWNLOW ST.
AND
49-51, BEDFORD ROW.
TO LET
SUITES OF OFFICES.



MAGNIFICENT GROUND FLOOR
AREA ABOUT 5,250 SQ. FT.
RENT 10/- PER SQ. FT.
AND
LIGHT & LOFTY BASEMENT,
AREA ABOUT 12,000 SQ. FT.
RENT 3/- PER SQ. FT.
ALSO THE
HANDSOME BLOCK OF LOCK-UP SHOPS
IN
BROWNLOW-STREET.
RENTS £225 PER ANN. NO PREMIUMS.
Apply Sole Agents,
BUCKMASTER & WILLIAMS, F.A.I.,
33, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.4. Telephone: HOLBORN 5749.

A WELWYN FACTORY



TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

TWO FLOORS, each 120 feet by 40 feet. Each with its own lavatories, offices and service connections, including gas, water, main drainage, and cheap electricity. Concrete yard; additional land if required. Five minutes (rent North Road, close to L.N.E.R. main line station (half an hour to King's Cross). To be LET or SOLD, or either floor can be leased separately.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY is a new industrial town, planned for better work under better conditions.
FACTORIES to be LET from 1,640 sq. ft. upwards.
SITES available from ½ to 15 acres. Attractive HOUSES for workers at low rents within an easy walk of the factory area.

ESTATE OFFICE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY. WELWYN GARDEN 248.

WHY PURCHASE?
NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES TO BE LET ON LEASE
(WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF LONDON). 2,000 TO 22,000 SQUARE FEET.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD.,
TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH. TELEPHONE, SLOUGH 240.
OVER 130 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

EMPIRE HOUSE,

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON, E.C.1.
Close to Cheapside, St. Paul's and the G.P.O.
A FINE MODERN BUILDING
replete with every convenience, including
FOUR PASSENGER LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING,
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
A FEW OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS ARE NOW TO BE LET AT MODERATE INCLUSIVE RENTALS.
There is a fine SUITE ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with good natural light and several smaller suites and single offices.
Managing Agents:
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EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, E.C.1.
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THE BEST POSITION FOR THE BEST TRADE.
SUTTON, SURREY.

NEXT TO GENERAL POST OFFICE.
SHOPS TO BE LET.
IN THE FINEST BLOCK OF SHOP PREMISES IN SUTTON.

Exceptional openings for LARGE STORE GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS. FISHMONGER CHEMIST. HIGH-CLASS GOWNS, MILLINERY. FRUIT STORES. FLORISTS, &c.

LARGE FRONTAGES and DEPTHS. Garage and stabling by arrangement. Ample space at rear for warehouses, garages, workshops, cinema, hall, &c.

EARLY INSPECTION ADVISED.

IN THE CASH MARKET OF WALLINGTON.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
A BLOCK OF FIVE SHOPS, NOW NEARING COMPLETION.
One lock-up shop, suitable for Florist, Dyers and Cleaners, Tobacconist, &c., £75 per annum. Apply Sole Agents,
MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,
AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS,
OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. Tels. 2220 (two lines).

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Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

GUERNSEY.

2½ miles from St. Peter Port.

"LA HAYE DU PUITS."

ANCESTRAL HOME (CIRCA XII. CENTURY) OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

Norman entrance. Tower, turrets, and curfew bell. It contains portico entrance hall, three reception rooms, winter garden, business room, baronial hall 31ft. by 17ft. 6in.; 10 bed and dressing rooms, attics, tower room, &c.

Co.'s water. Electric light and gas available. Cottage, stabling, garage and outbuildings.

Exceptionally BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, park, grass and arable lands, in all nearly

24 ACRES

(further land available).

TO BE SOLD.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Sandy soil, close to open commons and good golf courses, quiet and secluded position away from all traffic. Easy reach of two stations.

SURREY.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well-fitted RESIDENCE, containing square hall and three good reception rooms, all with parquet floors, FINE MUSIC OR BILLIARD ROOM with oak floor, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, and complete offices.

TWO GARAGES AND LODGE.

Beautifully timbered grounds about 2¼ ACRES, large kitchen garden with range of glass, &c.

Electric light, central heating, Co.'s water and gas, telephone, main drainage, independent hot water supply, &c.

EARLY POSSESSION.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by the SOLE AGENTS. (S.47344.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HERTS & BUCKS BORDERS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Accommodation on two floors only.

LOUNGE hall and South verandah, drawing and dining rooms, fine music or billiard room with wood block flooring, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, garage and outbuildings; electric light; central heating; company's water and gas; telephone; independent hot water supply; hard and grass tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden, &c.

Golf at Sandy Lodge, Chorley Wood, and Moor Park.

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SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS

NEAR THREE BRIDGES AND CRAWLEY.

TO be SOLD, a most charming little PROPERTY of about

16 ACRES

with excellent HOUSE, in first-class order; three reception rooms, including large lounge, six bed and dressing, two bath rooms, offices, &c.

Electric light. Central heating in every room.

Garage and chauffeur's quarters; stabling and farm buildings; very choice grounds.

Inspected and strongly recommended.—Apply Wm. Wood, Son, and Gardner, Crawley; or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.22188.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

ACTUALLY ADJOINING THE MOOR PARK GOLF COURSE

PRICE £3,000 FOR QUICK SALE.

A Well-planned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, *in first-rate order throughout.*

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two baths, offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Gas. Telephone. Main drainage.

Nicely laid-out grounds, &c. GARAGE.

Further details from (R.1504.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

For the City man.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

LOUGHTON,

on fringe of lovely Epping Forest.

High situation. Commanding views.

WELL-PLANNED, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with hall, dining and drawing rooms, study, billiard room, offices, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.

Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage.

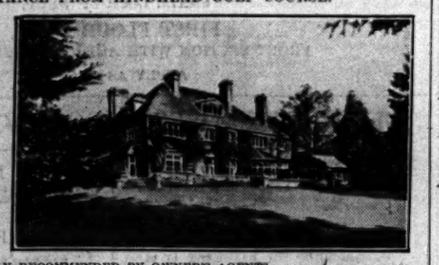
Two Garages. GARDEN nearly ¾ ACRE.

Inspected and recommended by (M.28751.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE, SURREY

SITUATE 700FT. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.



For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250)

OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.

Close to the sea. Mild winter climate.

DEVON.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A FAVOURITE WATERING PLACE.

FOR SALE, a MODERN RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices; conservatory.

Company's water. Gas. Electric Light.

Flower and kitchen garden, tennis lawn, in all OVER ONE ACRE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON

and enjoying fine open views.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a handsome RESIDENCE built in an exceptionally solid manner.

Mahogany and oak appointments. Central heating. Grand soil. Sunny aspect. Spacious rooms, 9 lavatory basins, 2 baths.

Billiard or dance room, three reception, conservatory, seven beds, ground-floor offices. Hard tennis court.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.3694.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

THE OUTSTANDING BARGAIN OF TO-DAY.

A GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL SMALL ESTATE

BETWEEN NEWBURY AND WINCHESTER

EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING ADVANTAGES

HIGH UP WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER UNDULATING COUNTRY.

A CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION

About 1½ miles from railway station and close to village. Five miles from main line junction.

The residence is planned for easy working, and is approached by a drive 300yds. long.

THE ACCOMMODATION includes vestibule and cloak room, panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, excellent offices, sun parlour, ten bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, Electric light, Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Model outbuildings. Two garages. Splendid entrance lodge.

FASCINATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

FREEHOLD, NEARLY 100 ACRES,

ALSO SHOOTING RENTED OVER 850 ACRES IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING.

PRICE ONLY £7,750.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's principal agents, MESSRS. EWART, WELLS & CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. GROSVENOR 1458-9.

FAULTLESS MODERN RESIDENCE.

UNIQUE POSITION. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE. HIGH UP. SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

The FINEST BIJOU HOUSE within 20 miles of London, very soundly constructed, approached by a short drive; containing lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, up-to-date domestic offices with "Cooksandbue" range, fine oak staircase, five good bed and dressing rooms, parquet flooring throughout, lavatory basins (hot and cold); Co.'s water, telephone, main drainage, electric light, constant hot water. Central garage with central heating. Gardens and grounds, which cannot possibly be described and upon which hundreds of pounds have been laid out, the great feature being a sunk rock garden with running water and fish pond. Excellent glasshouses, kitchen garden. The whole extending to about ONE ACRE. Outgoings very low.

OFFERED AT A MOST TEMPTING PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents:—EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, London, W.1, who advise early application.

NEAR NEWMARKET.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF OVER

800 ACRES,

Amidst some of the

FINEST COUNTRY ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF ENGLAND.

Easy reach of London. Superb 16th CENTURY HOUSE, approached by a long carriage drive; fitted with every modern convenience; grand oak panelled hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two baths; central heating; electric light; MOST DELIGHTFUL GARDENS; inexpensive to maintain; two tennis courts.

COMPLETE RANGE OF BUILDINGS. SEVEN COTTAGES.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. RACING.

FOR SALE AT ABOUT HALF ITS COST.

Illustrated booklet from Owner's Advisory Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

ADJOINING SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

PEARS HILL, WINDLESHAM.

700ft. UP ON SANDY SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT. FINE VIEWS.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.

Recently greatly improved and now in wonderful order. Newly decorated.

One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.

Lofty lounge hall 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquets court. NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 29th INST.

Solicitors, Messrs. SAXTON and MORGAN, 15, Somerset-street, W.1.

AUCTIONEERS and SOLE AGENTS, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

AN ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR.

400ft. above sea level. Beautiful views.

Lovely old Horsham slab roof, herringbone brickwork; picturesque chimneys; oak timbering; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, magnificent dining room, three other reception rooms; panelled walls; beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; mullioned windows; parquet flooring, &c., &c.; electric light; central heating; independent hot water.

Exceptionally beautiful gardens.

MODEL HOME FARM BUILDINGS FOR PEDIGREE HERD.

Garages, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages. Ample other cottages for farm workers.

ABOUT 120 ACRES.

The whole estate is in hand and in perfect order. *One of the finest period examples in the Home Counties.*

WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

LOIS WEEDON HOUSE, NEAR TOWCESTER.

A SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORDER.

An easily worked House, with every possible modern convenience; 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms.

Model hunter stabling of 10 fine loose boxes.

Garages, groom's house, five other cottages, well-equipped home farm.

Exceptionally beautiful gardens and grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court, walled kitchen garden.

ABOUT 226 ACRES,

including 185 Acres of sound Pasture.

FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE,

representing many thousands of pounds less than cost.

Illustrated particulars and plan from the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

TO BE LET OR SOLD. GOOD POSITION.

NEAR LEDBURY.

A well-built FAMILY HOUSE; nine bed, three bath, large lounge, three reception rooms, and good offices; electric light, central heating, and water supply. Whole property in good order; excellent hunter stabling.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

ABOUT 15 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £5,500, or near offer.

Rent on Lease £225 per annum.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

NEAR GUILDFORD.

On south side of the "Hog's Back." Beautiful position; fine views; sand soil; 11 bed, three bath, three lofty reception rooms; good domestic offices; garage; four cottages; squash racquet court; company's gas and water; main electric light available; central heating; independent hot water; lovely well-timbered gardens.

ABOUT 30 ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE at moderate price.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (Continued from Page 28)

By Order of Trustees. In Two Lots.

NETHER-STREET, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.—The FREEHOLD RESIDENCES "CHUMLEIGH" and "SUMMERFIELD," let at pre-War rents of £75 and £56 per annum respectively, but now worth considerably more.

NO. 179, MARE-STREET, HACKNEY, FREEHOLD SHOP and PREMISES at the corner of Lamb-lane, with extensive frontages, with ranges of brick buildings in the rear consisting of forge, stabling, and garage, all let and producing pre-War rents of £348 per annum, the whole forming a very fine corner building site of about 4,100 superficial feet.

By Order of the Owner. With possession.

WINCHMORE HILL.—The valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "HIGHLANDS," Wades-hill, standing well back from the road in excellent garden grounds.

MESSRS.

VENTOM COOPER & CO.

will SELL the above by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., on Tuesday, November 25th, at 2.30 precisely (unless previously disposed of privately).

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Phillips and Cunningham, Solicitors, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, King William-street, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers, 25, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

4, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.2.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.,

have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION upon the Premises as above, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 28th and 29th October, 1930, at one o'clock precisely each day, the

Complete and Costly ANTIQUE and MODERN

CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE,

comprising Bedsteads and Bedding, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Tallboys, Bed-room Suites, Toilet Ware, Bureaux, Bookcases, Secretaire-Bookcases, Writing Tables, Cabinets, Pole Screens, Long-Case and other Clocks, Mirrors, Screens, Extending Dining Tables, Suite of Georgian Mahogany Dining Chairs, Bow-front Sideboards, Commodes, Settees, Chairs, Eastern and other Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, Card Tables, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, Silver Plate and Plated Items, Cutlery, Linen, Small Quantity of Wines, Equipment of the Domestic Offices, Ford Touring Car, and Miscellanea.

Private View, Saturday next, 25th October, and Public View, Monday next, 27th October, 1930, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices:—The Willett Building, Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Telephone: Sloane 8141.) And at 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7; 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3; South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton, S.W.15; and 32, Church-road, Hove, Sussex.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

FOR OCCUPATION or INVESTMENT.

17, NEWMAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.1.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

This important modern FREEHOLD PROPERTY, arranged as showrooms, offices, and warehouse, with a total net floor area of about

SQUARE 22,500 FEET,

will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on the 24th of November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), by

YATES & YATES.

Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Sons, 7, Wilmington-square, W.C.1; and from the Auctioneers' Offices, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

STAMP AUCTIONS

AUCTIONS Oct. 24-25.—CANON STATHER HUNT'S AFRICAN COLONIALS and General Collection, lots to 50 rupees, with all high values. Oct. 30-31, FOREIGN rarities and specialised PORTUGAL and Colonies. Cats. free.—HARMER ROOKE'S, 190, Strand.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

AN INCOMPARABLE GEM.

In the greatly sought-after district of Oxted

A PERFECT HOME FOR THE CITY MAN, OR FOR QUIET RETIREMENT.

Secluded and not overlooked, but commanding fine South views.

INEXPENSIVE TO RUN, AND THE LAND IS VERY PRODUCTIVE.

Within 50 minutes by motor and 40 minutes by train from City and West End.

CLOSE TO TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE.

"STOCKETT'S FARM," OXTED.

Beautiful old vine-clad XIVth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE. Mentioned in the History of Surrey, with exceptional quantity of old oak open fireplaces, mellow stone mullioned windows with original glazing. The rooms are lofty. The house is absolutely unspoilt, but is completely equipped with all modern conveniences and comforts. Hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, servants' hall, excellent offices. Special features are two converted Oast Houses and Ball Room (45 by 23 feet), with massive beams and gallery, and old oak floor sprung for dancing.

Garage for three, stabling; three capital cottages (baths), with good gardens; electric light; Company's water; central heating; telephone; independent hot water system; modern drainage.

THIS PROPERTY IS UNIQUE

and must be seen to be appreciated. Absolutely unspoilt and secluded, yet within easy reach of Town.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDENS, orchard and meadows, full of snowdrops and daffodils. Tennis court, kitchen garden, fine fish pond with water lilies.

IN ALL ABOUT 93¼ ACRES.

PRICE FAR BELOW COST; EARLY SALE DESIRED.

READY FOR OCCUPATION WITHOUT EXPENSE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd. 62-64, Brompton-road S.W.1.

UNDER TWO HOURS FROM TOWN.

Amid pretty country in a good centre.

Valuable Freehold Residential and Farming property, in one of the best farming districts, covering about

157 ACRES,

intersected by streams and in good heart.

Attractive RESIDENCE in excellent order; lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing, bath room, complete offices.

Central heating. Independent hot water service. Telephone. Excellent water supply.

Garage, stabling. Dutch barn and range of brick-built also timber farm buildings; three cottages.

WELL-SCREENED PLEASURE GROUNDS

with tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, kitchen and flower gardens, good pasture and well-growing arable.

PRICE £5,750.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ONE OF THE MOST EXQUISITE AND SECLUDED POSITIONS

ON THE CÔTE D'AZUR.

SEA FRONTAGE.

Magnificent Great Hall or Music Salon 50ft. by 30ft., in marble with mosaic floor; billiard room, four reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, six bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Fine Loggias and Balconies all overlooking the Bay of Cap Martin.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, including imposing Formal Stairway from gardens to house terrace; tropical and exotic trees, plants and shrubs. Matured palm grove. Circular Sun Lounge. Entrance Lodge. Gardener's Villa. Double Garage with Chauffeur's Quarters.

ABOUT 300 METRES FORESHORE FRONTAGE.

VACANT POSSESSION. REDUCED PRICE.

For SALE (until recently in the occupation of H. Osborne O'Hagan, decd.).—Illustrated particulars, photographs, and price upon application to HARRODS, Ltd., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; or Mr. J. Pullar Phibbs, Roquebrune, Cap Martin, A.M., France.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA. SOMERSET COAST.

Five minutes' walk from famous Golf Courses. Delightful views. Healthy and bracing air.

EXCELLENT WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Lounge halls and cloak room, four reception, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, five servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date offices.

Electric light, central heating, independent hot-water system.

Garage (four cars), stabling (man's room over), greenhouse, peach house, and outhouses.

ARTISTICALLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS. Full-sized croquet lawn, two tennis lawns, rock and other gardens. Also two fine gardens or tipe building land, with valuable road frontages.

PRICE ONLY £5,250.

(Offers considered.)

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

DORSET, CANFORD CLIFFS.

AN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE.

designed in the Dutch style and occupying a splendid position convenient to Golf, Yachting, and Boating.

Portico and inner hall, three reception, five bed rooms, sun lounge or extra bed room, bath room, complete offices.

Electric Light and all Modern Conveniences. Garage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS

are partly left in their delightfully natural state with heather and bracken, also laid out with flower beds, rose garden, two kitchen and fruit gardens, in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

VERY LOW PRICE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST BARGAIN IN SURREY.

HASLEMERE DISTRICT.

About 800 feet above sea level. Perfectly retired. Commanding glorious views.

ATTRACTIVE AND ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, erected by the Owner for own occupation.

Two reception, gentlemen's lavatory, sun parlour, four bed rooms, bath room.

Co.'s water, electric light, main drainage, telephone.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Unusually pretty gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland and paddock, in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

Hunting, golf, and social clubs.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere, and Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OXTED & GODSTONE.

Hunting with the Old Surrey and Burstow Pack.

MOST INTERESTING HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Full of interesting features, in a delightful position, surrounded by its own lands of over

100 ACRES.

Three reception, fine tithe barn (50ft. by 20ft.) fitted as billiard room, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Three good boxes for horses, harness room, accommodation for groom, garage for three cars.

Delightful gardens and grounds.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE, FREEHOLD.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH DOWNS.

High up. Perfect order. Open views.

MOST ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE in the TUDOR STYLE, occupying a choice position ¼-mile from Hove Station and 1½ mile from the sea.

Lounge hall, two or three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.

Electric light and power. Central heating. Co.'s gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Oak floors.

Large garage. Loggia. Outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN, with lawn, crazy paving, terrace, rose beds, rock garden, &c.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000, or near offer.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST PART OF SEVENOAKS.

CHARMING PROPERTY

which has just come into the market, pleasantly situated on high ground, about 400ft. above sea level.

Three reception, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Every modern convenience.

TWO COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING.

Delightfully laid-out pleasure grounds, with two tennis lawns, croquet lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, shady trees, paddock, in all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

Golf at Knole Park and Wilderness.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NEW FOREST.

On an eminence, amidst pretty country, commanding a delightful prospect over the Avon Valley.

ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.

Fitted with every convenience for reducing domestic labour to a minimum.

Hall, gentlemen's lavatory, three reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, and w.c.'s on first floor.

Co.'s electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Fitted basins in all bed rooms.

Grounds include orchard, woodland and pasture land, in all about

15 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD, ONLY £2,500.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ORIGINALLY COST £15,000.

NOW FOR SALE AT £5,500.

BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, FRANCE.

MIDWAY BETWEEN MONTE CARLO AND NICE.

CHARMING VILLA, BUILT AND DESIGNED ON ENGLISH LINES.

STANDING ON RISING GROUND, WITH DUE SOUTH ASPECT.

Accommodation comprises marble and glazed verandah 40ft. by 11ft. 8in., dining room 27ft. by 17ft. 3in., drawing room, also a third sitting room, small still room, servants' hall, wine cellar and offices, pantry with ample cupboard accommodation; five master and four servants' bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light, central heating, good drainage.

LODGE AT ENTRANCE WITH ROOMS OVER. TWO GARAGES AND OUTHOUSES.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,

entirely surrounded by high walls, rustic steps in various parts, a grotto, rockery, well stocked with fruit trees, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 3,000 METRES,

LAID OUT IN TERRACES.

Full details and photographs of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GRAND SITUATION. IN THE ASHDOWN FOREST.

Short ride either East Grinstead or Forest Row.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE. Every convenience installed. Containing hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Good water. Modern drainage. Cottage, bungalow, farmery, &c.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, tennis and other lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, orchard.

FIRST-RATE PASTURELAND AND WOODLAND AFFORDING GOOD RIDES.

IN ALL ABOUT 120 ACRES.

ONLY £8,000 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

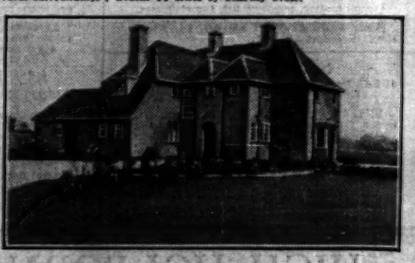
WALTON HEATH DISTRICT.

EXCELLENT GOLFING CENTRE.

Picked position in rural surroundings; within 14 miles of Charing Cross.

SMALL ARTISTIC HOUSE OF MERIT.

In a beautiful position, on high ground commanding good views, well back from a quiet road and away from traffic. Unusually well built and in first-class order throughout. Every modern convenience. Entrance hall with cloak-room (hot and cold), three reception, four bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins hot and cold), tiled bath room, and exceptionally attractive offices. Co.'s water, gas, electric light; telephone; radiators. INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. Kitchen garden and orchard, in all about three acres. Brick-built garage with room over.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

An exceptional property which the Agents have inspected and can recommend with every confidence. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX.

Easy Reach of the Downs and Coast.

PICTURESQUE XVTH CENTURY FREEHOLD COTTAGE,

off main roads in lovely unspoiled position.

Three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms.

THREE BATH ROOMS.

Electric light. Co.'s water. Telephone. Main drainage.

GARAGES FOR THREE CARS.

Hard tennis court and charming gardens, in all about

ONE ACRE.

£3,500

or near offer. Strongly recommended. Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN AMAZING OFFER.

IN SOMERSET.

BARGAIN PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Charming position on high ground near the Golden Hills.

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE in well-timbered grounds, approached by drive. Lounge hall, cloak room, large good reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Electric light, co.'s water, constant hot water supply.

GARAGE, STABLING, OUTHOUSES.

MATURED GROUNDS, with tennis and ornamental lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, wood and grass lands, in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Shooting.

IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. W. H. PALMER and SONS, York-buildings, Bridgwater; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MUST BE SOLD.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

NEAR BATH, SPA.

Beautiful situation on high ground, above the City, with open views.

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE built of Bath stone and luxuriously fitted. Hall and cloak room, three good reception, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices; oak panelling; parquet flooring; running water in five bed rooms; central heating, electric light, telephone; co.'s water, main drainage; rose garden, tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD, £3,250,

including specified fittings.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

AND AT CHEAM AND WALLINGTON.

SUTTON (few minutes station and shops).—Substantially built detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, standing well back from road, in attractive grounds of nearly ONE and a HALF ACRES; 10 bed rooms, dressing room TWO BATH ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, three excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, ample domestic offices, CENTRAL HEATING, electric light; modern improvements; tennis and other lawns; large kitchen garden, fine rockery, peach house, greenhouse, fernery, &c.; GARAGE. VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGE. FREEHOLD £4,000. Could be purchased with less land.

BANSTEAD, extremely fine position, commanding extensive views over miles of country, easy reach Walton Heath and other excellent Golf Links.—Very attractive MODERN Detached RESIDENCE; convenient for station, shops, and buses; carefully planned, TWO FLOORS; electric light, latest improvements and labour-saving devices; three bed rooms, tiled bath room, excellent lounge with beamed ceiling and oak floor, dining room, good domestic offices; well laid-out gardens of about ONE-QUARTER of an ACRE; rockery, rose garden, kitchen garden; GARAGE. FREEHOLD £1,775.

SUTTON.—High ground; near tennis, bowls, and golf.—Excellent MODERN PROPERTY; large rooms; electric lights, modern improvements; six bed rooms, large bath room, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices; well-laid-out garden, rockery, fruit trees; GARAGE. FREEHOLD £1,750.

SUTTON, in the highest and best part of the district. Near tennis and social clubs, quiet road.—Well-built and appointed MODERN Detached RESIDENCE, carefully planned; electric light, modern improvements; six bed rooms, dressing room, tiled bath room, billiard room, fine dining room with beamed ceiling and tiled walls, drawing room, lounge; ground-floor lavatory. ample domestic offices; particularly fine detached brick GARAGE and workshop; summer room; pleasant gardens, fruit trees. FREEHOLD £3,500.

SUTTON.—High position; convenient for station, one mile Banstead Downs and golf.—MODERN detached, well-equipped PROPERTY, standing well back from the road; modern improvements, electric light; seven bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms. BILLIARD ROOM, bath room, three very fine large reception rooms, each measuring 23ft. long, conservatory, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; particularly fine detached brick GARAGE and workshop; summer room; pleasant gardens, fruit trees. FREEHOLD £3,500.

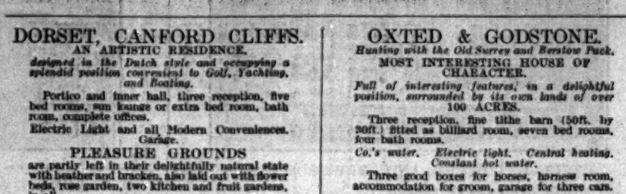
SUTTON.—Fine high situation; in the best residential part of the district.—Charming, soundly constructed MODERN Detached RESIDENCE, replete modern improvements; near tennis and social clubs, under one mile golf links; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room (principal bed, dressing and bath room en suite), BILLIARD ROOM, three excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, hall with fireplace and oak floor, complete domestic offices; fine gardens, tennis court, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees; extending to nearly THREE-FIFTHS of an ACRE. DETACHED BRICK GARAGE. FREEHOLD £4,500.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES IN SUTTON AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

"QUEENSMERE," WIMBLEDON COMMON.

WITHIN 20 MINUTES' MOTOR JOURNEY OF MAYFAIR.

THE FINEST DETACHED RESIDENCE IN THE DISTRICT, FITTED EVERY MODERN LUXURY.



TO BE LET PARTLY FURNISHED FOR TWO YEARS OR LONGER.

PERFECT COPY OF TUDOR MANOR HOUSE.

STONE BUILT. BEAUTIFUL OAK FLOORS AND PANELLING.

Carved oak Elizabethan staircase, great hall, gallery or ball room, billiard room, library, morning room, oak-panelled dining and smoking rooms, seven tiled and fitted bath rooms. Nine master bed rooms, seven servants' bed rooms (fully furnished); central heating; GARAGE; white-tiled offices; electric light; main drainage; and company's water.

SITUATED IN 14 ACRES OF GROUNDS.

Full particulars of Sole Agents:—

Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE.

WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS. BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT.

PERFECT COUNTRY, YET DAILY REACH OF LONDON.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall.
Billiard room.
Twelve family bed rooms.
Three bath rooms.
Servants' quarters.
Central heating.
Electric light.
Perfect sanitation.
Sunny position.
Thorough repair.
Old-world gardens.
Parkland.

17½ ACRES.

A BIG BARGAIN AT £10,000. RENT £350 PER ANNUM.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

HUNTERCOMBE GOLF COURSE.

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK. 60 MINUTES LONDON.

GEORGIAN HOUSE.

10 bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall; main water; lighting.

Stables, garage; Cottage.

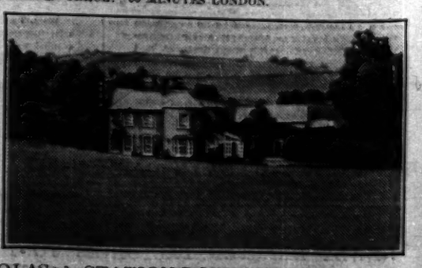
Numerous yew hedges.

Orchard, wood, and meadows.

20 ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

SOLE AGENTS.



Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

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